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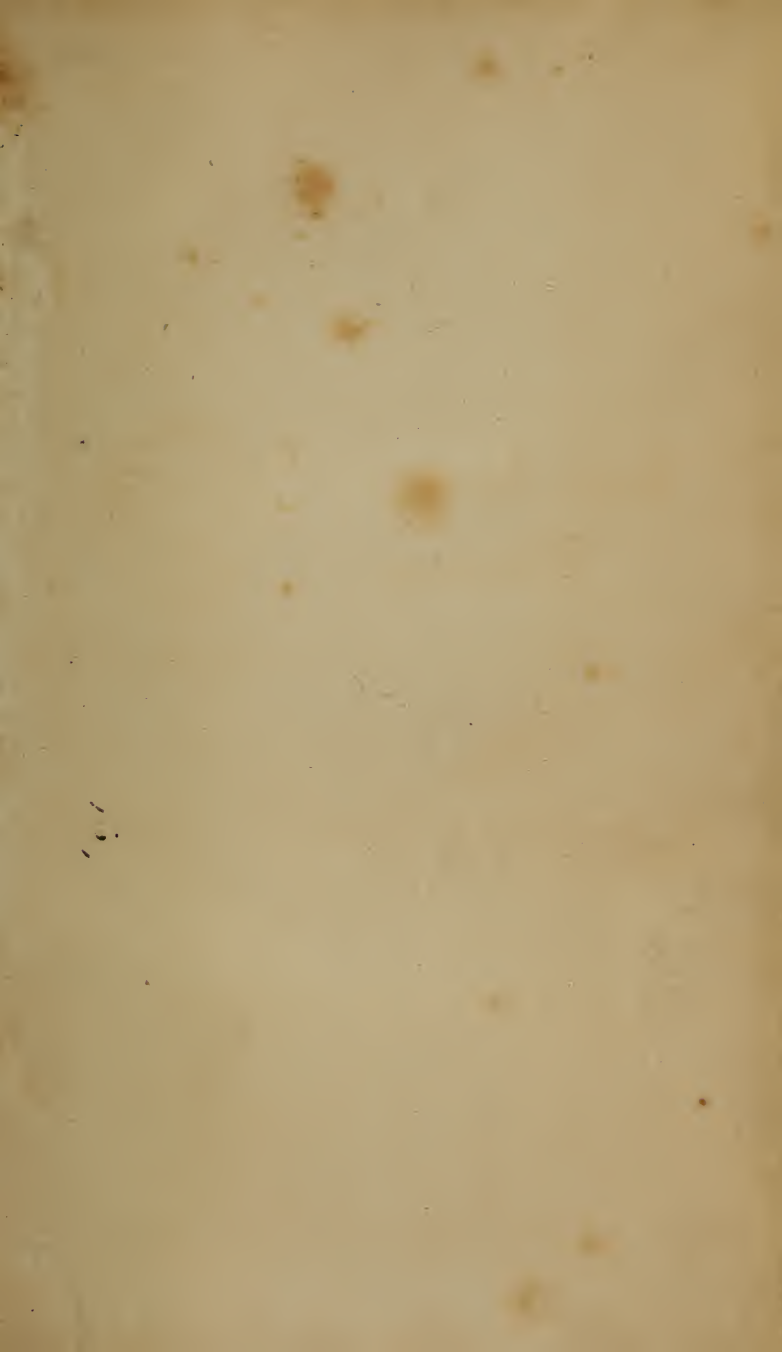


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1835





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THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC
AND
REPOSITORY
OF
USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,
FOR THE YEAR
1835.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY CHARLES BOWEN.

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ADAMS

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1835

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CAMBRIDGE:
CHARLES FOLSOM,
Printer to the University.

PREFACE.

THE favorable manner in which the American Almanac has hitherto been received, induces us to hope that the public will not be disinclined to encourage a continuation of the work. The astronomical department has again been prepared by R. T. Paine, Esq., to whose Preliminary Observations we would refer the reader for explanations. Such explanatory remarks in relation to the different matters which are treated of, will be found in different parts of the volume, as render it unnecessary to speak particularly of them here.

The subjects which have received the most attention in this volume, are Banks and the Periodical Press; but in addition to these, there will be found a variety of miscellaneous matters, together with the usual register of the general and state governments.

Periodical Publications of various descriptions have, within a few years, increased with surprising rapidity; but from the ephemeral character of a great part of these productions, as well as from their number, it is impossible to give an accurate account of them for any assignable time, as some are constantly starting into existence, and others are disappearing. With respect to a few of the states, our efforts to obtain information have not been attended with the success that we could wish; yet the volume will be found to contain much information on this subject; and in the next, we hope to give further notices in relation to those states, which have least justice done them in this.

It is an undertaking of no small labor and difficulty to render accurate a work, which treats of such a variety of matters, many of them constantly changing, and which embraces such a multiplicity of facts, as the American Almanac. The best efforts to

obtain authentic information will sometimes prove ineffectual ; the best guides that can be found will sometimes lead astray ; and one will sometimes copy errors which he has no means of detecting. It has been our endeavor to give to every matter that comes within the plan of the work a correct and fair representation, unbiased by local or party prejudice ; and we always receive with gratitude the friendly assistance of those who are so kind as to furnish us with the means of correcting errors or supplying defects.

In the next volume, in addition to the usual variety of miscellaneous matters, and a further notice of some topics that are left incomplete in this, we purpose to give a view of the ecclesiastical statistics of the different religious denominations in the United States, together with the number of clergy, the provision made for their support, &c., and also an account of some of the most important benevolent institutions and societies, which form so prominent a feature in the modern movements and state of society.

Cambridge, Massachusetts,
October 10, 1834.

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CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

- Page 134, The *vacancy* in the representatives of Louisiana has been supplied by the election of *Henry Johnson*.
- “ 138, *Wm. Johnson*, U. S. Associate Justice, died Aug. 4, 1834. See page 329.
- “ 139, bottom line, add *Alexander Hunter*, Marshal, District of Columbia.
- “ 188, Add *Hiram Denio* of Utica, Judge of the 5th District.
- “ 231, *Wm. H. Crawford*, Judge of the Northern Circuit, Georgia, died in September, 1834. See page 330.
- “ 235, In some copies, instead of the bottom line, read — There are now published in Alabama 25 newspapers, 2 of which (at Mobile) are published daily.
- “ 240, Instead of the last three lines, read — There are now published in Louisiana 31 newspapers of which 7 (at New Orleans) are published daily.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE most remarkable of the phenomena happening in 1835 and visible in the United States, is the Transit of Mercury, on Saturday the 7th of November. Although, on account of the distance of this planet from the Earth, its transits are of little use in determining the Sun's parallax and the dimensions of the solar system, they, from the very great precision with which the contacts can be observed and the slight change in the *absolute* time of beginning and end, in a large extent of country, afford the best means of ascertaining the longitude of any place on the Earth's surface. In the transit of this year, as is remarked on the 9th page, the change in the absolute time of its beginning throughout the United States is so small, that the first contact will take place at New Orleans only $3\frac{1}{2}$ seconds later than in Boston.

Whether the planet can be seen during the transit without the aid of a telescope is doubtful ; but viewed through that instrument it will appear as a very small, round, dark body passing across the Sun.

A list of the conjunctions of the Moon with these planets and stars of not less than the sixth magnitude, which may prove to be occultations in some part of our country, will be found on the 12th page. Occultations of planets and of the larger stars will this year be far from numerous. Jupiter may be eclipsed in the evening of April 30th, and Saturn in the morning of the 18th of November.

The moment of the Immersion or Emersion of any star, however small, behind, or from, the dark side of the Moon, can be determined with precision ; but if the star is small, great difficulty is experienced in satisfactorily ascertaining it, when the phenomenon takes place on the side that is enlightened. Indeed, it has been found by Professor Struve, even with the assistance of the celebrated telescope in his possession, by Fraunhofer, so nearly impossible, that he recommends measuring with a micrometer the star's distance from the limb of the Moon, some minutes before or after the moment of contact, and when its light is, comparatively, but little diminished by her superior lustre. Those conjunctions, however, of the Moon with stars of less than the fourth magnitude, which may be occultations in some part of the United States, are noted in the Calendar pages by an asterisk, instead of the usual symbol of conjunction.

In the course of 1835, the comets bearing the names of the celebrated Halley and Encke are expected to return to the points in their orbits least distant from the Sun and from the Earth. An ephemeris of the former, together with an engraving representing its predicted path amidst the fixed stars, will be found on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th pages. The corrected elements and ephemeris of the latter, published by Prof. Encke, has not yet been received ; but, as it is probable there is not a telescope in the United States sufficiently powerful to render the comet visible, the omission of an ephemeris of its place in the heavens at the time of its next return is of little importance. Mention has been made in the 13th page of the theory advanced by that learned astronomer, of the existence of a medium

which resists the motion of every body revolving around the Sun, and that the returns of his little comet to its perihelion will hereafter be anxiously looked for and carefully observed, as affording the best means of ascertaining the truth of this theory, involving, as it does, the stability of the solar system.

The catalogue of the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter (pages 18 and 19) contains only those visible in some part of the United States. The eclipses before the planet comes into conjunction with the Sun on the 15th of June will happen on the east side, and then, until the opposition on January 2d, 1836, on the west side. From conjunction to opposition, the Immersions of the 1st and 2d satellites are, generally, *only* visible, and from opposition to conjunction, the Emerisions only; but both the phenomena of the 3d and 4th satellites can sometimes be seen. On account, however, of the great latitude of the fourth satellite, it will not to us be eclipsed before the 15th of November.

The eclipses take place farthest from the body of Jupiter when in quadrature, and nearest when in opposition or conjunction; but, for some weeks before and after he is in the latter position, the eclipses cannot be observed, the planet and satellites being rendered invisible by the superior light of the Sun. As these eclipses appear to take place at the same moment of *absolute* time in every part of the Earth where they are visible, to determine the approximate time, at which any one in the catalogue will happen in any place in the United States, it is necessary merely to subtract the estimated Longitude of that place from the time of Immersion or Emerision at Greenwich.

In the table of Latitude and Longitude of some of the principal places in the United States (page 26, &c.) will be found the latitude of several, as determined by the editor, by recent observations made by himself; also the longitude of a few, deduced by him from observations made by others on the annular eclipse of February, 1831, or as ascertained by comparison of the place in question, by chronometers, with the capitol at Washington, the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston, the distance of which from the meridian of Greenwich is supposed to be correctly known. The longitude of the Capitol is the mean of the results, deduced from the observations on the annular eclipses of 1791, 1811, and 1831, and has recently been confirmed by the editor, by comparing it by chronometers with the University of Virginia and the city of Philadelphia. The unfortunate adoption, in the construction of several maps of this country, of the longitude of the Capitol (5h. 7' 42''), reported by an individual acting under authority of a Resolve of Congress, has caused an error of $6\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of a degree therein. Since this table went to press, the position of several places in Massachusetts and New York has been determined by the editor, the publication of which must be deferred until another year.

In the arrangement of the Calendar pages there is no alteration from that in the Almanac for 1834.

In the computation of the rising and setting of the Sun, two corrections were first introduced into the Almanac for the last year. These corrections are, 1st, for the effect of refraction in causing him to appear above the sensible horizon sooner in the morning and later in the afternoon, than he actually is; and 2dly, for the interval between the rising or setting of his centre and of his highest point; the instant of the appearance or disappearance of this point, and not (as heretofore) of his centre, being considered the time of his rising or setting. So that at the time indicated in the Calendar pages, as that of sunrise or sunset, his centre is $90^{\circ} 50'$ from the zenith; the semidiameter being about $16'$ and the horizontal refraction $34'$.

The amount of these corrections varies at every place with the seasons of the year, and is different in different latitudes. At Boston, when great-

est, they lengthen the interval between sunrise and sunset about 12 minutes; at New Orleans, nearly 9.

The setting of the Moon is given from new moon to full, and the rising from full moon to new; the letters *M. A. m. a.*, found in these columns and in other parts of the Almanac, are used to denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

The time of the Phases of the Moon is computed for the meridian of Washington, but may be readily reduced to that for any other meridian, by adding or subtracting the difference of the longitude, according as the same is east or west of that city. The time of the moon's southing is computed for the *same* meridian. The variation, however, even in a remote part of the United States, will be inconsiderable.

The time of High Water is corrected for the difference of the Right Ascension of the Sun and Moon, and the distance of the Moon from the Earth. The time of the tide immediately preceding the southing of the moon, only, having been given, it should be corrected by the addition of half the difference when the time of the other tide is required.

The Planets are placed in the order of their mean distances from the Sun, and their declinations are computed for the moment of their passage over the meridian of Washington.

The Ephemeris of the Sun (pages 54 to 59), is partly taken from the celebrated Almanac of Professor Encke and partly from the English Nautical Almanac. It contains the Sun's Semidiameter, Horizontal Parallax, and Declination, the time (*mean*, which by the addition of 0.19 sec. will be converted into *sidereal*;) occupied by the Semidiameter in culminating or passing the meridian, the Equation or reduction of apparent to mean time, to be applied to apparent time in the manner indicated, the Sidereal time, and the Obliquity of the Ecliptic. The epoch of all is 0h. 0m., *mean* time, of the meridian of Greenwich.

The apparent places of 28 principal stars, as determined by Professor Bessel at Königsberg, (pages 60 to 65) will be very useful in determining the time, latitude, &c.

The Declination of some of them will be found to differ from that given in the English Nautical Almanac, as much as four seconds; which is certainly a greater quantity than was to be expected in the present improved state of astronomical instruments, and cannot be altogether ascribed to the use of different tables of refraction.

The table of Refractions (pages 66 and 67) was computed on principles explained by the late Dr. Young, and is recommended by its great simplicity.

ALL the calculations in this Almanac have been adapted to *mean* solar time, or that time which should be indicated by a well regulated clock. On account of the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit and the inclination of the Ecliptic to the Equator, the motion of the Earth in Right Ascension is not uniform, and consequently the solar* days are not equal, about half being more, and about as many less, than 24 hours, and requiring a clock, indicating apparent or solar time, to be frequently adjusted. To avoid this inconvenience, the fiction of mean time has been invented; which has already come into very general use and probably will soon supersede the other. It derives its name from the circumstance, that the length of a mean solar day, hour, &c., is the *mean* or average length of all the apparent solar days, hours, &c., in a tropical year.

* A solar day is the interval between the instant the Sun's centre is on the meridian of any place, and the instant of its return to the same situation.

The greatest difference between Mean and Apparent Time occurs on the 3d of November, viz. 16m. 17s., and, the equation then being subtractive from apparent time, the instant the Sun's centre is on the meridian or bears exactly south, a clock regulated to mean time should indicate 11h. 43m. 43s. On the 11th of February is the greatest additive equation, when the time of noon by the clock should be 14m. 34s. after 12.

But mean time can be easily reduced to apparent, by applying the equation (pages 54 to 59) on the day in question, in a manner directly the reverse of that therein indicated.

Boston, September 20th, 1834.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC
FOR
1835.

PART I.



THE AMERICAN ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1835,

- Being the latter part of the 59th, and the beginning of the 60th, year of the Independence of the United States of America ;
- “ the 6548th year of the Julian Period ;
- “ the latter part of the 5595th, and the beginning of the 5596th, year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews ;
- “ the 2588th year since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro ;
- “ the 2582d year since the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, February 26th, 3967 of the Julian Period, (747 years before Christ according to the chronologists, and 746 according to the astronomers ;)
- “ the 2611th year of the Olympiads, or the third year of the 653d Olympiad will begin in July, 1835, by fixing the era of the first Olympiad at 775½ years before Christ, or at about the first of July, 3938 of the Julian Period ;
- “ the latter part of the 1250th, and the beginning of the 1251st (lunar) year since the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, which has been assigned to July 16th, of the year 622 after the birth of Christ.

I. THE CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♄ Ceres.
⊕ The Earth.	♁ Vesta.	♃ Jupiter.
● ☾ ☾ The Moon.	♄ Juno.	♄ Saturn.
☿ Mercury.	♁ Pallas.	♁ Herschel or Uranus.
♀ Venus.		
♂ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.		
□ Quadrature, or differing 90° in “ “ “		
♁ Opposition “ 180° in “ “ “		
♁ The ascending, ♁ the descending node.		

An asterisk (*), prefixed to the conjunction of the Moon with a star or planet, indicates that the star or planet *may* be eclipsed in some part of the inhabited portion of the United States.

The sign + is prefixed to the latitude, or declination, of the Sun or other heavenly body, when *north*, and the sign — when *south*; but the former, prefixed to the hourly motion of the Moon in Latitude, indicates that she is approaching, and the latter that she is receding from, the *north* pole of the ecliptic.

The letters *M. A.*, *m. a.*, denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	D	Solar Cycle	24
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	12	Roman Indiction	8
Epact	1	Julian Period	6548

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring signs.	{ 1. ♈ Aries.	Autumn signs.	{ 7. ♎ Libra.
	{ 2. ♉ Taurus.		{ 8. ♏ Scorpio.
	{ 3. ♊ Gemini.		{ 9. ♐ Sagittarius.
Summer signs.	{ 4. ♋ Cancer.	Winter signs.	{ 10. ♑ Capricornus.
	{ 5. ♌ Leo.		{ 11. ♒ Aquarius.
	{ 6. ♍ Virgo.		{ 12. ♓ Pisces.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF THE SEASONS.

Sun enters ♑ (Winter begins)	1834,	Dec. 21st,	h. m. s.						
			13 21 57	M. T. Wash.					
“ “ ♈ (Spring “	1835,	Mar. 20th,	14 47 48	“ “					
“ “ ♋ (Summer “	“	June 21st,	11 46 11	“ “					
“ “ ♎ (Autumn “	“	Sept. 23d,	1 41 13	“ “					
“ “ ♑ (Winter “	“	Dec. 21st,	19 10 32	“ “					

Sun in the Winter Signs	.	.	.	d.	h.	m.	s.		
				89	1	25	51		
“ “ Spring	.	.	.	92	20	58	23		
“ “ Summer	.	.	.	93	13	55	2		
“ “ Autumn	.	.	.	89	17	29	19		
“ north of Equator (Spring and Summer)				186	10	53	25		
“ south “ (Winter and Autumn)				178	18	55	10		

Length of the tropical year, beginning at the winter solstice 1834, and terminating at the winter solstice 1835,	}	365	5	48	35
Mean or average length of the tropical year		365	5	48	48

MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1835.

Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 15th	Rogation Monday	May 25th
Quinq. or Shrove "	March 1st	" Tuesday	" 26th
Ash Wed. 1st day of Lent	" 4th	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th.	" 28th
Mid Lent Sunday	" 29th	Whitsunday, or Pentecost	June 7th
Palm Sunday	April 12th	Trinity Sunday	" 14th
<i>Easter Day</i>	" 19th	Corpus Christi day	" 18th
Low Sunday	" 26th	Advent Sunday	Nov. 29th
Rogation Sunday	May 24th		

QUARTER DAYS.

March 11th, 13th, and 14th.	September 16th, 18th, and 19th.
June 10th, 12th, 13th.	December 16th, 18th, and 19th.

JEWISH CALENDAR.

[The anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are strictly observed.]

Year. Names of the Months.

5595	Chisleu begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dec. 3, 1834.
"	" 25th	Consecration of the Temple	.	.	.	.	.	27, "
"	Thebet begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jan. 2, 1835.
"	" 10th	Fast on account of the Siege of	.	.	.	.	.
		Jerusalem	.	.	.	.	.	11, "
"	Sebat begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	31, "
"	Adar "	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 2, "
"	" 11th	Fast of Esther	.	.	.	.	.	12, "
"	" 14th	*Purim	.	.	.	.	.	15, "
"	" 15th	Schuscan Purim	.	.	.	.	.	16, "
"	Nisan begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	31, "
"	" 15th	*Beginning of the Passover	.	.	.	.	.	April 14, "
"	" 16th	*Second Feast or Morrow of the	.	.	.	.	.
		Passover	.	.	.	.	.	15, "
"	" 21st	*Seventh Feast	.	.	.	.	.	20, "
"	" 22d	*End of the Passover	.	.	.	.	.	21, "
"	Ijar begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	30, "
"	" 18th	Lag beomer	.	.	.	.	.	May 17, "
"	Sivan begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	29, "
"	" 6th	*Feast of Weeks or Pentecost	.	.	.	.	.	June 3, "
"	" 7th	*Second Feast	.	.	.	.	.	4, "
"	Thammus begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	23, "
"	" 17th	Fast on account of the Taking of	.	.	.	.	.
		the Temple	.	.	.	.	.	July 14, "
"	Ab begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	27, "
"	" 9th	*Fast on account of the Burning	.	.	.	.	.
		of the Temple	.	.	.	.	.	Aug. 4, "

Year. Names of the Months.

5595	Elul begins		Aug. 26, 1835.
5596	Tisri begins	*Feast on account of the New Year	Sept. 24, "
"	" 2d	*Second Feast on account of the New Year	25, "
"	" 4th	Fast of Gedaljah	27, "
"	" 10th	*Fast of the Reconciliation or Atonement	Oct. 3, "
"	" 15th	*Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles	8, "
"	" 16th	*Second Feast of the Tabernacles	9, "
"	" 21st	Feast of Palms or Branches	14, "
"	" 22d	*The Festival of the Huts or Con- gregation ends	15, "
"	" 23d	*Rejoicing for the Discovery of the Law	16, "
"	Marchesvan begins		24, "
"	Chisleu begins		Nov. 22, "
"	" 25th	Consecration of the Temple	Dec. 16, "
"	Thebet begins		22, "
"	" 10th	Fast on account of the Siege of Jerusalem	31, "
"	Sebat begins		Jan. 20, 1836.

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Year and Names of the Months.

1250	Ramadan begins	(Month of Fasting)	Dec. 31, 1834.
"	Schewall	" (Month of Rejoicing)	Jan. 30, 1835.
"	Dsu'l-kadah	"	Feb. 28, "
"	Dsu'l-hejjah	"	March 30, "
1251	Moharrem	"	April 28, "
"	Saphar	"	May 28, "
"	Rabia I.	"	June 26, "
"	Rabia II.	"	July 26, "
"	Jomadhi I.	"	Aug. 24, "
"	Jomadhi II.	"	Sept. 23, "
"	Rejeb	"	Oct. 22, "
"	Shaban	"	Nov. 21, "
"	Ramadan	" (Month of Fasting)	Dec. 20, "

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON IN 1835.

Four Eclipses will happen in the course of this year, of which one will be of the Moon and three of the Sun; two of the latter will be caused by the Moon, and the third by the planet Mercury. Of the

four, only one, viz. the Transit of Mercury, will be visible in any part of the United States.

I. Wednesday, May 27th, an annular Eclipse of the Sun; invisible throughout the United States.

The Penumbra first touches the Earth, or beginning of the General Eclipse on the Earth, at 5h. 26m. M. (M. T. at Washington,) in Lat. $24^{\circ} 37'$ South, Long. $58^{\circ} 56'$ West from Greenwich.

The Centre of the Penumbra first touches the Earth, or beginning of the Central Eclipse, at 6h. 34m. M. in Lat. $30^{\circ} 6'$ South; Long. $73^{\circ} 20'$ West.

The Sun centrally eclipsed on the meridian of the place, at 8h. 18m. M., in Lat. $4^{\circ} 2'$ North, Long. $22^{\circ} 14'$ West.

The Centre of the Penumbra leaves the Earth, or end of the Central Eclipse at 10h. 21m. M., in Lat. $0^{\circ} 26'$ South, Long. $36^{\circ} 54'$ East.

The Penumbra leaves the Earth, or end of the whole Eclipse, at 11h. 29m. in Lat. $5^{\circ} 12'$ North, Long. $21^{\circ} 56'$ East.

Path of the Northern boundary of the Eclipse.		Path of the Central Eclipse.		Path of the Southern boundary of the Eclipse.	
Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
$2^{\circ} 38' \text{ N.}$	$81^{\circ} 5' \text{ W.}$	$30^{\circ} 6' \text{ S.}$	$73^{\circ} 20' \text{ W.}$	$63^{\circ} 12' \text{ S.}$	$45^{\circ} 27' \text{ W.}$
13 26	62 20	13 54	44 30	53 40	32 20
23 13	49 53	5 14	33 57	47 30	24 57
36 2	31 53	0 50 N.	26 41	38 3	12 58
42 31	8 20	4 2	22 14	32 34	0 05 E.
41 55	9 32 E.	5 18	20 7	33 55	16 20
37 51	27 46	8 22	13 7	37 58	28 30
32 37	43 7	9 48	4 32		
		8 45	8 0 E.		
		0 26 S.	36 54		

By drawing curved lines on a map, through the places having the above Latitudes and Longitudes, we shall obtain the Northern and Southern limits of the Eclipse, and the line or path of the Centre. The Eclipse will be visible throughout South America, Africa, and the ocean between. It will also be visible (but the obscuration will be very small) to nearly all Spain, the southern part of Italy, Asia Minor, and Arabia. In the north part of America and Europe, and in nearly the whole of Asia there will not be any Eclipse.

II. Wednesday, June 10th, a small Eclipse of the Moon, invisible throughout the United States and the continent of America.

Beginning of the Eclipse	. . .	h. m.	} Mean Time at Washington.
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	4 58.9 A.	
End of the Eclipse	. . .	5 27.5	
		5 56.1	

At the greatest obscuration about one-thirteenth only of the Moon's surface will be eclipsed. The Eclipse will be visible throughout Europe and Africa and part of Asia.

III. Saturday, November 7th, the Sun eclipsed by the planet Mercury, (otherwise called a Transit of Mercury over the disc of the Sun,) visible wholly or in part throughout the United States.

The whole Transit will be visible from the western half of North and South America. The beginning of the Transit will also be visible to the eastern half of America and the western extremity of Africa. The end of the Transit will also be visible from Australia and the eastern extremity of Asia.

The phases will be as follows, (the \odot 's diameter being reduced $5''$ for irradiation.)*

Phases of the Transit as seen from the centre of the Earth, (the semidiameter of Mercury at the mean distance of the Earth from the Sun being assumed to be $3.35''$.)

	h.	m.	s.	
First External Contact	0	22	14.1	A. }
First Internal Contact	0	24	1.4	
Ecliptic Conjunction	2	48	42.8	
Nearest approach of Mercury to the centre of the Sun. Distance of \varnothing then $5' 34.62''$ South	2	57	4.0	} Mean Time at Washington.
Second Internal Contact	5	30	15.0	
Second External Contact	5	32	2.4	
Duration of the Transit	5	9	48.3	

City of Boston. Lat. $42^{\circ} 21' 15''$ N. Long. $71^{\circ} 4' 9''$ W.

	h.	m.	s.	
First External Contact, or beginning of the Transit, }	0	46	25.3	A. }
First Internal Contact	0	48	12.5	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic } (\varnothing South $5' 41.92''$) }	3	12	19.6	} Mean Time at Boston.
True \odot in the Ecliptic	3	12	33.4	
Nearest approach of the Centres } (distance of Centres then $5' 38.26''$) }	3	20	47.3	
Sun's lower limb sets, eclipsed . .	4	44		
Transit ends	5	55	19	

Transit begins at a point in the left side† of the Sun, $122^{\circ} 39'$ from the vertex.

* If this correction be rejected, the two first contacts will take place sooner, and the two last later, by 27.0 sec.; and consequently the duration of the Transit will be greater by 54 seconds.

† An Eclipse of the Sun by the Moon usually begins on the right side of the Sun; but a Transit of Venus or Mercury begins on the left, the apparent motion of these planets being retrograde at the time of the inferior conjunction.

City of New Orleans. Lat. $29^{\circ} 57' 45''$ N. Long. $90^{\circ} 6' 49''$ W.

The whole Transit will be visible as follows, viz.

	h.	m.	s.	
First External Contact	11	30	18.2	M.
First Internal Contact	11	32	5.5	
Apparent Conjunction	1	56	12.2	A.
Nearest approach of Mercury to the Sun's centre. Dist. of Centres then $5' 37.74''$ }	2	4	37.4	Mean Time at New Orleans.
Second Internal Contact	4	37	21.0	
Second External Contact	4	39	7.9	
Duration of the Transit	5	8	49.7	
Sun's Lower limb sets	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		

The Transit will begin at a point in the left side of the Sun, $140^{\circ} 8'$ from the vertex.

The Transit will end at a point in the right side of the Sun, $141^{\circ} 38'$ from the vertex.

The phases of the Transit at the following places were not strictly calculated, but were estimated from the preceding; no error of importance, however, can thus have been made, since so trifling is the variation in the effect of parallax at Boston from that at New Orleans, that the Transit may be said to commence at the same moment of *absolute* time at both places. The effect of parallax will be to cause the first contact to take place later, at Boston, by 20.6 sec., and at New Orleans by 24.2 sec., than at the centre of the Earth; the difference (3.6 sec.) being the difference between the times of the beginning of the Transit at the two cities, a quantity too small to require a rigid calculation for any other place in the United States. By comparing the times of beginning and end as seen at New Orleans, and from the centre of the Earth, it will be observed that the former will take place at New Orleans later by 24.2 sec., and the end earlier by 34.4 sec., than at the Earth's centre. Consequently, the whole effect of parallax at New Orleans will be to shorten the duration of the Transit 58.6 sec.

The whole Transit will be visible at those places in the following table which are marked with an asterisk. It will be seen that all of them are situated in the southwesterly extremity of the United States, and that even at them, the second external contact will take place but a few minutes before the setting of the Sun.

The time of the second internal contact, which is not given in the following table, can be easily obtained from the second external, by subtracting from the latter 1m. 47 sec.

The time of the phases of the Transit at any place not contained in the following table, may readily be ascertained by adding to, or subtracting from, the time of the phases at Washington, the difference of longi-

tude between that city and the place in question, according as the latter is East or West of the former.

	First Ex- ternal Contact.	First Inter- nal Contact.	Nearest ap. of Mercury to Sun's Centre.	Second Ex- ternal Con- tact.	Sun's Lower Limb sets, corrected for Refraction.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m.
Albany	0 35 45 A.	0 37 32 A.	3 10 5 A.	5 44 36 A.	4 43 A.
Augusta, Me.	0 51 24	0 53 11	3 25 44	6 0 15	4 40
Baltimore	0 24 13	0 26 0	2 58 33	5 33 4	4 50
Buffalo,	0 15 4	0 16 51	2 49 24	5 23 55	4 43
Charleston, S. C.	0 10 40	0 12 27	2 45 0	5 19 31	5 2
Cincinnati	11 53 16 M.	11 55 3 M.	2 27 36	5 2 7	4 51
Detroit	11 58 52	0 0 39 A.	2 33 12	5 7 43	4 44
*Donaldsonville	11 26 36	11 28 23 M.	2 0 56	4 35 27	5 7
Dover, Del.	0 28 44 A.	0 30 31 A.	3 3 4	5 37 35	4 51
Frankfort, Ky.	11 52 4 M.	11 53 51 M.	2 26 24	5 0 55	4 52
Halifax, N. S.	1 16 17 A.	1 18 4 A.	3 50 37	6 25 8	4 38
Hartford, Ct.	0 39 24	0 41 11	3 13 44	5 48 15	4 45
Indianapolis	11 46 24 M.	11 48 11 M.	2 20 44	4 55 15	4 49
*Jefferson, M'ri.	11 22 12	11 23 59	1 56 32	4 31 3	4 52
*Little Rock	11 21 56	11 23 43	1 56 16	4 30 47	4 59
Milledgeville	11 57 24 M.	11 59 11 M.	2 31 44	5 6 15	5 2
*Mobile	11 38 0	11 39 47	2 12 20	4 46 51	5 5
Montpelier, Vt.	0 40 20 A.	0 42 7 A.	3 14 40	5 49 11	4 40
Montreal, L. C.	0 36 24	0 38 11	3 10 44	5 45 15	4 37
*Nashville	11 43 28 M.	11 45 15 M.	2 17 48	4 52 19	4 57
*Natchez	11 25 5 M.	11 26 52 M.	1 59 25	4 33 56	5 5
New Bedford	0 47 0 A.	0 48 47 A.	3 21 20	5 55 51	4 45
New Haven	0 38 53	0 40 40	3 13 13	5 47 44	4 46
New York	0 34 40	0 36 27	3 9 0	5 43 31	4 47
Norfolk, Va.	0 25 29	0 27 16	2 59 49	5 34 20	4 55
Philadelphia	0 30 0 A.	0 31 47 A.	3 4 20	5 38 51	4 49
Pittsburg	0 10 12	0 11 59	2 44 32	5 19 3	4 48
Portland	0 49 22	0 51 9	3 23 42	5 58 13	4 41
Portsmouth, N. H.	0 47 44	0 49 31	3 22 04	5 56 35	4 42
Princeton, N. J.	0 32 24	0 34 11	3 6 44	5 41 15	4 48
Providence	0 45 0 A.	0 46 47 A.	3 19 20	5 53 51	4 45
Quebec, L. C.	0 46 58	0 48 45	3 21 18	5 55 49	4 33
Raleigh	0 15 32	0 17 19	2 49 52	5 24 23	4 57
Richmond	0 20 54	0 22 41	2 55 14	5 29 45	4 54
St. Augustine	0 4 24	0 6 11	2 38 44	5 13 15	5 7
*St. Louis	11 32 20 M.	11 34 7 M.	2 6 40	4 41 11	4 52
Salem, Mass.	0 47 8 A.	0 48 55 A.	3 21 28	5 55 59	4 43
Savannah	0 6 32	0 8 19	2 40 52	5 15 23	5 4
Springfield	0 40 20	0 42 7	3 14 40	5 49 11	4 45
*Tallahassee	11 52 20 M.	11 54 7 M.	2 26 40	5 1 11	5 6
*Tuscaloosa	11 39 56 M.	11 41 43 M.	2 14 16	4 48 47	5 2
Univ. of Va.	0 16 38 A.	0 18 25 A.	2 50 58	5 25 29	4 53
Washington	0 22 37	0 24 24	2 56 57	5 31 28	4 51
Worcester, Mass.	0 43 28	0 45 15	3 17 48	5 52 19	4 41

Mean Time of the respective Places.

At the nearest approach of Centres the apparent diameter of Mercury will be $\frac{1}{193}$ of that of the Sun.

IV. Friday, November 20th. The Sun totally eclipsed; invisible throughout the United States.

Beginning of the General Eclipse on the Earth, at 2h. 46.0m. M. (Mean Time at Washington), in Lat. $23^{\circ} 26'$ North, Long. $23^{\circ} 8'$ West.

The Centre of the Moon's shadow first touches the Earth, at 3h. 42m. M., in Lat. $26^{\circ} 32'$ North, Long. $35^{\circ} 45'$ West.

The Sun centrally and totally eclipsed on the meridian of the place, at 5h. 17.8m. M., in Lat. $9^{\circ} 35'$ South, Long. $20^{\circ} 5'$ East.

The Centre of the Moon's shadow leaves the Earth at 7h. 5m. M., in Lat. $8^{\circ} 48'$ South, Long. $86^{\circ} 25'$ East.

The Moon's Penumbra leaves the Earth, or the General Eclipse ends, at 8h. 0.4m. M. in Lat. $11^{\circ} 56'$ South, Long. $73^{\circ} 35'$ East.

Path of the Northern boundary of the Eclipse, or the Path traversed by the Northern edge of the Moon's Penumbra.

Path of the Central Eclipse or of the Centre of the shadow of the Moon.

Path of the Southern Limit of the Eclipse or of the Southern edge of the Moon's Penumbra.

Lat.	Long.
$54^{\circ} 0'$ N.	$11^{\circ} 49'$ W.
53 0	9 53
52 38	8 41
52 0	8 1
51 0	6 13
50 0	4 33
49 0	2 50
48 0	1 13
47 0	0 20 E.
46 0	1 51
45 0	3 19
44 0	4 45
43 5	6 10
43 0	6 20
42 0	7 32
41 0	8 52
40 0	10 11
39 0	11 29
38 0	12 45
37 0	14 0
36 0	15 15
35 0	16 29
33 48	18 11
23 18	32 19
18 12	46 36
18 15	57 35
20 8	67 22

Lat.	Long.
$26^{\circ} 32'$ N.	$35^{\circ} 45'$ W.
18 50	18 35
10 20	5 18
0 22	7 9 E.
9 35 S.	20 5
10 37	21 44
16 48	38 32
17 4	54 14
14 8	69 28
8 48	86 25

Lat.	Long.
$5^{\circ} 40'$ S.	$41^{\circ} 52'$ W.
10 17	32 26
14 50	25 1
23 2	14 2
39 52	9 7
48 48	43 31
47 56	63 3
45 20	77 19
42 12	88 48

If we trace on a map the above described paths, we shall perceive that the line of the Northern limit of the Eclipse passes over the South of Ireland, the southwesterly extremity of England, France, and Sicily, the northeastern part of Africa and Arabia, the Bay of Bengal and the northern part of Hindostan; that the line of the Central Eclipse passes from the Atlantic across the whole extent of Africa, the Island of Madagascar, and nearly across the great Indian Ocean; and that the line of the southern boundary of the Eclipse passes over the northeastern part of Brazil, and thence across the South Atlantic and Indian oceans. The Eclipse will, therefore, be visible in a small part of Great Britain, France, Sicily, Arabia, and Brazil; throughout Spain and Portugal; in nearly the whole of Hindostan, of the continent of Africa and the adjacent islands; and throughout a very large part of the Atlantic and Indian oceans. But, with the exception of the northeastern extremity of Brazil, the Eclipse will be invisible throughout the continent of America.

A central Eclipse of the Sun at any particular place is a phenomenon of rare occurrence; it is therefore worthy of notice, that at a spot, near the western extremity of Africa, situate in Lat. about 9° North, and Long. about 7° West from Greenwich, both of the solar Eclipses that happen this year will be central, and there also will be visible the whole of the Eclipse of the Moon, and the beginning of the Transit of Mercury.

OCCULTATIONS.

The following table contains a list of those conjunctions of the Moon with stars of not less than the sixth magnitude which may prove to be occultations in some part of the United States; also the mean time (at Washington) of the conjunctions in Right Ascension, reckoned according to the manner of astronomers from noon to noon. It will be noticed that two of the planets may be eclipsed in the course of the year, but no star of the first or second magnitude.

	Star's Name.	Star's Magnitude.	Conjunction in A. R.		Star's Name.	Star's Magnitude.	Conjunction in A. R.
			h. m.				h. m.
Jan.	1 ϵ Ψ	5	12 20	May	6 42 Ω	6	7 48
	4 r \mathcal{H}	4.5	12 38		10 π \mathcal{M}	4	16 7
	7 ξ^1 Ceti	5	12 58		12 λ \triangle	5	8 55
	8 38 φ	5.6	6 7		12 ω^1 \mathcal{M}	4.5	14 8
	13 ω^1 Π	6	5 47		12 ω^2 \mathcal{M}	4.5	14 32
	13 m Π	6	9 58	June	2 η Ω	3.4	7 38
	16 η Ω	3.4	11 57		4 ν \mathcal{M}	4.5	6 9
	18 ν \mathcal{M}	4.5	8 36		6 ι^2 \mathcal{M}	6	7 47
	23 ω Oph.	5	17 18		8 π \triangle	5	15 6
	24 ϵ^2 Oph.	5	17 10		11 σ \mathcal{J}	3	15 32
Feb.	3 ν \mathcal{H}	5	4 3		14 243 Ψ	6	10 42
	4 ξ^1 φ	6	3 44		19 ν \mathcal{H}	5	13 48
	4 85 φ	6	4 47	July	4 π \mathcal{M}	4	9 42
	9 ϵ Π	3	7 16		6 ω^1 \mathcal{M}	4.5	10 1
	10 π Π	4	8 34		6 ω^2 \mathcal{M}	4.5	10 15
	11 γ Σ	5	9 0		7 θ Oph.	3.4	15 3
	13 i Ω	6	7 19		14 r \mathcal{H}	4.5	15 26
	14 ν \mathcal{M}	4.5	16 4		14 s \mathcal{H}	5	17 13
	16 65 \mathcal{M}	6	12 28	Aug.	2 π \triangle	5	6 35
	16 66 \mathcal{M}	6	13 1		2 λ \triangle	5	11 21
	17 π \mathcal{M}	4	10 53		5 σ \mathcal{J}	3	10 18
	19 ω^1 \mathcal{M}	4.5	12 14		9 τ^1 Σ	6	11 20
	19 ω^2 \mathcal{M}	4.5	12 29		9 τ^2 Σ	5.6	12 14
Mar.	3 ξ^1 Ceti	5	5 22	Sept.	1 φ \mathcal{J}	4.5	13 0
	12 η Ω	3.4	4 50		4 35 Ψ	6	6 41
	18 λ \triangle	5	13 8		7 r \mathcal{H}	4.5	8 59
	21 σ \mathcal{J}	3	13 51		14 B δ	5	18 0
April	2 ω^2 δ	5.6	4 48		27 θ Oph.	3.4	10 6
	10 ν \mathcal{M}	4.5	12 37	Oct.	6 f \mathcal{H}	6	8 55
	12 65 \mathcal{M}	6	7 48	Nov.	17 h		20 47
	12 66 \mathcal{M}	6	8 19		28 s \mathcal{H}	5	5 38
	14 π \triangle	5	17 38	Dec.	4 τ δ	5	7 21
	16 θ Oph.	3.4	8 32		10 η Ω	3.4	13 14
	30 \mathcal{A}		7 9		12 ν \mathcal{M}	4.5	13 51
May	1 B δ	5	6 13		25 r \mathcal{H}	4.5	10 57
	2 ϵ Π	3	6 51		31 τ δ	5	13 46
	3 π Π	4	9 32				

ENCKE'S AND HALLEY'S COMETS.

In the course of the present year two of the three comets, most interesting to astronomers, viz. those known as Halley's and Encke's will return to their perihelion, or to that point in their orbits least distant from the Sun, and also to their perigee or to the points nearest the Earth. But as, from some unknown cause, the light of these bodies seems to be constantly diminishing, it is doubtful whether either of the two will be visible to the naked eye, or, indeed, without the assistance of a very powerful telescope.

The Ephemeris of Encke's Comet, published by Professor Encke, for its return this year, has not yet reached this country, but will probably be received in season to be inserted in the Preliminary Observations. The returns of this Comet happen at intervals of about 1212 days, or about 3 years and 15 weeks. These returns will hereafter be anxiously looked for by astronomers, as affording the readiest and perhaps the best means of ascertaining the correctness of the theory, promulgated by Professor Encke, of the existence of a medium which resists the motion of all the bodies revolving around the Sun; — a medium (whose existence recent observations on this Comet have led many to believe) which would not only cause every Comet, but finally after the lapse of ages, every Planet to fall into the Sun.

Halley's Comet, as is well known, was the first whose return was foretold, and whose return to its perihelion in 1759, according to the prediction of Dr. Halley, conclusively proved it to be composed of matter, and to obey, like the planets, the laws of gravitation. The period of this Comet being about 76 years, its return in the autumn of this year will be the first since that in the spring of 1759.

This Comet will be nearest the Earth on the 7th of October, when its distance will be about 22 millions of miles, or somewhat less than one fourth of our distance from the Sun. Its brilliancy will be brightest when nearest the Earth, and for a few days afterwards; and then having a north declination of upwards of fifty degrees, it will, in the Northern States, be in the circle of perpetual apparition, and consequently will then revolve around the pole without descending below the horizon.

On examination of the Ephemeris of the Comet given below, it will be seen that, during part of the time it is expected to be visible from the Earth, viz. from the 1st to the 10th of October, its apparent motion in Right Ascension and Declination will be exceedingly great, and not less than that of the Moon.

The following Ephemeris of this Comet was computed by Mr. Woodhouse from the elements of its orbit given by M. de Pontécoulant. The Elements have also been determined with great care and enormous labor by two other distinguished mathematicians, viz. Baron Damoiseau

of France, and Mr. Lubbock of Great Britain; and for the sake of comparison the elements according to each are here inserted.

Ephemeris of Halley's Comet, near the Time of the Passage of its Perihelion in the Year 1835.

[From the Supplement to the Nautical Almanac for 1833.]

Mean Noon at Greenwich, or 6h. 52m. M. at Washington.						Meridian Passage.
Date.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Logarithm of the Distance from the			
			Earth.	Sun.		
1835.	h. m.				h. m.	
Aug. 3	5 24.51	N. 22° 39.3	0.3749	0.2699	20 36.5	
7	5 27.93	22 59.9	0.3522	0.2563	20 24.2	
11	5 31.43	23 22.2	0.3276	0.2421	20 12.0	
15	5 35.02	23 46.7	0.3007	0.2274	19 59.8	
19	5 38.72	24 14.3	0.2712	0.2119	19 47.8	
23	5 42.56	24 45.3	0.2387	0.1958	19 35.9	
27	5 46.62	25 21.1	0.2029	0.1789	19 24.3	
31	5 50.99	26 3.4	0.1629	0.1611	19 13.0	
Sept. 4	5 55.80	26 53.7	0.1181	0.1425	19 2.2	
8	6 1.30	27 56.2	0.0672	0.1229	18 52.2	
12	6 7.85	29 15.4	0.0087	0.1023	18 43.3	
16	6 16.26	31 0.3	9.9404	0.0805	18 35.9	
20	6 27.94	33 25.2	9.8591	0.0575	18 32.6	
24	6 46.03	36 57.7	9.7601	0.0333	18 36.8	
28	7 18.69	42 28.1	9.6369	0.0077	19 5.5	
Oct. 2	8 40.57	50 37.7	9.4878	9.9807	20 38.0	
6	12 5.49	51 53.3	9.3631	9.9525	23 45.3	
10	14 57.41	29 3.3	9.4073	9.9232	1 44.8	
14	15 59.43	10 21.7	9.5593	9.8932	2 30.4	
18	16 25.31	N. 0 34.8	9.7001	9.8633	2 40.2	
22	16 37.72	S. 4 58.5	9.8135	9.8343	2 36.7	
26	16 43.55	8 31.0	9.9046	9.8079	2 26.6	
30	16 45.69	11 0.5	9.9789	9.7864	2 13.0	
Nov. 3	16 45.23	12 54.4	0.0401	9.7719	1 56.8	
7	16 43.10	14 25.9	0.0906	9.7666	1 38.9	
11	16 39.85	15 42.6	0.1321	9.7710	1 19.9	
15	16 35.92	16 48.8	0.1659	9.7846	1 0.3	
19	16 31.73	17 47.8	0.1931	9.8054	0 40.4	
23	16 27.53	18 41.0	0.2150	9.8314	0 20.5	
27	16 23.45	19 29.9	0.2322	9.8603	0 0.7	
Dec. 1	16 19.51	20 15.7	0.2456	9.8902	23 36.2	
5	16 15.77	20 59.0	0.2557	9.9203	23 16.8	
9	16 12.23	21 40.5	0.2629	9.9496	22 57.6	
13	16 8.75	22 20.8	0.2678	9.9779	22 38.4	
17	16 5.33	23 0.0	0.2704	0.0050	22 19.3	
21	16 1.89	23 38.6	0.2711	0.0307	22 0.1	
25	15 58.34	24 16.9	0.2701	0.0551	21 40.8	
29	15 54.62	24 55.0	0.2674	0.0782	21 21.3	
33	15 50.63	25 33.2	0.2632	0.1001	21 1.6	

Mean Noon at Greenwich, or 6h. 52m. M. at Washington.					Meridian Passage.
Date.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Logarithm of the Distance from the		
			Earth.	Sun.	
1836.	h. m.	° ' "			h. m.
Jan. 2	15 50.63	S. 25 33.2	0.2632	0.1001	21 1.6
6	15 46.24	26 11.4	0.2577	0.1210	20 41.4
10	15 41.42	26 49.7	0.2509	0.1406	20 20.7
14	15 35.96	27 28.0	0.2430	0.1593	19 59.4
18	15 29.88	28 6.1	0.2340	0.1772	19 37.5
22	15 22.93	28 43.8	0.2240	0.1942	19 14.7
26	15 15.06	29 20.6	0.2132	0.2104	18 50.9
30	15 6.03	29 55.4	0.2020	0.2259	18 26.0
Feb. 3	14 55.81	30 27.5	0.1904	0.2407	17 59.8
7	14 44.25	30 55.6	0.1786	0.2549	17 32.4
11	14 31.24	31 17.6	0.1672	0.2685	17 3.5

Ephemeris of Halley's Comet, for Variations of ± 4 Days, in the Time of the Perihelion Passage.

	+ 4 days.		- 4 days.			+ 4 days.		- 4 days.	
	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.		R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.
1835.	h. m.		h. m.		1835.	h. m.		h. m.	
Aug. 7	5 29	+22 42	5 27	+23 18	Nov. 3	16 59	-11 50	16 31	-13 49
15	5 36	23 25	5 34	24 10	11	16 55	14 58	16 25	16 21
23	5 43	24 18	5 42	25 15	19	16 47	17 14	16 17	18 17
31	5 51	25 27	5 52	26 43	27	16 38	19 3	16 10	19 52
Sept. 8	5 59	27 5	6 4	28 54	Dec. 5	16 29	20 37	16 5	21 17
16	6 11	29 39	6 22	32 36	13	16 21	22 3	15 57	22 34
24	6 31	34 25	7 9	40 3	21	16 14	23 24	15 50	23 50
28	6 51	38 43	8 10	47 26	29	16 6	24 43	15 44	25 4
Oct. 2	7 31	45 48	10 38	51 20	1836.				
6	9 28	56 3	13 53	36 42	Jan. 6	15 58	26 1	15 35	26 18
10	13 50	47 59	15 22	+15 53	14	15 47	27 22	15 25	27 31
18	16 30	+5 45	16 19	-3 0	22	15 35	28 41	15 12	28 43
26	16 55	-6 37	16 32	-10 2	30	15 18	29 59	14 55	29 49
					Feb. 7	14 56	-31 7	14 33	-30 42

Elements of the Orbit, according to M. de Pontécoulant.

Passage of the Perihelion 1835, Nov. 7.2, Paris Mean Time from Noon.

Place of the Perihelion on the orbit	304 31 43
Longitude of the ascending node	55 30 0
Inclination of the orbit	17 44 24
Ratio of the eccentricity to the semi-axis major	0.9675212
Semi-axis major	17.98705

Motion retrograde.

1. *Elements according to M. Damoiseau, (from Conn. des Temps, 1832, pages 33 and 34.)*

Passage of the Perihelion, 1835, Nov. 4.32, Paris Mean Time from Midnight.

Place of the Perihelion <i>on the orbit</i>	. . . . .	304° 27' 24"
Longitude of the ascending node	. . . . .	55 9 7
Inclination of the orbit	. . . . .	17 41 5
Ratio of the eccentricity to the semi-axis major	. . . . .	0.9673055
Semi-axis major	. . . . .	17.9852

Motion retrograde.

2. *Elements according to Mr. Lubbock, (from Mem. Ast. Soc. Vol. IV. Part II, page 509.)*

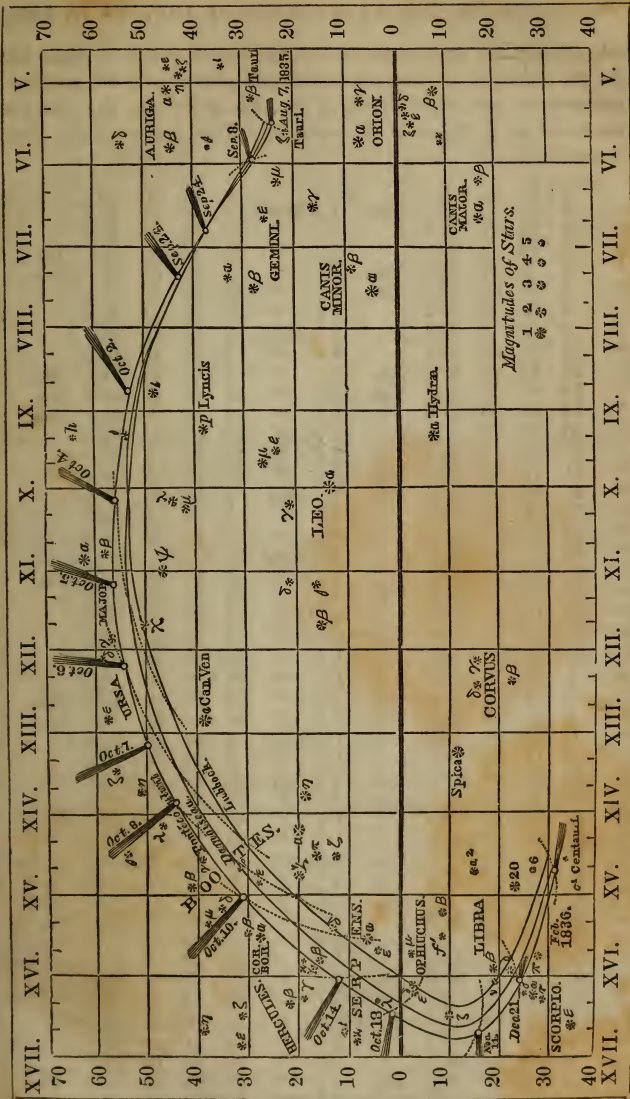
Passage of the Perihelion, 1835, Oct. 30.1993, Paris Mean Time from Midnight.

Place of the Perihelion <i>on the orbit</i>	. . . . .	304° 23' 39"
Longitude of the ascending node	. . . . .	55 3 59
Inclination of the orbit	. . . . .	17 42 50
Ratio of the eccentricity to the semi-axis major	. . . . .	0.967348
Semi-axis major	. . . . .	17.98355

Motion retrograde.

On comparing the different elements, the principal variation appears to be in the time of the perihelion passage; and as it is of importance that the earliest information should be obtained of the return of this Comet, the annexed chart has been formed, indicating its path amongst the fixed stars, according to each set of elements, and showing, for each date, the direction of the sweeping line, in which the comet will most probably be found. The path indicated by *Pontécoulant* has been laid down from the Ephemeris. The paths by *Damoiseau* and *Lubbock* from positions determined by interpolating the Ephemerides for + 3 and 7 days' variation of the perihelion passage.

* * The letters at the top and bottom of the chart indicate the hour of Right Ascension; the figures at the sides, the degrees of North and South Declination.



* ECLIPSES OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER IN 1835,

Visible throughout, or in some part of, the United States, in Mean Time for the Meridian of Greenwich, reckoned according to the manner of astronomers, who begin the day at the Noon of the civil day, and count the hours up to 24, or to the succeeding Noon, when another day is commenced.

	d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.
Jan.	2	10	8	12.7	Em.	1	March	10	16	27	28.7		1
"	4	16	57	52.3		2	"	12	10	56	28.9		1
"	5	23	5	53.8		1	"	16	16	36	52.7	Im.	2
"	7	9	27	53.2	Im.	3	"	19	12	52	18.6	Em.	1
"	7	11	54	33.3	Em.	3	"	26	14	48	7.0		1
"	7	17	34	47.4		1	"	27	10	54	17.8		2
"	9	12	3	36.5		1	April	2	16	43	52.3		1
"	11	19	34	36.3		2	"	3	12	18	18.3		3
"	14	13	29	21.3	Im.	3	"	3	13	29	54.1	Em.	2
"	14	15	56	48.4	Em.	3	"	10	13	41	51.4	Im.	3
"	14	19	30	17.0		1	"	10	16	5	25.1	Em.	2
"	16	13	59	7.5		1	"	10	16	19	52.3		3
"	18	22	11	15.3		2	"	11	13	8	27.7		1
"	21	17	30	24.6	Im.	3	"	18	15	4	5.1		1
"	21	19	58	41.0	Em.	3	May	4	13	24	0.5		1
"	21	21	25	52.3		1	"	5	13	9	14.9		2
"	22	11	29	29.0		2	"	16	12	28	15.6		3
"	23	15	54	45.0		1	June	15	♂ of ♃ and ☉.				
"	25	10	23	41.7		1	July	19	21	43	51.6	Im.	3
"	28	21	31	49.8	Im.	3	"	24	21	12	53.3		1
"	29	11	43	55.2		2	Aug.	5	20	17	30.5		2
"	29	14	6	0.8	Em.	2	"	9	19	29	18.7		1
"	30	17	50	26.3		1	"	12	22	52	52.4		2
Feb.	1	12	19	24.6		1	"	16	21	23	7.6		1
"	5	14	20	6.5	Im.	2	"	24	20	34	55.3	Em.	3
"	5	16	42	25.9	Em.	2	"	31	21	38	2.6	Im.	3
"	6	19	46	11.9		1	Sept.	1	19	38	53.3		1
"	8	14	15	10.7		1	"	6	19	57	42.3		2
"	12	16	56	10.7	Im.	2	"	8	21	32	23.8		1
"	12	19	18	45.3	Em.	2	"	13	22	33	29.2		2
"	15	16	10	59.9		1	"	17	17	54	10.6		1
"	17	10	39	55.1		1	"	24	19	47	32.1		1
"	19	9	34	23.3	Im.	3	Oct.	1	21	40	51.0		1
"	19	12	6	11.0	Em.	3	"	6	17	31	19.8		3
"	19	19	32	5.1	Im.	2	"	6	20	31	46.9	Em.	3
"	22	18	6	50.5	Em.	1	"	8	19	38	56.6	Im.	2
"	23	11	13	0.9		2	"	8	23	34	7.3		1
"	24	12	35	46.1		1	"	10	18	2	27.3		2
"	26	13	35	28.8	Im.	3	"	13	21	29	26.5		3
"	26	16	8	6.8	Em.	3	"	15	22	15	6.8		2
March	2	11	25	44.4	Im.	2	"	17	19	55	42.5		1
"	2	13	49	2.3	Em.	2	"	24	21	48	56.5		1
"	3	14	31	37.8		1	"	26	16	17	13.9		1
"	5	17	37	7.1	Im.	3	"	31	23	42	10.8		1
"	9	14	1	22.4		2	Nov.	2	16	46	25.2		2
"	9	16	24	57.3	Em.	2	"	2	18	10	29.3		1

* See remarks on these eclipses in the Preliminary Observations.

	d.	h.	m.	s.	Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.	Sat.
Nov.	9	19	22	52.3	2	Dec.	4	14	40	50.3	1
"	9	20	3	47.7	1	"	4	16	30	29.7	2
"	11	14	32	8.1	1	"	9	22	6	2.7	1
"	11	16	27	31.9	Em. 3	"	11	16	34	29.3	1
"	15	23	58	49.9	Im. 4	"	11	19	7	18.5	2
"	16	21	57	8.3	1	"	13	11	2	54.0	1
"	16	21	59	24.0	2	"	16	23	59	47.3	1
"	18	16	25	29.5	1	"	18	18	28	15.9	1
"	18	17	21	28.9	3	"	18	21	44	9.2	Im. 2
"	18	20	26	49.0	Em. 3	"	19	11	53	16.7	4
"	23	23	50	33.7	Im. 1	"	19	14	0	13.0	Em. 4
"	25	18	18	54.8	1	"	20	12	56	42.7	Im. 1
"	25	21	20	12.3	3	"	22	11	3	7.0	2
"	26	0	26	18.0	Em. 3	"	24	13	14	23.6	3
"	27	12	47	17.9	Im. 1	"	25	20	22	10.4	1
Dec.	2	17	55	12.6	4	"	27	14	50	39.3	1
"	2	19	45	35.6	Em. 4	"	29	13	40	1.0	2
"	2	20	12	25.8	Im. 1	"	31	17	14	2.7	3

Position and Magnitude of the Rings of Saturn, according to Bessel and Struve, for every fortieth day in the year.

6h. A.	p.	l.	a.	b.	u.	u'.
M. T. at Washington.						
1834 Dec. 31	— 1 50	+ 13 36	38.95	9.16	255 46	212 43
1835 Feb. 9	— 1 43	13 45	41.69	9.91	256 36	213 32
March 21	— 1 56	12 54	43.75	9.77	254 56	211 53
April 30	— 2 16	11 41	43.72	8.85	252 10	209 6
June 9	— 2 29	11 2	41.65	7.98	250 26	207 23
July 19	— 2 25	11 28	38.92	7.74	250 58	207 55
Aug. 28	— 2 5	12 50	36.74	8.16	253 42	210 38
Oct. 7	— 1 34	14 40	35 69	9.04	257 51	214 47
Nov. 16	— 0 59	16 28	35.95	10.19	262 27	219 23
Dec. 26	— 0 29	17 47	37.52	11.46	266 20	223 16

p. Angle of the semiconjugate axis of the ring ellipse with the circle of declination, positive when east, negative when west.

l. Angle of elevation of the Earth above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn, positive when north, negative when south.

a. Semitransverse axis of the rings.

b. Semiconjugate axis of the rings; positive when their northern surface is visible, negative when their southern.

u. Longitude of the Earth as seen from Saturn, reckoned on the plane of the rings and from their ascending node in the equator.

u'. The same longitude reckoned from their ascending node in the ecliptic.

. It has been recently discovered, that Saturn is not placed exactly in the centre of the rings. This singular circumstance was for some time considered an optical illusion, occasioned by the shadow of the

planet on the ring; but Professor Struve has ascertained, with the celebrated Dorpat telescope, that the rings are actually eccentric. The eccentricity is, however, too small to be perceived by any other than the very best and most powerful telescopes.

A Table, showing the Mean Time (at Washington) of the greatest Libration of the Moon's apparent Disc.

1835.	d.	h.	m.			1835.	d.	h.	m.		
Jan.	1	5	45	A.	SW.	July	13	11	17	M.	SW.
"	14	7	38	M.	SE.	"	26	7	21	A.	SE.
"	29	2	36	M.	SW.	Aug.	10	3	11	M.	SW.
Feb.	10	3	46	A.	SE.	"	22	1	46	A.	SE.
"	24	9	7	M.	SW.	Sept.	6	1	44	M.	SW.
March	10	2	41	A.	SE.	"	19	3	52	M.	SE.
"	23	3	27	M.	SW.	Oct.	2	7	37	M.	SW.
April	7	7	33	A.	SE.	"	17	5	25	M.	SE.
"	20	0	19	M.	SW.	"	29	1	14	A.	SW.
May	6	0	58	M.	SE.	Nov.	14	0	26	A.	SE.
"	18	5	7	M.	SW.	"	26	2	40	A.	SW.
June	3	1	26	M.	SE.	Dec.	12	7	10	A.	SE.
"	15	10	18	M.	SW.	"	24	10	9	A.	SW.
"	30	10	38	M.	SE.						

"The Moon's Libration is here supposed to take place in the plane of her orbit, and by the Time of the greatest Libration of her apparent Disc is to understood the instant at which, to an observer at the centre of the Earth, the variation of the Disc from its mean state has attained its maximum. The right hand column indicates the quadrant of the Moon's Disc in which the Libration takes place, and in which the greatest change of the Moon's surface will become visible."

A Table, showing the illuminated portion of the Discs of Venus and Mars.

The following numbers are the versed sines of the portion of their Discs that will appear to be illuminated, to an observer on the Earth; the apparent diameter of the planets, at any time being considered 1.0. To a spectator on the Earth, Venus will appear most brilliant on the 11th of February, and Mars on the 2d of January, the time of his coming into opposition to the Sun.

1835.		Venus.	Mars.	1835		Venus.	Mars.
January	15	0.162	0.991	July	15	0.927	0.943
February	14	0.403	0.940	Aug.	15	0.972	0.961
March	15	0.561	0.907	Sept.	15	0.996	0.977
April	15	0.686	0.899	Oct.	15	0.999	0.989
May	15	0.782	0.908	Nov.	15	0.984	0.997
June	15	0.864	0.925	Dec.	15	0.956	1.000

ASPECTS OF THE PLANETS IN 1835.

The inferior planets (Mercury and Venus), from their superior to their inferior conjunctions, and the superior planets from opposition to conjunction, pass the meridian between noon and midnight and usually set in the evening after the Sun. But the inferior planets from inferior to superior conjunction, and the others from conjunction to opposition, pass the meridian between midnight and noon, and usually rise before the Sun in the morning.

Mercury, will be in superior \odot January 25th; at greatest eastern elongation ($18^{\circ} 8'$) February 22d; stationary March 1st; in inferior \odot March 10th; stationary March 23d; at greatest western elongation ($27^{\circ} 45'$) April 7th; in superior \odot May 17th; at greatest eastern elongation ($25^{\circ} 3'$) June 19th; stationary July 13th; in inferior \odot July 17th; stationary July 27th; at greatest western elongation ($19^{\circ} 4'$) August 5th; in superior \odot September 1st; at greatest eastern elongation ($24^{\circ} 44'$) Oct. 15th; stationary October 27th; in inferior conjunction (when it will pass across the Sun) November 7th; stationary November 16th; at greatest western elongation ($19^{\circ} 58'$) November 24th.

The most favorable opportunities for viewing this planet, this year in the United States, will be in the morning *before sunrise*, in the beginning of August and last of November, and in the evening *after sunset*, in the latter part of February and June; as at these times the planet will not only be near its greatest elongation from the Sun, but will be nearer the elevated pole, and consequently the interval between its rising and setting will be greater than that between the rising and setting of the Sun.

Venus will be stationary January 10th; most brilliant as morning star February 11th; at greatest western elongation ($46^{\circ} 44'$) March 1st; in superior conjunction, October 4th.

Mars will be in opposition, January 2d; stationary, February 9th; in quadrature, April 7th; in conjunction, December 20th.

Jupiter will be stationary January 26th; in quadrature February 21st; in conjunction June 15th; in quadrature October 8th; stationary November 3d; in opposition January 2, 1836.

Saturn will be in quadrature January 13th; stationary February 2d; in opposition April 10th; stationary June 20th; in quadrature July 9th; in conjunction October 19th.

Uranus will be in conjunction February 15th; in quadrature May 22d; stationary June 5th; in opposition August 22d; stationary November 6th; in quadrature November 19th.

Ceres will be in opposition June 10th; *Pallas*, June 3d, and *Juno*, on January 1, 1836.

All the superior planets, except Vesta, Juno, and Jupiter, will come into opposition this year.

The oppositions will take place as follows, viz.

Of Mars, January 2d; of Saturn, April 10th; of Pallas, June 3d; of Ceres, June 10th; of Uranus, August 22d, 1835; of Juno, January 1st; of Jupiter, January 2d, 1836.

HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES IN 1835,

Computed by the formula of Laplace (Mécanique Céleste, Vol. II. p. 289.)

New or full Moon.				Height of the Tide.	New or full Moon.				Height of the Tide.
		d.	h.				d.	h.	
Full Moon,	Jan.	14,	4 A	0.84	Full Moon,	July	10,	1 M	0.88
New "		23,	4 A	0.87	New "		25,	0 A	0.80
Full "	Feb.	13,	6 M	0.97	Full "	Aug.	8,	11 M	0.90
New "		27,	7 M	0.89	New "		23,	11 A	0.94
Full "	March	14,	5 A	1.10	Full "	Sept.	6,	10 A	0.92
New "		23,	11 A	0.89	New "		22,	9 M	1.07
Full "	April	13,	2 M	1.14	Full "	Oct.	6,	0 A	0.91
New "		27,	4 A	0.82	New "		21,	7 A	1.11
Full "	May	12,	10 M	1.06	Full "	Nov.	5,	5 M	0.83
New "		27,	8 M	0.75	New "		20,	5 M	1.04
Full "	June	10,	6 A	0.94	Full "	Dec.	5,	0 M	0.74
New "		25,	11 A	0.73	New "		19,	4 A	0.95

The unit of altitude at any place, is the rise at that place of that tide which arrives about a day and a half after the time of New or Full Moon, the Sun and Moon at the moment of conjunction or opposition having been at their mean distance from the Earth and in the plane of the celestial equator.

The unit of altitude at any place (which can be ascertained by observation only), multiplied by the quantities in the above table, will give the height of the spring tides at that place during the present year.

It will be seen that the tides of March 15th, April 14th, May 13th, September 23d, October 23d, and November 21st, will be the greatest of all in 1835.

The actual rise of the tide, however, depends so much on the strength and direction of the wind, that it not unfrequently happens that a tide, which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a tide, which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, sufficient perhaps to cause damage.

The following Table contains the Unit of Altitude of several ports and places on the coast of America, according to the best authorities.

The unit of altitude of the several places in the Bay of Fundy was ascertained by recent observations.

	feet.		feet.
Advocate Harbour (Bay of Fundy)	50	Georgetown Bar	4
Andrews, St.	25	Goldsborough	12
Annapolis (N. S.)	30	Green Islands	16
Apple River	50	Gut of Annapolis	30
Augustine, St.	5	Gut of Cansor	8
Basin of Mines (Bay of Fundy)	60	Halifax	8
Bay, Bristed	8	Hampton Roads	5
“ Broad	9	Hillsborough Inlet	5
“ Buzzard’s	5	Holmes’s Hole	5
“ Casco	9	John’s, St. (N. B.)	30
“ Chignecto (north part of the Bay of Fundy)	60	“ St. (N. F.)	7
“ St. Mary’s	16	Kennebec	9
“ Vert	7	Kennebunk	9
Beaver Harbour	7	Long Island Sound	5
Bell Island Straits	30	Louisburg (C. B.)	5½
Block Island	6	Machias	12
Boston	11½	Marblehead	11
Cape Ann	11	Mary’s, St., Bar	7
“ Blomidon (Bay of Fundy)	60	Monomoy Point	6
“ Chat	13	Moose River (Bay of Fundy)	30
“ Cod Light-house	6½	“ Island (Me.)	25
“ “ Harbour	11	Mount Desert	12
“ D’Or (Bay of Fundy) . .	50	Mouths of the Mississippi .	1½
“ Henlopen	5	Nantucket (Shoal and Town)	5
“ Henry	4½	Nassau (N. P.)	7
“ Lookout	9	New Bedford	5
“ May	6	Newburyport	10
“ St. Mary	14	New Haven	8
“ Sable	9	Newport	5
“ Split (Bay of Fundy) . .	55	New York	5
CHARLESTON (S. C.)	6	Norfolk	5
Cumberland (Basin Fort), head of the Bay of Fundy	71	Partridge Island (Bay of Fundy)	55
Digby (N. S.)	30	Passamaquoddy River	25
Eastport	25	Penobscot River	10
Elizabeth Isles	5	Plymouth	11½
“ Town Point	5	Portland	9
Florida Keys	5	Port Homer	8
Gay Head (Vineyard) . . .	5	“ Hood	6
George’s River	9	“ Jackson	8
		“ Roseway	8
		Portsmouth (N. H.)	10

	feet.		feet.
Prince Edward's Island	6	Shubenacadie River (B. of Fun.)	70
Providence	5	Simon's, St., Bar	6
Rhode Island Harbour	5	" " Sound	6
Richmond	4	Townsend Harbour	9
Salem (Mass.)	11	Truro (Bay of Fundy)	70
Sandwich Bay	8	Vineyard Sound	5
Sandy Hook	5	Windsor (Bay of Fundy)	60
Seven Isles Harbour	31	Wood's Hole	5
Sheepscut River	9	Yarmouth (N. S.)	12

TIDE TABLE.

The following Table contains the difference between the time of high water at Boston, and at a large number of places on the American coast, by which the time at any of them may be easily ascertained, by *subtracting* the difference at the place in question from the time at Boston, when the sign — is prefixed to it; and by *adding* it, when the sign is +.

The time of high water, in the calendar pages, is of that tide which immediately *precedes* the southing of the Moon.

	h. m.		h. m.
Albany	+ 4 12	Cape Churchill	— 4 10
Andrews, St.	0 0	" Cod	0 0
Annapolis (N. S.)	— 0 30	" Fear	— 3 30
Annapolis (Md.)	— 4 18	" Hatteras	— 2 30
Augustine, St.	— 4 0	" Henlopen	— 2 45
Bay, Bristed	— 3 45	" Henry	— 3 50
" Broad	— 0 45	" Lookout	— 2 30
" Casco	— 0 45	" St. Mary	— 2 30
" Chebucto	— 4 0	" May	— 2 45
" Genevieve, and } St. Barbe }	0 0	" Romain (S. C.)	— 3 30
" Buzzard's	— 3 50	" Sable (N. S.)	— 3 30
" Narraganset	— 3 53	" Split	— 0 15
" Pistolet	— 4 45	CHARLESTON	— 4 00
" St. Mary's	— 2 0	Cumberland (Basin Fort)	+ 0 30
" Sandwich (N. S.)	— 2 30	Eastport	0 0
" Schecatica	— 0 30	Elizabeth Town Point	— 2 36
Bermuda Inlet	— 4 30	Florida Key	— 2 40
Cape Ann	0 0	Fort St. John	— 2 30
" Cansor	— 3 0	Fryingpan Shoals	— 5 0
" Charles	— 3 45	Gay Head	— 3 53
" Chat	+ 0, 30	Georgetown Bar	— 4 30
		Gouldsborough	— 0 30

	h. m.		h. m.
Gut of Annapolis . . .	— 1 30	Newburyport . . .	— 0 15
Gut of Cansor . . .	— 3 30	New Haven . . .	— 0 14
Halifax . . .	— 4 0	New London . . .	— 2 36
Hampton Roads . . .	— 3 30	Newport . . .	— 3 50
Harbour, Amelia . . .	— 3 0	NEW YORK . . .	— 2 21
“ Beaver . . .	— 2 45	Nootka Sound . . .	+ 0 50
“ Nantucket . . .	+ 0 30	Norfolk . . .	— 3 0
“ Rhode Island . . .	— 4 45	Ocracock Inlet . . .	— 2 30
“ Seven Isles . . .	— 0 30	Old Point Comfort . . .	— 5 25
“ Townsend . . .	— 0 45	Philadelphia . . .	+ 2 57
Hillsborough Inlet . . .	— 4 0	Plymouth . . .	0 0
Holmes's Hole . . .	— 1 20	Portland . . .	— 0 45
Ice Cove . . .	— 1 30	Portsmouth (N. H.) . . .	— 0 15
Island, Anticosti, W. end	+ 4 0	Port Campbell . . .	— 2 30
“ Bell, Straits of . . .	— 2 15	“ Hood . . .	— 4 0
“ Block . . .	— 3 53	“ Howe . . .	— 3 0
“ Button . . .	— 4 40	“ Jackson . . .	— 3 30
“ Elizabeth . . .	— 2 50	“ Roseway . . .	— 3 15
“ Fox . . .	— 0 45	“ Royal . . .	— 4 14
“ Green . . .	— 2 50	Providence . . .	— 3 5
“ Moose . . .	0 0	Quebec . . .	— 5 30
“ Prince Edward . . .	— 1 0	Race Point . . .	— 0 15
“ Rhode . . .	— 4 45	Richmond . . .	+ 4 20
“ Sable . . .	— 3 0	River, Apple . . .	— 0 30
“ Seal . . .	— 2 45	“ St. Croix . . .	0 0
Janeiro, Rio . . .	+ 5 0	“ Delaware, entrance . . .	— 2 30
John's, St. (N. B.) . . .	+ 0 30	“ George's . . .	— 0 45
“ St. (N. F.) . . .	— 5 0	“ Penobscot . . .	— 0 45
Kennebec . . .	— 0 45	“ Sheepscut . . .	— 0 45
Kennebunk . . .	— 0 15	Salem, Mass. . .	0 0
Louisburg . . .	— 4 15	Salvador, St. . .	+ 4 15
Machias . . .	— 0 30	Sandy Hook . . .	— 4 38
Marblehead . . .	0 0	Savannah . . .	— 3 15
Martha's Vineyard (W. P't.)	— 3 53	St. Simon's Bar . . .	— 4 0
Mary's, St., Bar . . .	— 4 0	“ Offing . . .	— 4 5
Monomoy Point . . .	0 0	“ Sound . . .	— 2 30
Mount Desert . . .	— 0 30	Sunbury . . .	— 2 0
Nantucket (town) . . .	+ 0 30	Tarpaulin Cove . . .	— 2 38
“ (shoal) . . .	+ 0 44	Vineyard Sound . . .	— 0 30
Nassau (N. P.) . . .	— 4 0	Windsor . . .	+ 0 30
New Bedford . . .	— 3 30	Wood's Hole . . .	— 2 50

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES, &c., WITH THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.

The Capitals (seats of Government) of the States and Territories are designated by Italic Letters.

The *Latitude* of those places which are marked with a * has been determined, by the Editor, from actual observations, made by himself within a few months, and may be relied on within a few seconds. The *Latitude* of the places marked with a † has recently been ascertained by others, and communicated for publication.

The *Longitude* of the places marked with a * was computed by the Editor from observations on the Annular Eclipse of the Sun in February, 1831, after correction for the errors of the Moon's place, as given by the tables of Damoiseau. The *Longitude* of those marked with a † was recently determined by the Editor by chronometers, by comparing the place in question with Washington, the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston; the position of which is supposed to be correctly ascertained.

The Latitude and Longitude, however, of very many of the places in the following table, where no recent observations have been made, are to be considered only as rough approximations.

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West,		Dist. from Wash'n.
			in degrees.	in time.	
		° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	miles.
<i>Albany</i> (Capitol),	N. Y.	*42 39 3	73 44 49	4 54 59.3	376
Alexandria,	D. C.	38 49	77 4	5 8 16	6
<i>Annapolis</i> ,	Md.	39 0	76 43	5 6 52	37
Auburn,	N. Y.	42 55	76 28	5 5 52	339
Augusta,	Ga.	33 28	81 54	5 27 36	560
<i>Augusta</i> (State House),	Me.	*44 18 43	69 50	4 39 20	595
Baltimore (Bat. Mon't),	Md.	*39 17 13	†76 37 50	†5 6 31.3	38
Bangor (Court House),	Me.	*44 47 50	68 47	4 35 8	661
Barnstable (Old C. H.),	Mass.	*41 42 9	70 16	4 41 4	466
Batavia,	N. Y.	42 59	78 13	5 12 52	370
Beaufort,	S. C.	32 25	80 41	5 22 44	629
<i>Boston</i> , (State House),	Mass.	*42 21 15	71 4 9	4 44 16.6	432
Bristol (Hotel),	R. I.	*41 39 58	71 19	4 45 36	409
Brooklyn (Navy Yard),	N. Y.	40 41 50	*73 59 30	*4 55 58	227
Brunswick (College),	Me.	43 53 0	69 55 1	4 39 40.1	568
Buffalo,	N. Y.	42 53	78 55	5 15 40	376
Cambridge (Harv. Hall),	Mass.	*42 22 15	71 7 25	4 44.29.7	431
Camden,	S. C.	34 17	80 30	5 22 12	467
Canandaigua,	N. Y.	42 54	77 17	5 9 8	336
Cape Cod (Light House),	Mass.	*42 2 16	70 4	4 40 16	507

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West, in degrees.	in time.	Dist. from Wash'n.
		° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	miles.
Charleston (College),	S. C.	†32 47 0	*80 0 52	*5 20 3.5	544
Charlestown (Navy Y'd),	Mass.	42 22	71 3 33	4 44 14.2	433
Cincinnati,	Ohio.	39 6	84 22	5 37 28	497
Columbia,	S. C.	33 57	81 7	5 24 28	500
Columbus,	Ohio.	39 47	83 3	5 32 12	396
Concord (State House),	N. H.	*43 12 29	71 29	4 45 56	474
Dedham (Court House),	Mass.	42 16	71 11	4 44 44	422
Detroit,	Mich.	42 24	82 58	5 31 52	526
Donaldsonville,	La.	30 3	91 2	6 4 8	1278
Dorchester (Ast. Obs.),	Mass.	†42 19 15	71 4 15	4 44 17	432
Dover,	Del.	39 10	75 30	5 2 0	114
Dover,	N. H.	43 13	70 54	4 43 36	490
Easton (Court House),	Md.	*38 46 10	76 8	5 4 32	80
Eastport,	Me.	44 54	66 56	4 27 44	778
Edenton,	N. C.	36 0	77 7	5 28 28	284
Exeter,	N. H.	42 58	70 55	4 43 40	474
Frankfort,	Ky.	38 14	84 40	5 38 40	551
Fredericksburg,	Va.	38 34	77 38	5 10 32	56
Frederickton,	N. B.	46 3	66 45	4 27 0	
Frederickstown,	Md.	39 24	77 18	5 9 12	43
Georgetown,	S. C.	33 21	79 17	5 17 8	482
Gloucester,	Mass.	42 36	70 40	4 42 40	462
Greenfield,	Mass.	42 37	72 36	4 50 24	396
Hagerstown,	Md.	39 37	77 35	5 10 20	68
Halifax,	N. S.	†44 39 20	*63 36 40	*4 14 27	936
Hallowell,	Me.	44 17	69 50	4 39 30	593
Harrisburg,	Pa.	40 16	76 50	5 7 20	110
Hartford,	Conn.	41 46	72 50	4 51 20	335
Hudson,	N. Y.	42 14	73 46	4 55 4	345
Huntsville,	Ala.	34 36	86 57	5 47 48	726
Indianapolis,	Ind.	39 55	86 5	5 44 20	573
Jackson,	M'pi.	32 23	90 8	6 0 32	1035
Jefferson,	M'ri.	38 36	92 8	6 8 32	980
Kennebunk,	Me.	43 25	70 32	4 42 8	518
Kingston,	U. C.	44 8	76 40	5 6 40	456
Knoxville,	Tenn.	35 59	83 54	5 35 36	516
Lancaster,	Pa.	40 2 36	76 20 33	5 5 22.2	109
Lexington,	Ky.	38 6	84 18	5 37 12	534
Little Rock,	Ark.	34 40	92 12	6 8 48	1068
Lockport,	N. Y.	43 11	78 46	5 15 4	403
Louisville,	Ky.	38 3	95 30	5 42 0	590
Lowell (St. Ann's Ch.),	Mass.	*42 38 45	†71 18 45	†4 45 15	439
Lynchburg,	Va.	37 36	79 22	5 17 28	198
Lynn,	Mass.	42 28	70 57	4 43 48	441
Marblehead,	Mass.	42 30	70 52	4 43 28	450
Middletown,	Conn.	41 34	72 39	4 50 36	325
Milledgeville,	Ga.	33 7	83 20	5 33 20	642
Mobile,	Ala.	30 40	88 11	5 52 44	1033
Montpelier,	Vt.	44 17	72 36	4 50 24	524

		Latitude North.	Longitude, in degrees.	West, in time.	Dist. from Wash'n.
				h. m. s.	miles.
Monomoy Point light,	Mass.	*41 32 58	*70 1 31	*4 40 6.1	500
Montreal,	L. C.	45 31	73 35	4 54 20	601
Nantucket (Town Hall),	Mass.	*41 16 32	*70 7 42	*4 40 30.8	500
Nashville,	Tenn.	†36 9 30	*86 49 3	*5 47 16.2	714
Natchez (Castle),	M'pi.	31 34	91 24 42	6 5 38.8	1146
Newark,	N. J.	40 45	74 10	4 56 40	215
New Bedford, (Mar's. Ch.)	Ms.	†*41 38 7	*70 56 0	*4 43 44	429
Newbern,	N. C.	35 20	77 5	5 8 20	337
Newburgh,	N. Y.	41 31	74 1	4 56 4	292
Newburyport (2d Pres. C.),	Ms.	*42 48 29	†70 52 0	†4 43 28	466
Newcastle,	Del.	39 40	75 33	5 2 8	103
New Haven (College),	Conn.	†41 17 58	72 57 46	4 51 51.1	301
New London,	Conn.	41 22	72 9	4 48 36	354
New Orleans (City),	La.	†29 57 45	*90 6 49	6 0 27.3	1203
Newport,	R. I.	41 29	71 21 14	4 45 24.9	403
New York (City Hall),	N. Y.	40 42 40	*74 1 8	*4 56 4.5	226
Norfolk (Farmer's Bank),	Va.	*36 50 50	†76 18 47	†5 5 15.1	217
Northampton (Mans. H.),	Mass.	*42 18 55	72 40	4 50 40	376
Norwich,	Conn.	41 33	72 7	4 48 28	362
Pensacola,	Fa.	30 28	87 12	5 48 48	1050
Petersburg,	Va.	37 13 54	77 20	5 9 20	144
Philadelphia (Ind'ce H.),	Pa.	*39 56 59	*75 10 59	*5 0 43.9	136
Pittsburgh,	Pa.	40 32	30 8	5 20 32	223
Pittsfield (1st Con. Ch.),	Mass.	*42 26 59	73 17 30	4 53 10	380
Plattsburg,	N. Y.	44 42	73 26	4 53 44	589
Plymouth (Court H.),	Mass.	*41 57 12	70 42 30	4 42 50	439
Portland (Town H.),	Me.	*43 39 26	70 20 30	4 41 22	542
Portsmouth (Court H.),	N. H.	*43 4 54	70 45	4 43 0	491
Poughkeepsie,	N. Y.	41 41	73 55	4 55 40	301
Princeton,	N. J.	40 22	74 35	4 58 20	177
Providence (Old Col.),	R. I.	*41 49 25	*71 25 56	*4 45 43.7	394
Quebec, (Castle),	L. C.	46 47 17	70 56 31	4 43 46.1	781
Raleigh,	N. C.	35 47	78 48	5 15 12	286
Richmond (Capitol),	Va.	*37 32 17	†77 26 28	†5 9 49.9	122
Rochester (R'r House),	N. Y.	*43 8 17	77 51	5 11 24	361
Sable (Cape),	Fa.	24 50	81 15	5 25 0	
Sackett's Harbour,	N. Y.	43 55	75 57	5 3 48	407
Saco,	Me.	43 31	70 26	4 41 44	528
St. Augustine,	Fa.	29 48 30	81 35	5 26 20	841
St. Louis,	M'ri.	38 36	89 36	5 58 24	856
Salem, (E. I. M. Hall),	Mass.	*42 31 19	*70 54 0	*4 43 36	446
Savannah,	Ga.	32 2	81 3	5 24 12	662
Schenectady,	N. Y.	42 48	73 55	4 55 40	391
Springfield (Court H.),	Mass.	*42 5 58	72 36	4 50 24	357
Tallahassee,	Fa.	30 28	84 36	5 38 24	896
Taunton (Court H.),	Mass.	*41 54 9	†71 50	†4 44 20	415
Toronto (York),	U. C.	43 33	79 20	5 17 20	500
Trenton,	N. J.	40 14	74 39	4 58 36	166
Troy,	N. Y.	42 44	73 40	4 54 40	383

			Latitude North.			Longitude, West, in degrees.			Dist. from Wash'n.		
			°	'	"	°	'	"	h. m. s.	miles.	
<i>Tuscaloosa</i> ,	.	Ala.	33	12		87	42		5 50 48	858	
University of Virginia,	Va.	†	38	2	3	*78	31	29	*5 14 5.9	124	
Utica (Dutch Church),	N. Y.	*	43	6	49	75	13		5 0 52	383	
<i>Vandalia</i> ,	.	Il.	38	50		89	2		5 56 8	781	
Vevay,	.	Ind.	38	46		84	59		5 39 56	556	
Vincennes,	.	Ind.	38	43		87	25		5 49 40	1693	
WASHINGTON, (Capitol),	D. C.	*	38	52	54	*77	1	48	*5 8 7.2		
Washington,	.	M'pi.	31	36		91	20		6 5 20	146	
Wheeling,	.	Va.	40	7		80	42		5 22 48	264	
Wilmington,	.	Del.	39	41		75	28		5 1 52	108	
Wilmington,	.	N. C.	34	11		78	10		5 12 40	416	
Worcester (Ant. Hall),	Mass.	*	42	16	9	†71	49	0	†4 47 16	394	
York,	.	Me.	43	10		70	40		4 42 40	500	
York,	.	Pa.	39	58		76	40		5 6 40	87	

INCREASE OF SIDEREAL TIME IN MEAN SOLAR HOURS, &c.

Hours.	Increase.		Min.	Incr.		Min.	Incr.		Sec.	Incr.		Sec.	Incr.	
	m.	sec.		sec.			sec.			sec.			sec.	
1	0	9.857	1	0.164	31	5.093	1	0.003	31	0.085				
2		19.713	2	329	32	257	2	006	32	088				
3		29.569	3	493	33	421	3	008	33	090				
4		39.426	4	657	34	585	4	011	34	093				
5		49.282	5	821	35	750	5	014	35	096				
6		59.139	6	986	36	914	6	016	36	099				
7	1	8.995	7	1.150	37	6.078	7	019	37	101				
8		18.852	8	314	38	242	8	022	38	104				
9		28.708	9	479	39	407	9	025	39	107				
10		38.565	10	643	40	571	10	027	40	110				
11		48.421	11	807	41	735	11	030	41	112				
12		58.278	12	971	42	900	12	033	42	115				
13	2	8.134	13	2.136	43	7.064	13	036	43	118				
14		17.991	14	300	44	228	14	038	44	121				
15		27.847	15	464	45	392	15	041	45	123				
16		37.704	16	628	46	557	16	044	46	126				
17		47.560	17	793	47	721	17	047	47	129				
18		57.417	18	957	48	885	18	049	48	131				
19	3	7.273	19	3.121	49	8.050	19	052	49	134				
20		17.130	20	286	50	214	20	055	50	137				
21		26.986	21	450	51	378	21	058	51	140				
22		36.842	22	614	52	542	22	060	52	142				
23		46.699	23	778	53	707	23	063	53	145				
24		56.555	24	943	54	871	24	066	54	148				
Daily acceleration of a star in passing the meridian m. sec. 3 55.9095			25	4.107	55	9.035	25	069	55	151				
			26	271	56	199	26	071	56	153				
			27	435	57	364	27	074	57	156				
			28	600	58	528	28	077	58	159				
			29	764	59	692	29	079	59	162				
			30	928	60	857	30	082	60	164				

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 49m.	6 20 a.	5 48m.	6 24 a.	5 48m.	6 29 a.	5 47m.	6 35 a.	5 44m.	6 42 a.
N. York,	5 46	6 22	5 46	6 26	5 46	6 31	5 45	6 37	5 42	6 44
Wash.	5 43	6 25	5 44	6 29	5 44	6 34	5 43	6 39	5 41	6 45
Charles.	5 35	6 33	5 36	6 37	5 37	6 41	5 36	6 46	5 35	6 51
N. Orl's.	5 21	6 37	5 33	6 40	5 34	6 44	5 33	6 49	5 32	6 54

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 7th, 6h. A.

Perigee, 21st, 9h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 6th day, 4h. 32.6m. A. | Last Quarter, 21st day, 3h. 48.1m. A.
 Full Moon, 14th " 4 8.4 A. | New Moon, 28th " 4 3.8 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th.	7 30	4 38	7 25	4 43	7 19	4 49	7 3	5 5	6 57	5 11	0 53a.	10 32m	8 53m
2	F.	30	39	25	44	19	50	3	6	57	12	1 34	11 13	9 34
3	S.	30	40	25	45	19	51	3	7	57	12	2 17	11 56	10 17
4	Su.	7 30	4 40	7 25	4 45	7 19	4 51	7 3	5 7	6 58	5 13	3 0a.	0 39a.	11 0m
5	M.	30	41	25	46	19	52	3	8	58	14	3 41	1 20	11 41
6	Tu.	30	42	25	47	19	53	3	9	58	14	4 26	2 5	0 26a.
7	W.	30	43	25	48	19	54	3	10	58	15	5 11	2 50	1 11
8	Th.	30	44	25	49	19	55	3	11	58	16	6 2	3 41	2 2
9	F.	30	45	25	50	19	56	3	12	58	17	7 1	4 40	3 1
10	S.	30	46	25	51	19	57	3	13	58	18	8 6	5 45	4 6
11	Su.	7 29	4 47	7 24	4 52	7 18	4 58	7 2	5 14	6 58	5 18	9 12a.	6 51a.	5 12a.
12	M.	29	48	24	53	18	59	2	14	58	19	10 5	7 44	6 5
13	Tu.	29	49	24	54	18	5 0	2	15	58	20	10 51	8 30	6 51
14	W.	28	50	23	55	17	1	2	16	58	21	11 32	9 11	7 32
15	Th.	28	51	23	56	17	2	2	17	57	22	Morn.	9 49	8 10
16	F.	27	53	22	58	17	3	2	18	57	23	0 10m	10 32	8 53
17	S.	26	54	21	4 59	16	4	2	18	57	23	0 53	11 14	9 35
18	Su.	7 26	4 55	7 21	5 0	7 16	5 5	7 2	5 19	6 57	5 24	1 35m	Morn.	10 21a.
19	M.	25	57	20	2	15	7	1	20	57	25	2 21	0 0m	11 8
20	Tu.	24	58	19	3	14	8	1	20	56	25	3 9	0 47	11 51
21	W.	23	4 59	19	4	14	9	1	21	56	26	3 51	1 30	Morn.
22	Th.	23	5 0	18	5	13	10	1	22	56	27	4 39	2 18	0 39m
23	F.	22	2	17	6	12	11	0	23	55	28	5 29	3 8	1 29.
24	S.	21	3	17	7	12	12	0	24	55	29	6 40	4 19	2 40
25	Su.	7 20	5 4	7 16	5 8	7 11	5 13	7 0	5 25	6 55	5 30	8 3m	5 42m	4 3m
26	M.	20	5	15	9	10	14	6 59	26	54	31	9 21	7 0	5 21
27	Tu.	19	6	14	10	10	15	59	27	54	32	10 24	8 3	6 24
28	W.	18	8	14	12	9	16	58	28	53	33	11 15	8 54	7 16
29	Th.	17	9	13	13	8	17	53	29	53	34	0 1a.	9 40	8 1
30	F.	16	10	12	14	8	18	57	30	52	35	0 40	10 19	8 40
31	S.	15	12	11	16	7	20	57	31	52	36	1 18	10 57	9 18

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♂	11 2m	—23 47	11 19m	—24 21	11 36m	—24 8	11 55m	—23 5	0 11a.	—21 5
♀	10 51	—18 44	10 21	—17 55	9 57	—17 32	9 38	—17 32	9 25m	—17 46
♂	0 14	+26 41	11 34a.	+27 2	11 1a.	+27 12	10 29a.	+27 16	9 59a.	+27 15
♂	8 32a.	+12 4	8 8	+12 26	7 44	+12 49	7 22	+13 17	7 0	+13 47
♂	2 30	—12 22	2 18	—11 54	2 5	—11 29	1 52	—10 43	1 40	—10 2
♂	9 16m	+2 24	9 2m	+2 44	8 47m	+3 8	8 32m	+3 37	8 17m	+4 11
♀	9 11	—15 10	8 57	—15 41	8 42	—16 14	8 28	—16 37	8 13	—17 7
♂	9 19a.	+19 58	8 54a.	+19 54	8 29a.	+19 52	8 4a.	+19 51	7 40a.	+19 52
♂	6 44m	—6 26	6 22m	—6 31	5 59m	—6 35	5 36m	—6 37	5 13m	—6 38
♂	3 42.	—14 10	2 41a.	—14 4	2 19a.	—13 58	1 56a.	—13 52	1 34a.	—13 45

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
		sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	2 22a.	7 12a.	7 18a.	7 23a.	7 38a.	7 44a.
2	3 13	8 18	8 23	8 27	8 39	8 44
3	4 0	9 22	9 26	9 28	9 37	9 41
S.	4 44a.	10 25a.	10 27a.	10 29a.	10 34a.	10 37a.
5	5 25	11 26	11 27	11 28	11 29	11 31
6	6 5	...	...	...	...	...
7	6 46	0 26m	0 26m	0 25m	0 23m	0 23m
8	7 27	1 26	1 25	1 23	1 17	1 16
9	8 10	2 27	2 25	2 22	2 12	2 10
10	8 57	3 29	3 26	3 22	3 9	3 6
S.	9 47a.	4 32m	4 28m	4 23m	4 8m	4 3m
12	10 39	5 33	5 28	5 22	5 5	5 0
13	11 34	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
14	♂	4 36a.	4 43a.	4 49a.	5 7a.	5 16a.
15	0 30m	5 44	5 50	5 56	6 12	6 20
16	1 26	6 55	7 0	7 4	7 18	7 24
17	2 20	8 7	8 12	8 14	8 24	8 28
S.	3 11m	9 20a.	9 23a.	9 25a.	9 30a.	9 33a.
19	4 1	10 33	10 34	10 35	10 36	10 38
20	4 50	11 46	11 46	11 45	11 42	11 42
21	5 39	...	...	...	...	...
22	6 29	1 0m	0 59m	0 56m	0 49m	0 47m
23	7 22	2 14	2 11	2 8	1 56	1 53
24	8 17	3 28	3 24	3 19	3 4	3 0
S.	9 15m	4 40m	4 35m	4 29m	4 12m	4 6m
26	10 14	5 47	5 41	5 36	5 18	5 11
27	11 13	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
28	0 9a.	4 43a.	4 54a.	5 0a.	5 16a.	5 23a.
29	1 2	5 57	6 2	6 6	6 19	6 25
30	1 51	7 5	7 9	7 11	7 21	7 26
31	2 36	8 10	8 13	8 15	8 21	8 24

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Earth nearest the Sun.
♂♂♂, ♂♂♂.
Battle at Princeton, 1777.
2d Sunday after Christmas.
Epiphany.
♂♂♂ Ceti. Fenelon d. 1712.
♀ in Aph. Bat. N. Orleans, 1815.
[10th, Stamp Act passed, 1765.
♂♂♂, ♀ stationary.
1st Sunday after Epiphany.
11th. Linnæus d. 1778.
♂♂♂. ☐☐♂.
♀ in Perihelion.
Charleston burnt, 1778.
Bat. at Corunna, 1809.
Franklin born, 1706.
2d Sunday after Epiphany.
18th. Battle at Cowpens, 1781.
U. S. Independ. acknowledged
♂♂♂. [by G. B. 1783.
Battle at Tallapoosa, 1814.
Col. Tarleton d. 1833, a. 78.
Frederick the Great born, 1712.
Conversion of St. Paul, 3d Sun.
♂ stationary. [after Epiph.
Treaty with France, 1832.
♂♂♂. 26th. Dr. Jenner died,
♂♂♂. [1823.
♂♂ 30 ♀♀. dist. 5'.
Ben Johnson born, 1574.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 38m.	6 50 a.	5 32m.	6 56 a.	5 26m.	7 3 a.	5 18m.	7 10 a.	5 9 m	7 17 a.
N. York,	5 37	6 51	5 31	6 57	5 26	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Wash.	5 36	6 52	5 31	6 58	5 25	7 4	5 19	7 10	5 10	7 16
Charles.	5 31	6 57	5 27	7 1	5 23	7 6	5 17	7 11	5 10	7 16
N. Orl's.	5 29	6 59	5 25	7 3	5 21	7 8	5 16	7 12	5 11	7 15

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 4th, 3h A. | Perigee, 16th, 0h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 5th day, 2h. 27.7m. A. | Last Quarter, 19th day, 11h. 43.8m A.
 Full Moon, 13th " 5 51.6. M. | New Moon, 27th " 7 19.9 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Su.		7 14	5 14	7 10	5 18	7 6	5 22	6 56	5 32	6 51	5 37	1 55a.	11 34m	9 55m
2 M.		13	15	9	19	5	23	55	33	50	38	2 30	0 9a.	10 30
3 Tu.		11	16	8	20	4	24	54	34	49	39	3 4	0 43	11 4
4 W.		10	18	7	21	3	25	54	35	49	40	3 37	1 16	11 37
5 Th.		9	19	6	22	2	26	53	36	48	41	4 15	1 54	0 15a.
6 F.		8	20	5	23	1	27	52	37	47	42	4 53	2 32	0 53
7 S.		7	22	4	25	7 0	28	51	38	46	43	5 44	3 23	1 44
8 Su.		7 6	5 23	7 3	5 26	6 59	5 29	6 50	5 39	6 45	5 43	6 57a.	4 36a.	2 57a.
9 M.		5	25	2	27	58	30	49	40	44	44	8 19	5 58	4 19
10 Tu.		4	26	7 1	29	57	31	48	41	43	45	9 34	7 13	5 34
11 W.		2	27	6 59	30	56	32	47	42	42	46	10 28	8 7	6 28
12 Th.		1	28	58	31	55	33	46	43	42	47	11 15	8 54	7 15
13 F.		7 0	30	57	33	54	35	45	44	41	47	Morn.	9 39	8 0
14 S.		6 58	31	55	34	53	36	44	45	40	48	0 0m	10 18	8 39
15 Su.		6 57	5 32	6 54	5 35	6 52	5 37	6 43	5 46	6 39	5 49	0 39m	10 59a.	9 20a.
16 M.		55	33	52	36	50	38	42	46	38	49	1 20	11 42	10 3
17 Tu.		54	34	51	37	49	39	41	47	37	50	2 3	Morn.	10 41
18 W.		52	35	50	38	48	40	40	48	36	51	2 41	0 20m	11 23
19 Th.		51	37	49	39	47	41	39	49	36	52	3 23	1 2	Morn.
20 F.		50	38	48	40	46	42	38	50	35	52	4 9	1 48	0 9m
21 S.		48	40	46	42	44	43	37	50	34	53	5 0	2 39	1 0
22 Su.		6 47	5 41	6 45	5 43	6 43	5 44	6 36	5 51	6 33	5 54	6 11m	3 50m	2 11m
23 M.		45	42	43	44	42	45	35	52	32	55	7 45	5 24	3 45
24 Tu.		44	44	42	46	40	47	34	53	31	55	9 12	6 51	5 12
25 W.		42	45	40	47	39	48	33	54	30	56	10 19	7 58	6 19
26 Th.		41	46	39	48	38	49	32	55	29	57	11 7	8 46	7 7
27 F.		39	47	37	49	36	50	31	55	28	58	11 49	9 28	7 49
28 S.		37	48	36	50	34	51	29	56	27	58	0 25a.	10 4	8 25

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /
♂	0 36a.	—17 35	0 54a.	—13 38	1 9a.	— 9 0	1 19a.	— 4 15	1 15a.	— 0 29
♂	9 14m	—18 11	9 9m	—18 33	9 5m	—18 48	9 4m	—18 54	9 5m	—18 45
♂	9 28a.	+27 10	9 2a.	+27 3	8 39a.	+26 54	8 18a.	+26 45	7 58a.	+26 35
♂	6 37	+14 24	6 17	+14 58	5 59	+15 33	5 40	+16 8	5 23	+16 46
♂	1 26	— 9 11	1 14	— 8 25	1 2	— 7 30	0 50	— 6 46	0 38	— 5 52
♂	7 58m	+ 4 57	7 42m	+ 5 42	7 26m	+ 6 32	7 9m	+ 7 27	6 51m	+ 8 25
♂	7 55	—17 33	7 40	—17 54	7 24	—18 12	7 8	—18 29	6 51	—18 44
♂	7 13a.	+19 54	6 50a.	+19 58	6 28a.	+20 3	6 6a.	+20 9	5 45a.	+20 16
♂	4 46m	— 6 37	4 42m	— 6 35	3 58m	— 6 31	3 34m	— 6 26	3 10m	— 6 20
♂	1 8a.	—13 37	0 46a.	—13 30	0 24a.	—13 23	0 1a.	—13 16	11 39m	—13 9

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.		Moon rises or sets.			Mean time.		
			Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	
	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	sets.
S.	3 19a.	9 11a.	9 13a.	9 14a.	9 17a.	9 18a.		
2	4 0	10 12	10 13	10 12	10 11	10 11		
3	4 40	11 13	11 13	11 11	11 6	11 5		
4	5 21	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5	6 3	0 14m	0 13m	0 11m	0 2m	0 0m		
6	6 48	1 16	1 13	1 10	0 58	0 55		
7	7 36	2 18	2 14	2 10	1 55	1 51		
S.	8 27a.	3 20m	3 15m	3 10m	2 53m	2 49m		
9	9 21	4 20	4 14	4 8	3 51	3 45		
10	10 17	5 17	5 11	5 5	4 46	4 40		
11	11 13	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.		
12	♂	4 36a.	4 42a.	4 46a.	5 1a.	5 8a.		
13	0 8m	5 50	5 55	5 58	6 10	6 15		
14	1 2	7 5	7 8	7 10	7 17	7 21		
S.	1 54m	8 20a.	8 22a.	8 23a.	8 25a.	8 27a.		
16	2 45	9 35	9 35	9 35	9 33	9 33		
17	3 35	10 50	10 49	10 47	10 41	10 40		
18	4 26	. . .	. . .	11 59	11 49	11 47		
19	5 18	0 5m	0 2m	. . .	. . .	. . .
20	6 13	1 20	1 16	1 12m	0 58m	0 54m		
21	7 9	2 32	2 27	2 21	2 5	2 0		
S.	8 7m	3 38m	3 32m	3 26m	3 8m	3 2m		
23	9 5	4 38	4 32	4 26	4 7	4 1		
24	10 1	5 29	5 24	5 18	5 1	4 55		
25	10 54	6 9	6 5	6 0	5 44	5 39		
26	11 44	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.		
27	0 31a.	5 56a.	5 59a.	6 2a.	6 9a.	6 13a.		
28	1 14	6 59	7 1	7 2	7 6	7 9		

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

4th Sunday after Epiphany.

Candlemas. ♀ stat.

Spanish Inquisition abol., 1813.

Ces. hostil. b. U. S. & G. B.,

Galvani died, 1799. [1783.

♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀.

♂ ♀ ♀. [8th. ♂ ♀ 132 8.

5th Sunday after Epiphany.

♂ ♀ ♂. ♂ stat. Capture of the

♂ ♀ ♂. dist. 2'. [Insur. 1799.

Venus most brilliant as morning

11th. ♂ ♀ ♀. [star.

Revolution in England, 1688.

15th. ♂ ♀ ♀.

Septuagesima Sunday. ♂ ♀ ♀

Frigate Philadelphia, dest., 1804.

♂ ♀ ♀. M. Angelo d. 1564.

Martin Luther died, 1546.

Voltaire b. 1694. Garrick, 1716.

♂ ♀ ♀. 22d. Washington born,

Sexagesima Sund. [1732, N.S.

♂ at greatest elong. ♂ ♀ ♀,

St. Matthias. Handel b. 1684.

25th. Battle of Warsaw, 1831.

Senefelder died 1834, æ. 63.

26th. Bonaparte left Elba, 1815.

♂ ♀ ♀.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 3m.	7 23 a.	4 53m.	7 29 a.	4 43m.	7 37 a.	4 32m.	7 46 a.	4 20m.	7 52 a.
N. York,	5 4	7 22	4 54	7 28	4 44	7 35	4 34	7 42	4 23	7 49
Wash.	5 5	7 21	4 55	7 27	4 46	7 34	4 36	7 40	4 26	7 46
Charles.	5 7	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 51	7 29	4 43	7 33	4 34	7 38
N. Orl's.	5 7	7 19	5 0	7 23	4 53	7 27	4 45	7 31	4 37	7 35

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 4th, 0h. A.

Perigee, 16th, 9h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter,
Full Moon,7th day, 11h. 4m. M.
14th " 4 59 A.Last Quarter,
New Moon,21st day, 8h. 18m. M.
28th " 11 34 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water, M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Su.	6 35	5 50	6 35	5 50	6 33	5 52	6 28	5 57	6 26	5 59	0 58a.	10 37m	8 58m
2	M.	34	51	34	51	32	53	27	58	25	6 0	1 29	11 8	9 29
3	Tu.	32	52	32	52	30	54	26	58	24	0	2 0	11 39	10 0
4	W.	31	54	31	54	29	55	25	5 59	23	1	2 31	0 10a.	10 31
5	Th.	29	55	29	55	28	56	24	6 0	22	2	2 57	0 36	10 57
6	F.	28	56	28	56	26	57	23	1	21	3	3 29	1 7	11 29
7	S.	26	57	26	57	25	58	22	1	20	3	4 9	1 48	0 9a.
8	Su.	6 25	5 59	6 25	5 59	6 24	5 59	6 21	6 2	6 19	6 4	4 55a.	2 34a.	0 55a.
9	M.	23	6 0	23	6 0	22	6 0	20	3	18	5	6 9	3 48	2 9
10	Tu.	21	1	21	1	20	1	19	4	16	5	7 41	5 20	3 41
11	W.	19	2	19	2	18	2	17	4	15	6	9 2	6 41	5 2
12	Th.	17	3	17	3	17	3	16	5	14	7	10 1	7 40	6 1
13	F.	15	4	15	4	15	4	14	6	13	7	10 53	8 32	6 53
14	S.	14	6	14	5	14	5	13	7	12	8	11 39	9 17	7 38
15	Su.	6 12	6 7	6 13	6 6	6 13	6 6	6 11	6 8	6 10	6 8	Morn.	9 59a.	8 20a.
16	M.	10	8	11	7	11	7	10	9	9	9	0 20m	10 41	9 2
17	Tu.	9	9	10	8	10	8	9	9	8	10	1 2	11 22	9 43
18	W.	7	10	8	9	8	9	8	10	7	11	1 43	11 59	10 20
19	Th.	5	11	6	10	6	10	6	11	6	11	2 20	Morn.	10 59
20	F.	3	12	4	11	5	11	5	11	5	12	2 59	0 38m	11 46
21	S.	2	14	3	13	3	12	3	12	3	12	3 46	1 25	Morn.
22	Su.	6 0	6 15	6 1	6 14	6 2	6 13	6 2	6 13	6 2	6 13	4 45m	2 24m	0 45m
23	M.	5 59	17	0	15	1	14	1	14	1	14	6 1	3 40	2 1
24	Tu.	57	18	5 59	16	5 59	13	5 59	14	5 59	14	7 32	5 11	3 32
25	W.	55	19	57	17	57	16	58	15	58	15	9 3	6 42	5 3
26	Th.	53	20	55	18	56	17	56	16	57	16	10 8	7 47	6 8
27	F.	52	21	54	19	54	18	55	16	56	16	10 53	8 32	6 53
28	S.	51	22	53	20	53	19	54	17	55	17	11 29	9 8	7 29
29	Su.	5 49	6 23	5 51	6 21	5 52	6 20	5 53	6 18	5 54	6 18	0 4a.	9 43m	8 4m
30	M.	47	24	49	22	50	21	52	18	53	18	0 35	10 14	8 35
31	Tu.	45	25	47	23	48	22	50	19	51	19	1 1	10 40	9 1

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "
♈	1 3a.	+ 0 51	0 29a.	+ 0 31	11 46m	— 2 0	11 8m	— 4 55	10 42m	— 6 45
♉	9 5m	— 18 31	9 7m	— 17 57	9 9	— 17 5	9 13	— 15 55	9 15	— 14 29
♊	7 46a.	+ 26 27	7 29a.	+ 26 15	7 13a.	+ 26 1	6 58a.	+ 25 45	6 44a.	+ 25 27
♋	5 11	+ 17 11	4 55	+ 17 46	4 39	+ 18 22	4 23	+ 18 56	4 8	+ 19 29
♌	0 30	— 5 16	0 18	— 4 21	0 6	— 3 24	11 55m	— 2 37	11 43m	— 1 28
♍	6 39m	+ 9 7	6 21m	+ 10 13	6 2m	+ 11 23	5 42	+ 12 35	5 22	+ 13 50
♎	6 40	— 18 53	6 22	— 19 6	6 4	— 19 18	5 46	— 19 28	5 26	— 19 39
♏	5 31a.	+ 20 22	5 10a.	+ 20 31	4 49a.	+ 20 40	4 29a.	+ 20 50	4 10a.	+ 21 1
♐	2 54m	— 6 16	2 29m	— 6 8	2 4m	— 5 59	1 39m	— 5 50	1 14m	— 5 40
♑	11 24	— 13 4	11 2	— 12 58	10 40	— 12 51	10 17	— 12 44	9 55	— 12 38

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
S.	1 55a.	8 2a.	8 3a.	8 3a.	8 3a.	8 4a.
2	2 36	9 3	9 3	9 2	8 59	8 59
3	3 17	10 3	10 2	10 0	9 53	9 52
4	3 59	11 4	11 2	10 59	10 49	10 45
5	4 43	. . .	. . .	11 58	11 44	11 40
6	5 28	0 5m	0 2m	. . .	. . .	. . .
7	6 17	1 6	1 2	0 56m	0 40m	0 35m
S.	7 8a.	2 7m	2 1m	1 54m	1 36m	1 32m
9	8 2	3 5	2 59	2 52	2 33	2 28
10	8 58	3 58	3 52	3 46	3 28	3 22
11	9 53	4 43	4 39	4 33	4 16	4 11
12	10 48	5 23	5 19	5 15	5 0	4 56
13	11 41	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
14	♈	5 56a.	5 58a.	6 0a.	6 5a.	6 8a.
S.	0 33m	7 13a.	7 14a.	7 14a.	7 14a.	7 15a.
16	1 25	8 31	8 31	8 29	8 25	8 24
17	2 17	9 50	9 48	9 45	9 37	9 34
18	3 11	11 7	11 4	11 0	10 47	10 43
19	4 6	. . .	. . .	. . .	11 56	11 52
20	5 4	0 23m	0 18m	0 12m	. . .	. . .
21	6 4	1 34	1 28	1 21	1 4m	0 58m
S.	7 1m	2 35m	2 29m	2 22m	2 4m	1 58m
23	7 57	3 28	3 22	3 16	2 59	2 53
24	8 51	4 11	4 7	4 1	3 45	3 40
25	9 41	4 46	4 43	4 39	4 25	4 21
26	10 28	5 15	5 12	5 9	4 59	4 56
27	11 11	5 40	5 39	5 37	5 30	5 28
28	11 53	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
S.	0 33a.	6 52a	6 52a.	6 52a.	6 50a.	6 50a.
30	1 14	7 53	7 52	7 50	7 45	7 44
31	1 55	8 54	8 52	8 49	8 40	8 37

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Shrove Sun. St. David. ♀ at

Shrove Mond. [gr. west, elong.

23d Congress ends. S. Tues.

Ash Wednesday. Lent begins.

Massacre in Boston, 1770.

♈ ♀. 5th. Volta died, 1827.

Frig. Randolph dest. 1778.

1st Sunday in Lent.

♈ ♀.

Inf. ♈ ♀.

♈ ♀.

Champollion d. 1832, aged 42.

Planet Uranus discovered, 1781.

2d Sun. in Lent. Pres. Jackson

♈ ♀. ♈ ♀. [b. 1767.

St. Patrick. British left Boston,

R. Walpole d. 1745. [1776.

Great fire in Boston, 1760.

Essex taken, 1814.

Spring begins. [1832, aged 83.

3d Sund. in Lent. Goethe died,

♀ stat. Penguin captured, 1815.

♈ ♀. Queen Elizabeth died

Lady day. ♈ ♀. [1603.

♈ ♀. ♈ ♀. dist. 2'.

Peace of Amiens, 1802.

Raphael born, 1483. [d. 1772.

Mid Lent Sunday. Swedenborg

Battle of Grochow & Wawer,

♈ ♀ ♀ dist. 4'. [1831.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 7m.	8 1 a.	3 55m.	8 9 a.	3 43m.	8 18 a.	3 31m.	8 27 a.	3 19m.	8 37 a.
N. York,	4 11	7 57	3 59	8 5	3 48	8 14	3 37	8 22	3 26	8 30
Wash.	4 15	7 53	4 4	8 1	3 53	8 9	3 43	8 17	3 33	8 25
Charles.	4 25	7 43	4 16	7 49	4 7	7 55	3 59	8 0	3 51	8 5
N. Orl's.	4 29	7 39	4 21	7 44	4 13	7 49	4 5	7 53	3 58	7 58

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 1st day, 2h. M. | Perigee, 13th day, 5h. A.
 Apogee, 28th " 9 M.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 6th day, 4h. 23.1m. M. | Last Quarter, 19th day, 6h. 4.4m. A.
 Full Moon, 13th " 2 7.8 M. | New Moon, 27 " 4 12.2 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 W.		5 43	6 26	5 45	6 24	5 46	6 22	5 49	6 20	5 50	6 19	1 29a.	11 8m	9 29m
2 Th.		42	27	43	25	45	23	48	21	49	20	1 58	11 37	9 58
3 F.		40	28	41	26	43	24	46	21	47	21	2 27	0 6a.	10 27
4 S.		38	29	39	27	41	24	45	22	46	21	2 55	0 34	10 55
5 Su.		5 36	6 30	5 37	6 28	5 40	6 25	5 44	6 23	5 45	6 21	3 38a.	1 17a.	11 38m
6 M.		34	31	35	29	38	26	42	23	44	22	4 25	2 4	0 25a.
7 Tu.		32	32	33	30	36	27	41	24	43	22	5 39	3 18	1 39
8 W.		31	33	32	31	35	28	39	25	41	23	7 7	4 46	3 7
9 Th.		29	34	30	32	33	29	38	25	40	23	8 32	6 11	4 32
10 F.		27	35	28	33	31	30	37	26	39	24	9 37	7 16	5 37
11 S.		26	36	27	34	30	31	35	27	38	24	10 26	8 5	6 26
12 Su.		5 24	6 37	5 25	6 35	5 28	6 32	5 34	6 27	5 37	6 25	11 10a.	8 49a.	7 10a.
13 M.		23	38	24	36	27	33	33	28	36	25	11 53	9 32	7 53
14 Tu.		21	39	23	37	26	34	32	29	35	26	Morn.	10 15	8 36
15 W.		19	40	21	38	24	35	31	30	34	27	0 36m	10 56	9 17
16 Th.		18	41	20	39	23	36	30	30	33	27	1 17	11 37	9 58
17 F.		16	42	18	40	22	37	29	31	32	28	1 58	Morn.	10 41
18 S.		14	43	16	41	20	38	28	32	31	29	2 41	0 20m	11 32
19 Su.		5 13	6 44	5 15	6 42	5 19	6 39	5 27	6 32	5 30	6 29	3 32m	1 11m	Morn.
20 M.		11	45	13	43	17	40	25	33	29	30	4 29	2 8	0 29m
21 Tu.		10	47	12	45	16	41	24	34	28	30	5 45	3 24	1 45
22 W.		8	48	10	46	14	42	23	35	27	31	7 16	4 55	3 16
23 Th.		6	49	9	47	13	43	22	35	26	31	8 40	6 19	4 40
24 F.		5	50	8	48	12	44	21	36	25	32	9 41	7 20	5 41
25 S.		3	52	6	49	10	45	20	37	24	33	10 27	8 6	6 27
26 Su.		5 2	6 53	5 5	6 50	5 9	6 46	5 19	6 37	5 23	6 33	11 1m	8 40m	7 1m
27 M.		1	54	4	51	8	47	18	38	22	34	11 32	9 11	7 32
28 Tu.		4 59	55	2	52	6	48	16	39	20	35	0 1a.	9 40	8 1
29 W.		58	57	1	53	5	49	15	39	19	35	0 27	10 6	8 27
30 Th.		56	59	0	54	3	50	14	40	18	36	0 54	10 33	8 54

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♈	10 27m	— 7 3	10 23m	— 5 58	10 25m	— 3 51	10 31m	— 0 52	10 41m	+ 2 51
♉	9 19	— 12 29	9 21	— 10 31	9 24	— 8 20	9 27	— 5 59	9 29	— 3 31
♊	6 28a.	+ 25 1	6 15a.	+ 24 36	6 3a.	+ 24 7	5 51a.	+ 23 35	5 40a.	+ 22 59
♋	3 50	+ 20 7	3 36	+ 20 37	3 22	+ 21 5	3 8	+ 21 30	2 55	+ 21 53
♌	11 30m	— 0 19	11 18m	+ 0 40	11 7m	+ 1 39	10 55m	+ 2 38	10 44m	+ 3 34
♍	4 57	+ 15 21	4 35	+ 16 39	4 12	+ 17 56	3 48	+ 19 12	3 23	+ 20 25
♎	5 3	— 19 50	4 42	— 20 3	4 20	— 20 14	3 57	— 20 26	3 33	— 20 38
♏	3 47a.	+ 21 14	3 28a.	+ 21 25	3 9a.	+ 21 36	2 51a.	+ 21 46	2 32a.	+ 21 57
♐	0 45m	— 5 28	0 19m	— 5 17	11 50	— 5 5	11 25	— 4 55	10 59	— 4 45
♑	9 28	— 12 31	9 6	— 12 26	8 43m	— 12 21	8 20m	— 12 16	7 58m	— 12 12

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	2 38a.	9 56a.	9 53a.	9 49a.	9 36a.	9 33a.
2	3 23	10 58	10 54	10 49	10 33	10 28
3	4 10	11 58	11 53	11 47	11 30	11 24
4	5 0	...	...	...	...	...
5	5 52a.	0 56m	0 50m	0 43m	0 25m	0 19m
6	6 46	1 50	1 44	1 37	1 18	1 13
7	7 40	2 38	2 33	2 27	2 9	2 3
8	8 33	3 19	3 15	3 10	2 54	2 48
9	9 26	3 54	3 51	3 47	3 34	3 30
10	10 18	4 25	4 23	4 20	4 11	4 9
11	11 9	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
12	♈	6 2a.	6 2a.	6 2a.	6 0a.	6 0a.
13	0 2m.	7 23	7 22	7 20	7 13	7 11
14	0 56	8 44	8 41	8 38	8 26	8 23
15	1 52	10 4	9 59	9 54	9 39	9 35
16	2 51	11 19	11 14	11 7	10 50	10 45
17	3 52	...	...	...	11 56	11 50
18	4 53	0 27m	0 21m	0 14m	...	...
19	5 52m.	1 26m	1 20m	1 14m	0 55m	0 49m
20	6 47	2 13	2 8	2 3	1 46	1 40
21	7 39	2 50	2 46	2 42	2 27	2 23
22	8 26	3 21	3 17	3 14	3 2	3 0
23	9 10	3 47	3 45	3 42	3 34	3 33
24	9 52	4 10	4 10	4 7	4 2	4 3
25	10 33	4 30	4 31	4 30	4 29	4 30
26	11 13m.	4 51m	4 53m	4 54m	4 57m	4 58m
27	11 54	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
28	0 36 a.	7 50a.	7 47a.	7 44a.	7 32a.	7 29a.
29	1 20	8 50	8 46	8 42	8 27	8 23
30	2 7	9 50	9 46	9 40	9 23	9 17

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♈ ♉ distance 2'.

Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.

♈ ♉ ♊. ♈ ♉ ♊. ♊ 44' South
[of ♉.]

5th Sunday in Lent.

♈ ♉ ♊. Rev. in Brazil, 1831.

♈ ♉ ♊. ♉ at great. west. elong.

French entered Spain, 1823.

Insurrection at Lyons, 1834.

♈ ♉ ♊. Bank U. S. incor. 1816.

♈ ♉ distance 10'.

Palm Sunday. ♈ ♉ ♊.

Insurrection in Paris, 1834.

Battle of Almanza, 1707.

17th. Pres. Jackson protested

[against the Senate, 1834.

Good Friday. ♈ ♉ ♊.

19th. Byron d. 1824, aged 36.

Easter Sunday. Bat. of Lexing.

[ton & begin. of Am. Rev. 1775.

♈ ♉ ♊. Insurrection at Mon-

[treau, 1832.

St. George. ♈ ♉ ♊.

♈ ♉ ♊.

Low Sunday. St. Mark.

York, (Toronto) U. C. tak. 1813.

Mahometan year 1251 begins.

Epervier taken, 1814. [1789.

* ♈ ♉ ♊. Washington inaug.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	3 7m.	8 47 a.	2 56m.	8 57 a.	2 45m.	9 7 a.	2 35m.	9 17 a.	2 25m.	9 28 a.
N. York,	3 14	8 40	3 4	8 49	2 54	8 58	2 45	9 8	2 36	9 18
Wash.	3 22	8 32	3 13	8 40	3 4	8 48	2 55	8 57	2 47	9 7
Charles.	3 43	8 11	3 36	8 17	3 28	8 24	3 22	8 30	3 17	8 37
N. Orl's.	3 51	8 3	3 45	8 8	3 38	8 14	3 33	8 20	3 28	8 26

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 12th day, 4h. M.

Apogee, 25th day, 0h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter,	5th day,	5h. 35.0m. A.	Last Quarter,	19th day,	5h. 30.7m. M.
Full Moon,	12th "	10 5.5 M.	New Moon,	27th "	8 24.2 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 F.		4 54	6 59	4 59	6 55	5 2	6 52	5 13	6 41	5 17	6 37	1 25a.	11 4m	9 25m
2 S.		53	7 0	58	56	1	53	12	42	16	38	1 58	11 37	9 58
3 Su.		4 52	7 1	4 57	6 57	5 0	6 54	5 11	6 43	5 15	6 39	2 34a.	0 13a.	10 34m
4 M.		50	2	56	58	4 59	55	10	44	15	40	3 18	0 57	11 18
5 Tu.		49	3	55	59	58	55	10	45	14	40	4 9	1 48	0 9a.
6 W.		48	4	54	7 0	57	56	9	45	13	41	5 15	2 54	1 15
7 Th.		47	5	53	1	56	57	8	46	13	42	6 44	4 23	2 44
8 F.		46	6	52	2	55	58	7	46	12	42	8 1	5 40	4 1
9 S.		45	7	51	3	54	6 59	6	47	11	43	9 7	6 46	5 7
10 Su.		4 44	7 8	4 50	7 4	4 53	7 0	5 5	6 48	5 11	6 44	9 54a.	7 33a.	5 54a.
11 M.		43	9	49	5	52	1	5	48	10	44	10 41	8 20	6 41
12 Tu.		42	10	48	6	51	2	4	49	9	45	11 26	9 5	7 26
13 W.		41	11	47	7	50	3	3	50	9	45	Morn.	9 50	8 11
14 Th.		40	12	46	8	49	4	2	50	8	46	0 11m	10 36	8 57
15 F.		39	13	44	9	48	5	2	51	7	46	0 57	11 22	9 43
16 S.		38	14	43	10	47	6	1	52	7	47	1 43	Morn.	10 29
17 Su.		4 37	7 15	4 42	7 11	4 46	7 6	5 0	6 52	5 6	6 48	2 29m	0 8m	11 21a.
18 M.		36	16	41	12	45	7	0	53	6	48	3 21	1 0	Morn.
19 Tu.		36	17	40	13	45	8	4 59	54	5	49	4 13	1 52	0 13m
20 W.		35	18	39	14	44	9	59	54	5	49	5 23	3 2	1 23
21 Th.		34	19	38	14	43	9	58	55	4	50	6 43	4 22	2 43
22 F.		33	20	37	15	43	10	57	55	4	50	7 57	5 36	3 57
23 S.		32	21	36	16	42	11	57	56	3	51	9 2	6 41	5 2
24 Su.		4 31	7 22	4 36	7 17	4 41	7 12	4 56	6 56	5 3	6 51	9 48m	7 27m	5 48m
25 M.		30	23	35	18	41	13	56	57	2	52	10 23	8 2	6 23
26 Tu.		29	24	34	19	40	13	55	57	2	52	10 56	8 35	6 56
27 W.		28	25	34	20	39	14	55	58	1	53	11 29	9 8	7 29
28 Th.		28	26	33	21	38	15	54	58	1	53	0 0a.	9 39	8 0
29 F.		27	27	32	22	38	16	54	59	0	53	0 33	10 12	8 33
30 S.		26	27	32	22	37	16	53	6 59	0	54	1 5	10 44	9 5
31 Su.		4 26	7 28	4 31	7 23	4 37	7 17	4 53	7 0	5 0	6 54	1 42a.	11 21m	9 42m

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st. day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♈	10 55m	+ 7 9	11 13m	+11 50	11 37m	+16 34	0 6a.	+20 50	0 37a.	+23 55
♉	9 32	— 0 55	9 34	+ 1 40	9 37	+ 4 19	9 39m	+ 6 56	9 42m	+ 9 30
♊	5 28a.	+22 18	5 18a.	+21 33	5 7a.	+20 44	4 56a.	+19 53	4 46a.	+18 56
♋	2 41	+22 15	2 28	+22 33	2 15	+22 48	2 2	+23 1	1 49	+23 11
♌	10 33m	+ 4 30	10 22m	+ 5 25	10 11m	+ 6 19	10 0m	+ 7 10	9 49m	+ 7 59
♍	2 58	+21 34	2 31	+22 37	2 4	+23 33	1 37	+24 20	1 9	+24 57
♎	3 9	+20 52	2 43	+21 5	2 16	+21 21	1 49	+21 37	1 20	+21 54
♏	2 14a.	+22 7	1 56a.	+22 17	1 38a.	+22 26	1 20a.	+22 34	1 2a.	+22 42
♐	10 34	+ 4 36	10 9	+ 4 28	9 44	+ 4 22	9 19	+ 4 16	8 55	+ 4 11
♑	7 35m	+12 9	7 12m	+12 6	6 49m	+12 3	6 25m	+12 1	6 2m	+12 0

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
		Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.		Washington, &c.	
		sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	2 56a.	10 49a.	10 43a.	10 37a.	10 19a.	10 13a.	
2	3 47	11 45	11 39	11 32	11 13	11 7	
S.	4 39a.	...	...	...	...	11 58a.	
4	5 32	0 34m	0 28m	0 22m	0 4m	...	
5	6 24	1 16	1 12	1 6	0 49	0 44m	
6	7 15	1 53	1 49	1 45	1 30	1 26	
7	8 6	2 25	2 22	2 19	2 8	2 5	
8	8 56	2 53	2 52	2 50	2 43	2 42	
9	9 46	3 20	3 20	3 19	3 17	3 17	
S.	10 38a.	3 46m	3 48m	3 48m	3 50m	3 52m	
11	11 33	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	
12	♈	7 33a.	7 30a.	7 26a.	7 12a.	7 8a.	
13	0 32m.	8 55	8 51	8 45	8 28	8 23	
14	1 34	10 10	10 4	9 58	9 39	9 33	
15	2 37	11 14	11 8	11 1	10 42	10 36	
16	3 39	...	...	11 55	11 38	11 32	
S.	4 38m.	0 7m	0 1m	...	...	...
18	5 33	0 49	0 45	0 39m	0 24m	0 19m	
19	6 23	1 23	1 20	1 16	1 3	0 59	
20	7 9	1 51	1 49	1 46	1 37	1 34	
21	7 52	2 15	2 14	2 12	2 7	2 5	
22	8 33	2 36	2 36	2 36	2 34	2 34	
23	9 13	2 57	2 58	2 59	3 1	3 2	
S.	9 53m.	3 19m	3 21m	3 23m	3 28m	3 31m	
25	10 35	3 41	3 45	3 47	3 56	4 0	
26	11 18	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	
27	0 4a.	7 43a.	7 39a.	7 33a.	7 16a.	7 11a.	
28	0 52	8 44	8 38	8 32	8 14	8 8	
29	1 43	9 41	9 35	9 28	9 9	9 3	
30	2 35	10 32	10 26	10 19	10 1	9 55	
S.	3 28a.	11 16a.	11 11a.	11 5a.	10 48a.	10 42a.	

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

St. Philip and St. James.

♂ ♀ II. Bat. of Lutzen, 1813.

2d Sunday after Easter.

♂ ♀ ♂.

[died, 1827.

Bonaparte died, 1821. Laplace

[President's protest, 1834.

The Senate refused to receive

Ship Astrea lost, with 208 out of

[211 persons, 1834.

3d Sund. after Easter. ♂ ♀ H.

L. of Lake lost, with 215 persons,

Bat. Pharsalia, 48 B. C. [1833.

Virginia settled, 1607, O. S.

Vaccination first applied, 1796.

Cape Cod discov. 1602, O. S.

15th. Severe frost in U. S. 1834.

4th Sunday after Easter.

17th. Sup. ♂ ♀ ☉.

♂ ♀ H. [fayette d. 1834, a. 77.

Columbus d. 1506, O. S. La-

♂ ♀ 1 v 8 dist. 2'.

☐ H ☉. Pope born, 1688.

Battle of Ramillies, 1706.

Rogation Sunday. ♂ ♀ ♀.

Rogation Monday.

Rogation Tuesday.

☉ eclipsed, invisible in U. S.

Ascension Day. ♂ ♀ ♀ & ♀.

28th. Wm. Pitt born, 1759.

Sir J. Mackintosh died, 1832.

Sunday after Ascension.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 17m.	9 37 a.	2 12m.	9 44 a.	2 9m.	9 50 a.	2 8m.	9 54 a.	2 9m.	9 55 a.
N. York,	2 29	9 25	2 25	9 31	2 23	9 37	2 22	9 40	2 23	9 41
Wash.	2 41	9 13	2 37	9 19	2 36	9 24	2 35	9 27	2 36	9 28
Charles.	3 13	8 41	3 10	8 46	3 10	8 50	3 10	8 52	3 11	8 53
N. Or ^l s.	3 24	8 30	3 22	8 34	3 22	8 38	3 22	8 40	3 23	8 41

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 9th day, 1h. A.

Apogee, 21st day, 10h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 4th day, 2h. 57.6m. M. Last Quarter, 17th day, 6h. 58.0m. A.
 Full Moon, 10th " 5 37.5 A. New Moon, 25 " 11 12.8 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash ^g ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 M.		4 25	7 29	4 31	7 24	4 36	7 18	4 53	7 1	5 0	6 55	2 22a.	0 1a.	10 22m
2 Tu.		24	29	30	24	36	19	53	1	4 59	55	3 5	0 44	11 5
3 W.		24	30	30	25	35	19	53	2	59	56	3 59	1 38	11 59
4 Th.		23	31	29	26	35	20	53	2	59	56	5 1	2 40	1 1a.
5 F.		23	32	29	26	35	20	52	3	59	57	6 11	3 50	2 11
6 S.		23	33	29	27	34	21	52	3	59	57	7 23	5 2	3 23
7 Su.		4 22	7 33	4 28	7 28	4 34	7 21	4 52	7 4	4 59	6 58	8 29a.	6 8a.	4 29a.
8 M.		22	34	28	28	34	22	52	4	59	58	9 21	7 0	5 21
9 Tu.		22	35	28	29	34	23	52	5	59	59	10 12	7 51	6 12
10 W.		22	35	28	29	34	23	52	5	59	6 59	11 6	8 45	7 6
11 Th.		22	36	28	30	34	24	52	6	59	7 0	Morn.	9 39	8 0
12 F.		22	37	28	30	34	25	52	6	59	0	0 0m	10 25	8 46
13 S.		22	37	28	31	34	25	52	7	59	1	0 46	11 10	9 31
14 Su.		4 22	7 38	4 28	7 31	4 34	7 26	4 52	7 7	4 59	7 1	1 31m	11 56a.	10 17a.
15 M.		22	38	28	32	33	27	52	8	59	2	2 17	Morn.	11 8
16 Tu.		22	38	28	32	33	27	52	8	59	2	3 8	0 47m	11 59
17 W.		22	38	28	33	33	27	52	9	59	3	3 59	1 38	Morn.
18 Th.		22	39	28	33	33	28	52	9	59	3	4 51	2 30	0 51m
19 F.		23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	3	5 50	3 29	1 50
20 S.		23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	4	6 53	4 32	2 53
21 Su.		4 23	7 39	4 29	7 34	4 34	7 28	4 52	7 10	4 59	7 4	7 56m	5 35m	3 56m
22 M.		23	39	29	34	34	29	52	11	59	4	8 53	6 32	4 53
23 Tu.		23	40	29	35	34	29	52	11	4 59	4	9 41	7 20	5 41
24 W.		24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	5 0	4	10 22	8 1	6 22
25 Th.		24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	11 1	8 40	7 1
26 F.		24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	11 40	9 19	7 40
27 S.		25	40	30	35	36	29	53	11	0	4	0 16a.	9 55	8 16
28 Su.		4 25	7 40	4 31	7 35	4 36	7 29	4 54	7 11	5 1	7 5	0 52a.	10 31m	8 52m
29 M.		25	40	31	35	36	29	54	11	1	5	1 30	11 9	9 30
30 Tu.		25	40	31	35	36	29	54	11	1	5	2 12	11 51	10 12

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♂	1 9a.	+25 30	1 31a.	+25 19	1 45a.	+24 6	1 50a.	+22 16	1 45a.	+20 13
♀	9 46m	-12 21	9 51m	-14 39	9 55m	-16 44	10 1m	-18 36	10 7m	-20 11
♂	4 33a.	-17 43	4 23a.	-16 38	4 13a.	-15 29	4 2a.	-14 16	3 52a.	-13 1
♂	1 35	-23 18	1 23	-23 20	1 10	-23 20	0 58	-23 16	0 46	-23 9
♂	9 37m	+8 52	9 26m	+9 35	9 16m	+10 14	9 5m	+10 50	8 55m	+11 22
♂	0 35	+25 27	0 7	+25 40	11 33a.	+25 41	11 5a.	+25 32	10 37a.	+25 11
♂	0 47	-22 12	0 18	-22 27	11 44	-22 42	11 14	-22 56	10 45	-23 9
♂	0 41a.	+22 50	0 24a.	+22 56	0 6	+23 1	11 48m	+23 5	11 31m	+23 9
♂	8 26	-4 6	8 2	-4 4	7 38	-4 3	7 14a.	-4 4	6 51a.	-4 6
♂	5 35m	-12 0	5 11m	-12 0	4 47m	-12 0	4 24m	-12 1	4 0m	-12 3

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Positon, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
		sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	4 20a.	11 54a.	11 50a.	11 45a.	11 30a.	11 25a.
2	5 10	...	...	...	...	...
3	5 59	0 26m	0 23m	0 19m	0 7m	0 4m
4	6 48	0 55	0 53	0 51	0 42	0 40
5	7 36	1 21	1 21	1 20	1 15	1 14
6	8 26	1 46	1 47	1 47	1 47	1 48
S.	9 18a.	2 12m	2 14m	2 15m	2 20m	2 23m
8	10 13	2 40	2 44	2 47	2 55	3 0
9	11 13	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
10	♂	7 43a.	7 38a.	7 32a.	7 14a.	7 8a.
11	0 16m.	8 53	8 47	8 41	8 22	8 16
12	1 20	9 55	9 49	9 43	9 24	9 18
13	2 22	10 43	10 39	10 33	10 16	10 11
S.	3 21m.	11 22a.	11 18a.	11 14a.	11 0a.	10 56a.
15	4 15	11 54	11 51	11 49	11 38	11 35
16	5 4	...	...	...	...	...
17	5 49	0 19m	0 18m	0 16m	0 9m	0 8m
18	6 31	0 41	0 41	0 40	0 37	0 37
19	7 11	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 5
20	7 52	1 23	1 25	1 26	1 30	1 32
S.	8 33m.	1 45m	1 48m	1 50m	1 58m	2 1m
22	9 15	2 9	2 13	2 16	2 27	2 33
23	10 0	2 35	2 41	2 45	3 0	3 6
24	10 48	3 7	3 13	3 19	3 36	3 43
25	11 39	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
26	0 31a.	8 29a.	8 23a.	8 16a.	7 57a.	7 51a.
27	1 24	9 16	9 10	9 4	8 47	8 41
S.	2 16a.	9 56a.	9 52a.	9 46a.	9 30a.	9 26a.
29	3 8	10 30	10 27	10 23	10 9	10 6
30	3 57	10 59	10 56	10 54	10 44	10 42

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♂ D ♂. [1769.

* D η Ω. 3d. last transit of ♀
♂ ♀ ⊙, strength of ♀ light 0.451.
Peace with Tripoli, 1805.

H stationary.

♂ D H. Bentham d. 1832, a. 85.

Whit Sun. or Pent. ♂ ♀ ε Π,

Dr. A. Rees d. 1825. [♂ 0' 18" N.

10th. War with Tripoli, 1801.

D eclips. invis. ♂ ♀ ⊙ strength
St. Barnabas. [of light 0.915.

♂ ♀ m Π dist. 2'. ♂ D σ ♀.

14th. Reform bill signed, 1832.

Trinity Sunday.

♂ ♀ ⊙. ♂ D H.

18th. Battle of Waterloo, 1815.

Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.

War with England, 1812.

♂ at great. eastern elongation.

H stationary. [dist. 1'.

1st Sund. after Trin. ♂ ♀ ω ♂

Summer begins. Chesapeake at-

♂ D ♀. [tacked, 1807.

Nativity of St. John Baptist.

♂ D ♀.

Wm. 4th, King of G. B. 1830.

♂ D ♀. Cholera at N. Y. 1832.

2d Sund. after Trinity. [1778.

St. Peter. 28th. Bat. Monmouth,

♂ D ♂. Roscoe died, 1831.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 12m.	9 54 a.	2 19m.	9 49 a.	2 26m.	9 44 a.	2 35m.	9 37 a.	2 44m.	9 28 a.
N. York,	2 26	9 40	2 32	9 36	2 39	9 31	2 46	9 25	2 54	9 18
Wash.	2 39	9 27	2 44	9 24	2 51	9 19	2 58	9 14	3 5	9 7
Charles.	3 13	8 53	3 17	8 51	3 22	8 48	3 27	8 45	3 32	8 40
N. Ori's.	3 25	8 41	3 29	8 39	3 33	8 37	3 37	8 34	3 42	8 30

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 7th, 4h. A. Apogee, 19th, 1h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 3d day, 9h. 33.3m. M. Last Quarter, 17th day, 10h. 36.0m. M.
Full Moon, 10th " 1 28.7 M. New Moon, 25th " 0 6.1 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	4 26	7 40	4 31	7 35	4 37	7 29	4 55	7 11	5 1	7 5	2 57a.	0 36a.	10 57m
2	Th.	26	40	32	35	37	29	55	11	1	4	3 46	1 25	11 46
3	F.	27	40	32	35	38	29	56	11	1	4	4 38	2 17	0 38a.
4	S.	27	39	33	34	38	28	56	11	2	4	5 35	3 14	1 35
5	Su.	4 28	7 39	4 33	7 34	4 39	7 28	4 57	7 11	5 2	7 4	6 39a.	4 18a.	2 39a.
6	M.	29	39	34	34	40	28	57	11	3	4	7 43	5 22	3 43
7	Tu.	30	39	35	34	40	28	53	11	4	4	8 56	6 35	4 56
8	W.	30	38	35	33	41	27	58	10	4	3	10 0	7 39	6 0
9	Th.	31	38	36	33	42	27	4 59	10	5	3	10 59	8 38	6 59
10	F.	32	38	37	33	42	27	5 0	10	5	3	11 53	9 32	7 53
11	S.	33	37	38	32	43	26	0	10	6	3	Morn.	10 20	8 41
12	Su.	4 33	7 37	4 39	7 32	4 44	7 26	5 1	7 9	5 6	7 2	0 41m	11 3a.	9 24a.
13	M.	34	36	39	31	45	25	1	9	7	2	1 24	11 45	10 6
14	Tu.	35	36	40	31	45	25	2	9	8	2	2 6	Morn.	10 49
15	W.	36	35	41	30	46	24	3	8	8	2	2 49	0 23m	11 30
16	Th.	37	34	42	29	47	24	3	8	9	1	3 30	1 9	Morn.
17	F.	38	34	43	29	48	23	4	8	10	1	4 12	1 51	0 12m
18	S.	39	33	44	28	49	23	4	7	10	1	4 51	2 30	0 51
19	Su.	4 39	7 32	4 44	7 27	4 50	7 22	5 5	7 7	5 11	7 0	5 37m	3 16m	1 37m
20	M.	40	32	45	27	50	21	5	6	11	0	6 36	4 15	2 36
21	Tu.	41	31	46	26	51	21	6	6	12	6 59	7 44	5 23	3 44
22	W.	42	30	47	25	52	20	7	5	12	59	8 55	6 34	4 55
23	Th.	43	29	48	24	53	19	7	5	13	58	9 50	7 29	5 50
24	F.	44	28	49	23	53	18	8	4	13	57	10 40	8 19	6 40
25	S.	45	27	49	22	54	17	8	3	14	57	11 23	9 2	7 23
26	Su.	4 46	7 26	4 50	7 22	4 55	7 17	5 9	7 3	5 14	6 56	0 2a.	9 41m	8 2m
27	M.	47	25	51	21	56	16	10	2	15	55	0 42	10 21	8 42
28	Tu.	48	24	52	20	56	15	11	1	16	55	1 21	11 0	9 21
29	W.	49	23	53	19	57	14	11	0	16	54	2 2	11 41	10 2
30	Th.	50	22	54	18	58	14	12	7 0	17	54	2 44	0 23a.	10 44
31	F.	51	21	55	17	59	13	13	6 59	18	53	3 23	1 2	11 23

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /
♂	1 30a.	+13 18	1 3a.	+16 55	0 27a.	+16 20	11 47m	+16 42	11 13m	+17 45
♂	10 14m	-21 27	10 21m	-22 23	10 29m	-22 56	10 37	+23 5	10 45	+22 51
♂	3 42a.	-11 43	3 32a.	-10 21	3 21a.	-8 59	3 11a.	-7 29	3 1a.	-5 59
♂	0 34	-22 59	0 22	-22 46	0 10	-22 29	11 58m	-22 10	11 45m	-21 49
♂	8 45m	-11 48	8 34m	-12 11	8 24m	-12 29	8 13	-12 42	8 3	-12 50
♂	10 9a.	-24 34	9 42a.	-23 54	9 16a.	-23 5	8 50a.	-22 12	8 25a.	-21 13
♂	10 17	-23 24	9 49	-23 36	9 22	-23 48	8 56	-24 0	8 31	-24 13
♂	11 13m	+23 11	10 56m	+23 13	10 38m	+23 13	10 20m	+23 13	10 2m	+23 13
♂	6 27a.	-4 10	6 4a.	-4 15	5 41a.	-4 21	5 19a.	-4 28	4 56a.	-4 36
♂	3 36m	-12 6	3 12m	-12 9	2 47m	-12 12	2 23m	-12 16	1 59m	-12 21

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
		sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	4 45a.	11 24a.	11 23a.	11 21a.	11 16a.	11 15a.
2	5 32	11 48	11 49	11 48	11 47	11 47
3	6 20	...	...	...	...	...
4	7 9	0 12m	0 15m	0 16m	0 19m	0 20m
S.	8 1a.	0 38m	0 43m	0 45m	0 53m	0 55m
6	8 57	1 9	1 15	1 18	1 30	1 34
7	9 57	1 46	1 52	1 57	2 12	2 18
8	11 0	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
9	♂	7 39a.	7 33a.	7 26a.	7 7a.	7 1a.
10	0 3m	8 34	8 29	8 23	8 5	7 59
11	1 4	9 18	9 14	9 9	8 53	8 48
S.	2 1m	9 52a.	9 49a.	9 46a.	9 33a.	9 29a.
13	2 53	10 19	10 18	10 16	10 7	10 4
14	3 41	10 43	10 43	10 42	10 37	10 35
15	4 25	11 5	11 6	11 5	11 4	11 4
16	5 7	11 26	11 28	11 29	11 31	11 33
17	5 48	11 48	11 51	11 53	11 59	...
18	6 29	...	...	...	...	0 2m
S.	7 11m	0 11m	0 16m	0 18m	0 28m	0 32m
20	7 55	0 36	0 42	0 46	0 59	1 4
21	8 42	1 6	1 12	1 18	1 33	1 40
22	9 32	1 41	1 48	1 54	2 12	2 20
23	10 23	2 25	2 33	2 40	2 58	3 6
24	11 17	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
25	0 10a.	7 55a.	7 51a.	7 45a.	7 28a.	7 23a.
S.	1 3a.	8 32a.	8 28a.	8 24a.	8 10a.	8 6a.
27	1 54	9 2	8 59	8 56	8 46	8 43
28	2 43	9 29	9 27	9 25	9 18	9 18
29	3 31	9 54	9 54	9 53	9 50	9 51
30	4 18	10 19	10 20	10 21	10 22	10 24
31	5 6	10 43	10 46	10 48	10 53	10 56

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Earth farthest from the Sun.

♂ ♀ i g. [ken, 1814.

♂ stat. ♂ D H. Fort Erie ta-

♂ ♀ η g. Indepen. dec. 1776.

3d Sun. aft. Trin. Algiers taken,

♂ ♀ H II dist. 3'. [1830.

6th. ♂ D ω¹ & ω² m.

[Portugal near Oporto, 1832.

□ h ⊙. Don Pedro landed in

Lord Dover died, 1833, a. 37.

12th. Hamilton died, 1804.

4th Sun. aft. Trin. ♂ ♀ 140 g.

♂ D H. 12th. Bat. of Boyne,

♂ ♀ 4 II dist. 1'. [1690, N.S.

♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ 11½' S.

14th. French Rev. began, 1789.

Inf. ♂ ♀ ⊙. Adam Smith died,

[1790.

5th Sunday after Trinity.

19th. Bat. of Halidon Hill, 1333.

[a. 21.

Duke of Reichstadt died, 1832,

♂ D ♀. ♀. Gibraltar tak. 1704.

♂ D ♀. Lisbon taken, 1833.

♂ ♀ 2 ω II dist. 1'.

6th Sund. after Trin. [a. 60.

♂ stat. Com. Bainbridge d. 1833,

♂ D ♂. W. Wilberforce, d.

Chaptal d. 1832, a. 76. [1833.

1st Masonic lodge estab. in U. S.

♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ D H. [1733.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 55m.	9 17 a.	3 5m.	9 5 a.	3 15m.	8 53 a.	3 24m.	8 42 a.	3 34m.	8 30 a.
N. York,	3 4	9 8	3 14	8 56	3 23	8 45	3 32	8 34	3 40	8 24
Wash.	3 14	8 58	3 22	8 48	3 30	8 38	3 38	8 28	3 46	8 18
Charles.	3 39	8 33	3 45	8 25	3 50	8 18	3 56	8 10	4 2	8 2
N. Orl's.	3 48	8 24	3 54	8 16	3 59	8 9	4 4	8 2	4 8	7 56

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 3d day, 11h. A.

Apogee, 16th, 8h. M.

Perigee, 28th " 8h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter,	1st day,	2h. 41.7m. A.	New Moon,	23d day,	11h. 13.8m. A.
Full Moon,	8th "	10 31.1 M.	First Quarter,	30th "	7 44.7 A.
Last Quarter,	16th "	4 6.9 M.			

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 S.		4 52	7 20	4 56	7 16	5 0	7 12	5 13	6 58	5 19	6 53	4 7a	1 46a.	0 7a.
2 Su.		4 53	7 19	4 57	7 15	5 1	7 11	5 14	6 57	5 19	6 52	4 52a.	2 31a.	0 52a.
3 M.		5 4	18	5 8	14	1	10	14	56	20	51	5 56	3 35	1 56
4 Tu.		5 5	16	4 59	13	2	9	15	55	20	50	7 19	4 58	3 19
5 W.		5 6	15	5 0	12	3	8	16	54	21	49	8 45	6 24	4 45
6 Th.		5 7	14	1	11	4	7	16	53	21	48	9 57	7 36	5 57
7 F.		5 8	13	2	10	5	6	17	52	22	48	10 54	8 33	6 54
8 S.		4 59	11	3	8	6	4	18	51	23	47	11 45	9 24	7 45
9 Su.		5 0	7 10	5 4	7 7	5 7	7 3	5 18	6 50	5 23	6 46	Morn.	10 6a.	8 27a.
10 M.		1	9	5	6	8	2	19	49	24	45	0 27m	10 48	9 9
11 Tu.		2	8	6	5	9	7 0	20	48	24	44	1 9	11 23	9 44
12 W.		3	7	7	3	10	6 59	20	47	25	43	1 44	11 58	10 19
13 Th.		4	5	8	2	11	58	21	46	25	42	2 19	Morn.	10 51
14 F.		5	4	9	7 0	12	57	22	45	26	42	2 51	0 30m	11 25
15 S.		6	2	10	6 59	13	55	22	44	27	41	3 25	1 4	Morn.
16 Su.		5 7	7 1	5 11	6 58	5 14	6 54	5 23	6 43	5 27	6 40	4 0m	1 39m	0 0m
17 M.		8	6 59	12	57	15	53	24	42	28	39	4 37	2 16	0 37
18 Tu.		9	58	13	55	16	52	24	41	28	38	5 31	3 10	1 31
19 W.		10	56	14	54	17	50	25	40	29	37	6 48	4 27	2 48
20 Th.		11	55	15	53	18	49	26	39	29	36	8 12	5 51	4 12
21 F.		12	54	16	51	19	48	27	38	30	35	9 25	7 4	5 25
22 S.		14	52	17	50	20	46	27	37	30	34	10 18	7 57	6 18
23 Su.		5 15	6 51	5 18	6 49	5 21	6 45	5 28	6 36	5 31	6 33	11 3m	8 42m	7 3m
24 M.		16	49	19	47	21	43	29	35	32	32	11 47	9 26	7 47
25 Tu.		17	48	20	45	22	42	29	34	32	31	0 25a.	10 4	8 25
26 W.		18	46	21	43	23	41	30	33	33	30	1 3	10 42	9 3
27 Th.		19	44	22	41	24	39	31	32	34	29	1 41	11 20	9 41
28 F.		20	42	23	40	25	38	32	31	34	28	2 18	11 57	10 18
29 S.		21	41	24	38	26	36	32	29	35	27	2 54	0 33a.	10 54
30 Su.		5 22	6 39	5 25	6 36	5 27	6 34	5 33	6 28	5 35	6 26	3 36a.	1 15a.	11 36m
31 M.		23	37	26	34	28	33	34	26	36	24	4 30	2 9	0 30a.

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> ° ' "	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> ° ' "	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> ° ' "	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> ° ' "	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> ° ' "
♄	10 49m	+19 13	10 47m	+20 1	10 59m	+19 41	11 20m	+17 47	11 43m	+14 22
♅	10 55	+22 4	11 2	+20 58	11 9	+19 30	11 16	+17 42	11 22	+15 36
♆	2 49a.	+4 15	2 39a.	+2 42	2 30a.	+1 8	2 20a.	+0 26	2 10a.	+2 2
♇	11 31m	+21 20	11 19m	+20 52	11 6m	+20 22	10 54m	+19 48	10 41m	+19 14
♈	7 51	+12 54	7 40	+12 51	7 29	+12 42	7 18	+12 29	7 6	+12 10
♉	7 57a.	+20 0	7 34a.	+18 54	7 11a.	+17 47	6 50a.	+16 39	6 29a.	+15 31
♊	8 3	+24 28	7 40	+24 42	7 18	+24 56	6 57	+25 11	6 36	+25 25
♋	9 41m	+23 11	9 22m	+23 8	9 4m	+23 6	8 45m	+23 2	8 26m	+22 59
♌	4 31a.	+4 48	4 8a.	+4 58	3 46a.	+5 10	3 25a.	+5 23	3 3a.	+5 36
♍	1 31m	+12 26	1 6m	+12 31	0 41m	+12 36	0 17m	+12 41	11 48	+12 46

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.						
	<i>Moon Souths.</i> Mean Time.	<i>Boston, &c.</i>	<i>N. York, &c.</i>	<i>Washington, &c.</i>	<i>Charleston, &c.</i>	<i>N. Orleans, &c.</i>	
	h. m.	<i>sets.</i> h. m.	<i>sets.</i> h. m.	<i>sets.</i> h. m.	<i>sets.</i> h. m.	<i>sets.</i> h. m.	
1	5 57a.	11 12a.	11 17a.	11 19a.	11 29a.	11 34a.	<div>PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.</div> <div>Sundays and other Remarkable Days.</div> <div>[ica discovered, 1498, O. S.</div> <div>Lammas day. Continent of Amer-</div> <div>7th Sunday after Trinity.</div> <div>Richard Arkwright d. 1792.</div> <div>5th. Bat. of Brownstown, 1812.</div> <div>♄ at greatest west. elongation.</div> <div>Ben Johnson died, 1637.</div> <div>♂♂♂ dist. 2'.</div> <div>George Canning died, 1827.</div> <div>8th Sund. after Trin. ♂♂♂.</div> <div>Hurricane at Barbadoes, 1831.</div> <div>Battle of Louvain, 1831.</div> <div>Lavoisier born, 1743.</div> <div>Scott b. 1771. Napoleon, '69.</div> <div>9th Sunday after Trinity.</div> <div>16th. Bat. of Bennington, 1777.</div> <div>♄♀♄. M. Delambre d. 1822.</div> <div>♄♂♂. Guerriere taken, 1812.</div> <div>Indians def. on the Miami, 1794.</div> <div>Massacre in Virginia, 1831.</div> <div>♄♂♂. ♂♂♀.</div> <div>10th Sund. after Trin. ♂♂♀.</div> <div>St. Barth'mew. 25th. St. James.</div> <div>23d. Wilson, ornithol. d. 1813.</div> <div>♄♂♂. 25th. Herschel d. 1822.</div> <div>♄♂♂. Bat. on L. Island, 1776.</div> <div>Hugo Grotius died, 1645.</div> <div>Battle on Rhode Island, 1778.</div> <div>11th Sunday after Trinity.</div> <div>Sup. ♂♀♂. Bunyan d. 1688.</div>
S.	6 50a.	11 43a.	11 48a.	11 52a.	. . .	. . .
3	7 47	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 6m	0 12m
4	8 46	0 23m	0 29m	0 35m	0 52	0 59	
5	9 48	1 12	1 20	1 26	1 45	1 53	
6	10 49	2 11	2 19	2 26	2 45	2 53	
7	11 47	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	
8	♄	7 47a.	7 44a.	7 40a.	7 25a.	7 21a.	
S.	0 42m	8 18a.	8 15a.	8 12a.	8 2a.	7 59a.	
10	1 31	8 44	8 43	8 41	8 35	8 33	
11	2 17	9 7	9 7	9 6	9 3	9 4	
12	3 1	9 28	9 29	9 30	9 31	9 33	
13	3 43	9 50	9 52	9 54	9 59	10 2	
14	4 24	10 13	10 17	10 19	10 27	10 32	
15	5 6	10 38	10 43	10 47	10 58	11 4	
S.	5 49m	11 6a.	11 12a.	11 16a.	11 31a.	11 38a.	
17	6 35	11 38	11 45	11 51	. . .	. . .
18	7 23	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 8m	0 16m
19	8 14	0 17m	0 25m	0 21m	0 50	0 59	
20	9 6	1 6	1 14	1 21	1 40	1 49	
21	10 0	2 7	2 15	2 21	2 40	2 48	
22	10 54	3 23	3 29	3 35	3 52	3 59	
S.	11 46m	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	
24	0 37a.	7 31a	7 29a.	7 27a.	7 19a.	7 16a.	
25	1 26	7 57	7 56	7 55	7 51	7 50	
26	2 15	8 22	8 22	8 22	8 23	8 25	
27	3 4	8 47	8 49	8 51	8 56	8 59	
28	3 54	9 14	9 18	9 21	9 30	9 35	
29	4 46	9 46	9 51	9 55	10 8	10 14	
S.	5 41a.	10 22a.	10 28a.	10 34a.	10 50a.	10 57a.	
31	6 40	11 6	11 14	11 20	11 38	11 46	

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	3 44m.	8 16 a.	3 51m.	8 4 a.	3 59m.	7 52 a.	4 7m.	7 40 a.	4 16m.	7 28 a.
N. York,	3 49	8 11	3 56	8 0	4 3	7 49	4 10	7 37	4 18	7 26
Wash.	3 54	8 6	4 0	7 56	4 7	7 45	4 14	7 34	4 21	7 23
Charles.	4 8	7 52	4 12	7 43	4 17	7 34	4 22	7 25	4 28	7 16
N. Orl's.	4 14	7 46	4 17	7 39	4 21	7 31	4 25	7 22	4 30	7 14

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 13th, 4h. M.

Perigee, 24th, 11h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon,	6th day,	9h.	42.8m. A.	New Moon,	22d day,	9h. 18.0m M.
Last Quarter,	14th "	10	36.0 A.	First Quarter,	29th "	1 59.8 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	5 24	6 36	5 27	6 33	5 29	6 31	5 35	6 25	5 37	6 23	5 41a.	3 20a.	1 41a.
2	W.	26	35	28	32	30	30	35	24	37	22	7 11	4 50	3 11
3	Th.	27	33	29	30	31	28	36	22	38	21	8 45	6 24	4 45
4	F.	28	31	30	29	32	27	37	21	38	19	9 53	7 32	5 53
5	S.	29	30	31	27	33	25	37	20	39	18	10 48	8 27	6 48
6	Su.	5 30	6 28	5 32	6 26	5 34	6 24	5 38	6 19	5 39	6 17	11 32a.	9 11a.	7 32a.
7	M.	31	26	33	24	35	23	38	18	40	16	Morn.	9 52	8 13
8	Tu.	32	25	34	23	35	21	39	16	40	15	0 13m	10 23	8 44
9	W.	33	23	35	21	36	20	40	15	41	13	0 44	10 54	9 15
10	Th.	34	21	36	19	37	18	40	14	42	12	1 15	11 23	9 44
11	F.	35	19	37	18	38	17	41	12	42	11	1 44	11 51	10 12
12	S.	36	17	38	16	39	15	42	11	43	10	2 12	Morn.	10 41
13	Su.	5 37	6 16	5 39	6 14	5 40	6 13	5 42	6 9	5 43	6 8	2 41m	0 20m	11 13a.
14	M.	38	14	40	12	41	12	43	8	44	7	3 13	0 52	11 55
15	Tu.	39	12	41	10	41	10	43	7	44	6	3 55	1 34	Morn.
16	W.	40	11	42	8	42	9	44	6	45	5	4 46	2 25	0 46m
17	Th.	41	9	42	7	43	7	45	5	45	4	6 0	3 39	2 0
18	F.	42	7	43	5	44	5	45	4	46	3	7 31	5 10	3 31
19	S.	43	5	44	4	44	4	46	3	46	2	8 51	6 30	4 51
20	Su.	5 44	6 4	5 45	6 2	5 45	6 2	5 47	6 1	5 47	6 1	9 51m	7 30m	5 51m
21	M.	45	2	46	6 1	46	6 1	47	6 0	47	6 0	10 43	8 22	6 43
22	Tu.	46	6 0	47	5 59	47	5 59	48	5 59	48	5 59	11 25	9 4	7 25
23	W.	47	5 58	48	57	48	57	48	57	48	57	0 1a.	9 40	8 1
24	Th.	48	56	49	55	49	55	49	55	49	55	0 37	10 16	8 37
25	F.	49	54	50	53	50	53	50	54	50	54	1 13	10 52	9 13
26	S.	50	52	51	52	51	52	50	53	50	53	1 50	11 29	9 50
27	Su.	5 51	5 50	5 52	5 50	5 52	5 51	5 51	5 51	5 51	5 51	2 31a.	0 10a.	10 31m
28	M.	53	49	53	49	53	49	52	50	51	50	3 18	0 57	11 18
29	Tu.	54	47	54	47	54	47	52	48	52	49	4 11	1 50	0 11a.
30	W.	55	45	55	45	55	45	53	47	52	48	5 32	3 11	1 32

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "
♈	0 5a.	+ 9 23	0 25a.	+ 4 43	0 39a.	+ 0 1	0 50a.	- 4 30	0 59a.	- 8 43
♉	11 28m	+12 50	11 33m	+10 13	11 37m	+ 7 26	11 41m	+ 4 32	11 45m	+ 1 31
♊	1 59a.	- 3 54	1 50a.	- 5 29	1 41a.	- 7 4	1 32a.	- 8 37	1 23a.	-10 9
♋	10 27m	+18 31	10 14m	+17 53	10 1m	+17 12	9 48m	+16 31	9 34m	+15 48
♌	6 52	+11 40	6 40	+11 12	6 27	+10 35	6 12	+ 9 57	5 59	+ 9 16
♍	6 5a.	+14 13	5 45a.	+13 7	5 25a.	+12 4	5 6a.	+11 2	4 48a.	+10 3
♎	6 13	-25 42	5 54	-25 56	5 36	-26 12	5 18	-26 25	5 1	-26 39
♏	8 4m	+22 54	7 45m	+22 50	7 25m	+22 46	7 5m	+22 42	6 45m	+22 38
♐	2 38a.	- 5 52	2 17a.	- 6 7	1 56a.	- 6 22	1 35a.	- 6 37	1 14a.	- 6 53
♑	11 20	-12 52	10 55	-12 57	10 31	-13 1	10 7	-13 5	9 42	-13 9

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	7 40a.	...	...	...	...	...
2	8 40	0 1m	0 9m	0 16m	0 35m	0 43m
3	9 38	1 4	1 12	1 18	1 36	1 44
4	10 32	2 13	2 20	2 25	2 42	2 49
5	11 23	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
S.	♈	6 46a.	6 44a.	6 42a.	6 34a.	6 32a.
7	0 10m	7 9	7 9	7 8	7 4	7 3
8	0 55	7 30	7 31	7 31	7 31	7 31
9	1 37	7 51	7 53	7 54	7 57	7 59
10	2 19	8 13	8 16	8 17	8 24	8 28
11	3 1	8 36	8 41	8 43	8 53	8 58
12	3 44	9 3	9 9	9 13	9 26	9 32
S.	♉	4 28m	9 34a.	9 40a.	9 46a.	10 2a.
14	5 15	10 11	10 19	10 25	10 43	10 51
15	6 5	10 56	11 4	11 11	11 30	11 39
16	6 56	11 48	11 56	...	...	...
17	7 48	...	...	0 3m	0 22m	0 31m
18	8 41	0 48m	0 46m	1 2	1 19	1 27
19	9 34	1 55	2 1	2 7	2 22	2 28
S.	♊	10 26m	3 7m	3 12m	3 16m	3 28m
21	11 16	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
22	0 5a.	6 23a.	6 24a.	6 23a.	6 22a.	6 22a.
23	0 55	6 48	6 50	6 51	6 54	6 56
24	1 46	7 15	7 18	7 21	7 28	7 32
25	2 39	7 45	7 50	7 54	8 6	8 11
26	3 35	8 21	8 27	8 32	8 47	8 54
S.	♋	4 34a.	9 4a.	9 12a.	9 18a.	9 35a.
28	5 34	9 54	10 2	10 9	10 28	10 36
29	6 35	10 55	11 2	11 9	11 29	11 36
30	7 33	...	...	...	...	...

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[ish fleet sur. to the Eng. 1807.
 ♂ H e. Copenhagen & Dan-
 * D φ. French exp. Egypt,
 Cromwell died, 1658. [1801.
 * D 35y. [met at Phil. 1774.
 ♂ D H. 1st Congress (52 mem.)
 12th Sunday after Trinity.
 * D r. Warsaw taken, 1831.
 Titus took Jerusalem, 70.
 Battle at Eutaw Springs, 1781.
 ♂ 12 ω II. Bat. L. Erie, 1813.
 Bat. Lake Champlain, 1814.
 Bat. N. Point (near Balt.) 1814.
 13th Sun. after Tr. Bat. Que-
 bec : Wolf, Montcalm k. 1759.
 * D B 8. N. York sur. 1776.
 ♂ D 1. Missionaries imprison-
 ♂ 1. II. [ed in Georgia, 1831.
 Laurence Sterne died, 1768.
 1st bat. Stillwater, 1777.
 14th Sund. after Trin. ♂ J h.
 Scott d. 1832, a. 62. St. Matt.
 ♂ D ♀. France dec. a republic,
 ♂ D ♀. Autumn begins. [1792.
 ♂ D h. Jewish y. 5596 beg.
 ♂ ♀ α III. Arnold deserted, 1780.
 Philadelphia taken, 1777.
 15th S. aft. Tr. * D φ Oph.
 * ♀ η III. ♂ ♀ h. Detroit re-
 St. Michael. [taken, 1813.
 Yorktown invested, 1781.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 23m.	7 17 a.	4 30m.	7 6 a.	4 37m.	6 55 a.	4 44m.	6 46 a.	4 50m.	6 38 a.
N. York,	4 25	7 15	4 32	7 4	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Wash.	4 27	7 13	4 33	7 3	4 39	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Charles.	4 32	7 8	4 36	7 0	4 40	6 52	4 45	6 45	4 49	6 39
N. Orl's.	4 34	7 6	4 37	6 58	4 41	6 51	4 45	6 45	4 48	6 40

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 10th day, 8h. A.

Perigee, 23d day, 3h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon,	6th day, 11h. 52.4m. M.	New Moon,	21st day, 7h. 9.1m. A.
Last Quarter,	14th " 4 44.5 A.	First Quarter,	28th " 10 38.2 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th.	5 56	5 43	5 56	5 43	5 56	5 43	5 54	5 45	5 53	5 46	7 8a.	4 47a.	3 8a.
2	F.	57	42	57	42	57	42	55	44	54	45	8 37	6 16	4 37
3	S.	58	40	58	41	58	40	55	43	54	44	9 45	7 24	5 45
4	Su.	5 59	5 39	5 59	5 39	5 59	5 39	5 56	5 42	5 55	5 43	10 35a.	8 14a.	6 35a.
5	M.	6 1	38	6 0	38	6 0	38	56	41	56	42	11 17	8 56	7 17
6	Tu.	2	36	1	37	1	37	57	40	56	41	11 51	9 30	7 51
7	W.	3	34	2	35	2	35	58	38	57	39	Morn.	9 57	8 18
8	Th.	4	33	3	34	3	34	58	37	58	38	0 18m	10 23	8 44
9	F.	5	31	4	32	4	32	59	36	58	37	0 44	10 48	9 9
10	S.	6	29	5	31	5	31	6 0	35	5 59	36	1 9	11 15	9 36
11	Su.	6 8	5 28	6 6	5 29	6 6	5 30	6 0	5 34	6 0	5 35	1 36m	11 45a.	10 6a.
12	M.	9	26	7	28	7	29	1	33	0	34	2 6	Morn.	10 40
13	Tu.	10	24	8	26	8	27	2	32	1	33	2 40	0 19m	11 24
14	W.	11	22	9	25	9	25	2	30	2	32	3 24	1 3	Morn.
15	Th.	12	20	10	23	10	24	3	29	2	31	4 11	1 50	0 11m
16	F.	13	19	11	22	11	22	4	28	3	29	5 21	3 0	1 21
17	S.	14	17	12	20	12	20	5	26	4	28	6 48	4 27	2 48
18	Su.	6 15	5 16	6 13	5 18	6 13	5 19	6 6	5 25	6 4	5 27	8 15m	5 54m	4 15m
19	M.	17	14	14	17	14	17	6	24	5	26	9 20	6 59	5 20
20	Tu.	18	13	15	15	15	16	7	23	6	25	10 8	7 47	6 8
21	W.	19	11	16	14	16	15	8	22	6	24	10 53	8 32	6 53
22	Th.	21	10	18	12	17	14	8	21	7	23	11 30	9 9	7 30
23	F.	22	8	19	11	18	13	9	20	8	22	0 10a.	9 49	8 10
24	S.	23	7	20	10	19	12	10	19	8	21	0 47	10 26	8 47
25	Su.	6 24	5 5	6 21	5 8	6 20	5 10	6 11	5 18	6 9	5 20	1 31a.	11 10m	9 31m
26	M.	25	4	22	7	21	9	11	17	10	19	2 16	11 55	10 16
27	Tu.	27	2	24	5	22	7	12	16	10	18	3 6	0 45a.	11 6
28	W.	28	1	25	4	23	5	13	15	11	17	4 5	1 44	0 5a.
29	Th.	29	5 0	26	3	24	4	14	14	12	16	5 17	2 56	1 17
30	F.	31	4 58	27	1	25	3	14	13	12	16	6 50	4 29	2 50
31	S.	32	57	28	0	26	2	15	12	13	15	8 16	5 55	4 16

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	Dec.	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	Dec.	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	Dec.	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	Dec.	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	Dec.
1 7a.	—12 34	1 13a.	—15 56	1 17a.	—18 42	1 16a.	—20 40	1 6a.	—21 28
11 49m	—1 26	11 52m	— 4 34	11 56m	— 7 33	0 1	—10 25	0 6	—13 9
1 15a.	—11 39	1 7a.	—13 7	1 0a.	—14 32	0 52	—15 53	0 45	—17 10
9 21m	+15 5	9 8m	+14 21	8 54m	+13 37	8 41m	+12 52	8 27m	+12 9
5 45	+ 8 32	5 30	+ 7 44	5 14	+ 6 54	4 57	+ 6 1	4 39	+ 5 8
4 30a.	+ 9 7	4 12a.	+ 8 14	3 55a.	+ 7 24	3 38a.	+ 6 37	3 21a.	+ 5 55
4 45	—26 50	4 29	—27 3	4 13	—27 13	2 58	—27 21	3 43	—27 28
6 24m	+22 35	6 2m	+22 32	5 41m	+22 29	5 19m	+22 27	4 56m	+22 26
0 53a.	— 7 9	0 32a.	— 7 25	0 11a.	— 7 41	11 50	— 7 57	11 29	— 8 12
9 18	—13 13	8 54	—13 16	8 30	—13 18	8 6a.	—13 20	7 42a.	—13 21

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	<i>Moon Souths.</i> Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	8 28a.	0 3m	0 10m	0 16m	0 34m	0 42m
2	9 19	1 13	1 19	1 24	1 40	1 47
3	10 6	2 23	2 28	2 32	2 44	2 49
4	10 51a.	3 31m	3 34m	3 37m	3 44m	3 49m
5	11 34	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
6	8	5 56a.	5 58a.	5 58a.	6 0a.	6 2a.
7	0 15m	6 17	6 20	6 22	6 27	6 30
8	0 56	6 40	6 44	6 47	6 56	7 0
9	1 39	7 5	7 10	7 14	7 27	7 33
10	2 23	7 33	7 39	7 45	8 1	8 8
11	3 9m	8 7a.	8 14a.	8 20a.	8 39a.	8 46a.
12	3 57	8 48	8 56	9 3	9 22	9 30
13	4 47	9 36	9 45	9 52	10 11	10 19
14	5 39	10 32	10 40	10 47	11 5	11 13
15	6 31	11 36	11 43	11 48	. . .	. . .
16	7 22	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 5m	0 13m
17	8 13	0 45m	0 51m	0 55m	1 9	1 15
18	9 3m	1 56m	2 1m	2 4m	2 14m	2 19m
19	9 52	3 8	3 12	3 14	3 20	3 23
20	10 42	4 22	4 24	4 24	4 26	4 28
21	11 33	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
22	0 26a.	5 42a.	5 47a.	5 49a.	5 59a.	6 4a.
23	1 22	6 15	6 21	6 25	6 39	6 45
24	2 22	6 56	7 3	7 9	7 26	7 33
25	3 24a.	7 47a.	7 55a.	8 2a.	8 21a.	8 29a.
26	4 27	8 46	8 55	9 2	9 21	9 29
27	5 28	9 53	10 1	10 7	10 25	10 33
28	6 24	11 4	11 10	11 15	11 31	11 38
29	7 17	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
30	8 5	0 14m	0 19m	0 23m	0 36m	0 42m
31	8 50	1 22	1 26	1 29	1 38	1 42

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[from Bank of U. States, 1833.
Removal of the public deposits
♂ ♀ γ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♂ ♀ ♀.
4th. Sup. ♂ ♀ ☉. ♂ ♀ ♂.
16th Sunday after Trinity.
Gen. Procter defeated, 1813.
Peace with England, 1783.
2d. Bat. Stillwater, 1777. Hal-
□ ♀ ☉. [ley Comet in perigee.
Bat. bef. Savannah and Pulaski
B. West b. 1738. [killed, 1779.
17th Sunday after Trinity.
[town, 1812. Penn b. 1644.
Canova d. 1822. Bat. of Queens-
♂ ♂ ♀.
Greatest east. elong. ♀.
♂ ♀ ♀. Kosciusko d. 1817.
Burgoyne sur. to Gates, 1777.
18th Sunday after Trinity.
♂ ♀ ☉. Cornwallis sur. 1781.
America discovered, 1492, N. S.
♂ ♂ ♀. Bat. Trafalgar, 1805.
♂ ♂ ♀. ♂ ♂ ♂. Battle of
♂ ♂ ♀. [Red Bank, 1777.
25th. Philadelphia settled, 1682.
19th Sunday after Trinity.
Hogarth died, 1764.
♀ stationary.
Battle of White Plains, 1776.
♂ ♂ ♀. 28th. St. Simon and St.
♂ ♀ 2 a ☾. [Jude.
♂ ♀ ♂. Scarpa d. 1832, a. 86.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 58m.	6 30 a.	5 5m.	6 23 a.	5 11m.	6 18 a.	5 17m.	6 14 a.	5 23m.	6 11 a.
N. York,	4 57	6 31	5 4	6 24	5 10	6 19	5 15	6 16	5 21	6 13
Wash.	4 57	6 31	5 3	6 25	5 8	6 21	5 13	6 18	5 19	6 15
Charles.	4 54	6 34	4 59	6 29	5 3	6 25	5 7	6 23	5 12	6 22
N. Orl's.	4 53	6 35	4 57	6 31	5 1	6 28	5 5	6 26	5 9	6 25

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 7th, 7h. M. Perigee, 20th, 1h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 5th day, 5h. 7.4m. M. New Moon, 20th day, 5h. 21.8m. M.
 Last Quarter, 13th " 9 20.2 M. First Quarter, 26th " 10 37.6 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Su.	6 33	4 55	6 29	4 59	6 27	5 1	6 16	5 11	6 14	5 14	9 21a.	7 0a.	5 21a.
2	M.	34	54	30	58	28	5 0	17	10	15	13	10 9	7 48	6 9
3	Tu.	35	53	31	57	29	4 59	18	9	16	12	10 44	8 23	6 44
4	W.	36	51	32	56	30	58	19	8	17	11	11 14	8 53	7 14
5	Th.	38	50	34	54	31	57	20	8	17	11	11 43	9 22	7 43
6	F.	39	49	35	53	32	56	21	7	18	10	Morn.	9 50	8 11
7	S.	40	48	36	51	33	55	22	6	19	9	0 11m	10 13	8 39
8	Su.	6 42	4 46	6 38	4 50	6 35	4 54	6 23	5 5	6 20	5 9	0 39m	10 49a.	9 10a.
9	M.	43	45	39	49	36	53	24	4	20	8	1 10	11 22	9 43
10	Tu.	44	44	40	48	37	52	25	3	21	8	1 43	11 57	10 18
11	W.	46	43	42	47	39	51	26	3	22	7	2 18	Morn.	11 2
12	Th.	47	42	43	46	40	50	27	2	23	6	3 2	0 41m	11 49
13	F.	48	41	44	45	41	49	28	1	24	6	3 49	1 28	Morn.
14	S.	50	40	46	44	42	48	29	5 1	25	5	4 52	2 31	0 52m
15	Su.	6 51	4 39	6 47	4 43	6 43	4 47	6 30	5 0	6 26	5 4	6 17m	3 56m	2 17m
16	M.	52	38	48	42	44	46	31	4 59	26	4	7 30	5 9	3 30
17	Tu.	53	37	49	41	45	46	32	59	27	3	8 37	6 16	4 37
18	W.	54	36	50	40	46	45	33	58	28	2	9 26	7 5	5 26
19	Th.	55	35	51	39	47	44	34	57	29	2	10 14	7 53	6 14
20	F.	57	35	53	39	48	44	35	57	29	1	11 0	8 39	7 0
21	S.	58	34	54	38	49	43	36	56	30	1	11 46	9 25	7 46
22	Su.	6 59	4 33	6 55	4 37	6 50	4 42	6 37	4 56	6 31	5 1	0 32a.	10 11m	8 32m
23	M.	7 0	32	56	36	51	42	38	56	32	1	1 20	10 59	9 20
24	Tu.	2	32	57	36	52	41	38	55	33	0	2 8	11 47	10 8
25	W.	3	31	58	35	53	41	39	55	34	0	2 59	0 38a.	10 59
26	Th.	4	30	6 59	34	54	41	40	55	34	0	3 56	1 35	11 56
27	F.	5	30	7 0	34	55	41	41	55	35	0	4 59	2 38	0 59a.
28	S.	6	29	1	33	56	40	42	55	36	0	6 13	3 52	2 13
29	Su.	7 8	4 29	7 3	4 33	6 57	4 40	6 43	4 55	6 37	5 0	7 24a.	5 3a.	3 24a.
30	M.	9	29	4	33	58	40	44	55	38	0	8 32	6 11	4 32

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /
♂	0 33a.	—20 5	11 45m	—16 28	10 59m	—12 45	10 34m	—11 54	10 29m	—13 30
♂	0 12	—16 5	0 19a.	—18 21	0 26a.	—20 19	0 34a.	—21 56	0 42a.	—23 10
♂	0 38	—18 34	0 32	—19 41	0 26	—20 42	0 20	—20 35	0 15	—22 22
♂	8 10m	—11 19	7 56m	—10 38	7 41m	—9 58	7 26m	—9 20	7 11m	—8 45
♂	4 16	—4 6	3 56	—3 15	3 34	—2 28	3 12	—1 43	2 48	—1 3
♂	3 2a.	—5 9	2 46a.	—4 35	2 29a.	—4 3	2 13a.	—3 36	1 58a.	—3 12
♂	3 25	—27 34	3 11a.	—27 36	2 57	—27 36	2 43	—27 35	2 29	—27 30
♂	4 29m	—22 26	4 6m	—22 27	3 42m	—22 29	3 17m	—22 31	2 52m	—22 34
♂	11 5	—8 30	10 41	—8 45	10 23	—9 0	10 2	—9 14	9 41	—9 27
♂	7 14a.	—13 22	6 51a.	—13 22	6 27a.	—13 21	6 4a.	—13 20	5 40a.	—13 18

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	
S.	9 32a.	2 29m	2 31m	2 33m	2 38m	2 41m	20th S. aft. Tr. All Saints.
2	10 13	3 33	3 34	3 35	3 36	3 38	4th. Gen. St. Clair defeat. 1791.
3	10 54	4 35	4 35	4 34	4 31	4 32	♂ stationary. ♂ ♀ ♀.
4	11 36	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	Halley's Comet in perihelion.
5	♂	5 8a.	5 13a.	5 16a.	5 28a.	5 33a.	♂ ♂ \approx \triangle dist. 19'.
6	0 19m	5 34	5 40	5 44	5 59	6 6	♂ stat. Bat. Lutzen, 1632, O. S.
7	1 4	6 6	6 13	6 19	6 36	6 43	Transit of ♀ at Ω ; visible.
S.	1 52m	6 45a.	6 53a.	7 0a.	7 18a.	7 26a.	21st Sunday after Trinity.
9	2 42	7 30	7 39	7 46	8 5	8 13	Montreal taken, 1775.
10	3 33	8 23	8 31	8 38	8 57	9 5	♂ ♂ ♀. Dr. Spurzheim died,
11	4 24	9 23	9 30	9 36	9 54	10 2	♂ ♀ λ \triangle dist. 1'. [1832, a. 56.
12	5 15	10 27	10 33	10 39	10 54	11 1	Barnaba Oriani d. 1832, a. 80.
13	6 4	11 35	11 40	11 44	11 56	...	♂ ♀ ♂.
14	6 53	...	...	...	...	0 1m	Charles Carroll d. 1832, a. 96.
S.	7 41m	0 45m	0 49m	0 51m	0 59m	1 31m	22d Sund. after Trin. [1776.
16	8 29	1 57	1 59	2 0	2 4	2 7	♀ stat. Fort Washington taken,
17	9 18	3 11	3 12	3 11	3 11	3 12	Lord Erskine died, 1820.
18	10 9	4 26	4 26	4 24	4 19	4 18	* ♂ ♂ ♀. ♂ ♂ ♀.
19	11 3	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	☉ ec. invisible. ☐ ♀.
20	0 2a.	4 45a.	4 51a.	4 57a.	5 12a.	5 19a.	♂ ♂ ♀. Tarleton def. 1780.
21	1 5	5 32	5 40	5 46	6 4	6 12	♂ ♂ ♀. Bat. of Koniah, 1832.
S.	2 10a.	6 30a.	6 39a.	6 46a.	7 5a.	7 13a.	23d Sunday after Trinity.
23	3 15	7 37	7 45	7 52	8 11	8 19	Greatest west. elong. of ♀.
24	4 16	8 49	8 56	9 2	9 19	9 26	British finally left N. Y. 1783.
25	5 11	10 2	10 8	10 12	10 26	10 32	♂ ♂ ♀.
26	6 2	11 13	11 18	11 21	11 31	11 36	Battle on the Berezina, 1812.
27	6 49	...	...	...	...	...	* ♂ ♂ ♀. [land, 1830.
28	7 32	0 21m	0 24m	0 26m	0 33m	0 37m	Advent Sunday. Revolt in Po-
S.	8 13a.	1 26m	1 28m	1 29m	1 32m	1 34m	St. Andrew.
30	8 54	2 28	2 29	2 28	2 27	2 27	

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 29m.	6 9 a.	5 35m.	6 9 a.	5 40m.	6 8 a.	5 43m.	6 10 a.	5 46m.	6 14 a.
N. York,	5 27	6 11	5 33	6 11	5 37	6 11	5 41	6 13	5 44	6 16
Wash.	5 25	6 13	5 30	6 14	5 34	6 14	5 38	6 16	5 41	6 19
Charles.	5 17	6 21	5 22	6 22	5 26	6 23	5 29	6 25	5 32	6 28
N. Orl's.	5 13	6 25	5 18	6 26	5 22	6 27	5 25	6 29	5 28	6 32

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 4th day, 11h. M.

Perigee, 19th day, 1h. M.

Apogee, 31st " 11 A.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 5th day, 0h. 27.5m. M.

New Moon, 19th day, 4h. 6.0m. A.

Last Quarter, 12th " 11 37.8 A.

First Quarter, 26th " 2, 25.8 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	7 10	4 29	7 5	4 34	6 59	4 40	6 44	4 55	6 38	5 0	9 25a.	7 4a.	5 25a.
2	W.	11	29	6	34	7 0	39	45	55	39	0	10 5	7 44	6 5
3	Th.	12	28	7	34	1	39	45	55	40	0	10 41	8 20	6 41
4	F.	13	28	8	33	2	39	46	55	41	0	11 13	8 52	7 13
5	S.	14	28	9	33	3	38	47	55	41	0	11 47	9 26	7 47
6	Su.	7 15	4 28	7 10	4 33	7 4	4 38	6 48	4 55	6 42	5 0	Morn.	9 59a.	8 20a.
7	M.	16	28	11	33	5	38	48	55	43	0	0 20m	10 33	8 54
8	Tu.	17	28	12	33	6	38	49	55	44	0	0 54	11 6	9 27
9	W.	18	28	13	33	7	38	50	55	45	1	1 27	11 44	10 5
10	Th.	19	28	14	33	8	38	51	55	46	1	2 5	Morn.	10 45
11	F.	20	28	15	33	9	38	52	56	47	1	2 45	0 24m	11 38
12	S.	21	28	16	33	10	39	52	56	47	1	3 38	1 17	Morn.
13	Su.	7 21	4 28	7 16	4 33	7 10	4 39	6 53	4 56	6 48	5 2	4 32m	2 11m	0 32m
14	M.	22	28	17	34	11	39	54	56	49	2	5 32	3 11	1 32
15	Tu.	23	28	17	34	12	39	54	56	49	2	6 37	4 16	2 37
16	W.	24	28	18	34	12	39	55	57	50	2	7 48	5 27	3 48
17	Th.	24	29	18	34	13	40	55	57	50	3	8 47	6 26	4 47
18	F.	25	29	19	35	13	40	56	57	51	3	9 43	7 22	5 43
19	S.	25	29	19	35	14	40	56	58	51	3	10 40	8 19	6 40
20	Su.	7 26	4 30	7 20	4 36	7 14	4 40	6 57	4 58	6 52	5 4	11 33m	9 12m	7 33m
21	M.	26	30	20	36	14	41	57	58	52	4	0 25a.	10 4	8 25
22	Tu.	27	31	21	37	15	41	58	59	53	4	1 11	10 50	9 11
23	W.	27	31	21	37	15	42	58	4 59	53	5	1 59	11 38	9 59
24	Th.	28	32	22	38	16	43	59	5 0	54	5	2 47	0 26a.	10 47
25	F.	28	32	22	38	16	43	6 59	0	54	6	3 35	1 14	11 35
26	S.	29	33	23	39	17	44	7 0	1	55	6	4 26	2 5	0 26a.
27	Su.	7 29	4 34	7 23	4 39	7 17	4 45	7 0	5 2	6 55	5 7	5 18a.	2 57a.	1 18a.
28	M.	29	34	24	40	18	45	1	2	56	8	6 17	3 56	2 17
29	Tu.	29	35	24	40	18	46	1	3	56	9	7 21	5 0	3 21
30	W.	30	36	25	41	19	47	2	4	57	10	8 26	6 5	4 26
31	Th.	30	37	25	42	19	48	2	5	57	10	9 22	7 1	5 22

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "
♂	10 35m	—16 9	10 45m	—18 54	10 59m	—21 19	11 14m	—23 12	11 31m	—24 24
♂	0 51a.	—23 59	1 1a.	—24 23	1 10a.	—24 19	1 19a.	—23 49	1 28a.	—22 52
♂	0 10	—23 1	0 6	—23 32	0 2	—23 55	11 58m	—24 8	11 54m	—24 12
♂	6 55m	+ 8 12	6 39m	+ 7 43	6 23m	+ 7 17	6 6	+ 6 55	5 49	+ 6 38
♂	2 23	+ 0 31	1 56	+ 0 8	1 29	— 0 6	1 1	— 0 7	0 32	+ 0 1
♂	1 42a.	+ 2 52	1 27a.	+ 2 36	1 11a.	+ 2 24	0 56a.	+ 2 16	0 40a.	+ 2 10
♂	2 16	—27 24	2 2	—27 15	1 49	—27 3	1 35	—26 49	1 22	—26 34
♂	2 26m	+ 22 38	2 0m	+ 22 43	1 33m	+ 22 48	1 7m	+ 22 53	0 40m	+ 22 58
♂	9 20	— 9 40	8 58	— 9 52	8 37	—10 3	8 15	—10 13	7 54	—10 22
♂	5 17a.	—13 15	4 54a.	—13 12	4 31a.	—13 9	4 8a.	—13 4	3 46a.	—13 0

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	9 35a.	3 29m	3 28m	3 26m	3 21m	3 20m
2	10 18	4 31	4 29	4 26	4 17	4 15
3	11 2	5 33	5 30	5 26	5 14	5 10
4	11 49	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
5	♂	4 7a.	4 15a.	4 21a.	4 39a.	4 47a.
S.	0 38m	4 43a.	4 51a.	4 58a.	5 18a.	5 26a.
7	1 29	5 26	5 34	5 41	6 1	6 9
8	2 20	6 18	6 26	6 32	6 50	6 58
9	3 11	7 16	7 23	7 29	7 45	7 52
10	4 0	8 18	8 24	8 28	8 42	8 48
11	4 48	9 24	9 28	9 31	9 41	9 46
12	5 35	10 31	10 34	10 36	10 41	10 45
S.	6 21m	11 39a.	11 41a.	11 42a.	11 43a.	11 45a.
14	7 7	...	...	...	...	...
15	7 55	0 49m	0 50m	0 49m	0 46m	0 47m
16	8 46	2 2	2 1	1 58	1 51	1 50
17	9 41	3 17	3 15	3 11	2 59	2 56
18	10 41	4 36	4 32	4 26	4 11	4 6
19	11 46	5 58	5 52	5 46	5 28	5 22
S.	0 52a.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
21	1 57	5 12a.	5 20a.	5 26a.	5 44a.	5 52a.
22	2 58	6 26	6 32	6 38	6 54	7 0
23	3 53	7 41	7 46	7 50	8 2	8 7
24	4 42	8 55	8 59	9 1	9 9	9 13
25	5 28	10 6	10 8	10 9	10 13	10 16
26	6 11	11 13	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 16
S.	6 52a.	...	...	...	...	...
28	7 33	0 18m	0 18m	0 17m	0 13m	0 13m
29	15	1 22	1 20	1 18	1 11	1 9
30	8 59	2 24	2 21	2 18	2 7	2 4
31	9 45	3 25	3 21	3 17	3 2	2 58

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

2d. Bonaparte crowned, 1804.
Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.
Revolution in England, 1688.
*♂ D τ 8.

2d Sunday in Advent. [begins.
♂ D ♄. 1st sess. 24th Congress
Rhode Island taken, 1776.
J. Milton b. 1608. [S. C., 1832.
Pres. Jackson's proclamation vs.
♂ ♀ 2 c Oph. dist. $\frac{1}{2}'$, *♂ D η Ω.
Gay died, 1732.

3d Sunday in Advent. *D v M.
Washington died, 1799, a. 68.
[ton, 1773.

♂ D ♄. Tea destroyed in Bos-
Simon Bolivar died, 1830.

♂ D ♄. [1813.
♂ D ♄. Fort Niagara taken,

4th Sund. in Advent. ♂ ♀ ♂.
St. Thomas. ♂ D ♀. [1620.

Winter begins. Land. Plymouth,
♂ D ♄. Washington res. com.
Antwerp surrend. 1832. [1783.

Christmas Day. *♂ D r ♄.
St. Stephen. Bat. Trenton, 1776.

St. John. 1st Sund. aft. Christ.
Innocents. 1st Bat. N. Orleans,

Java taken, 1812. [1814.
31st. 1st N. A. Bank est. 1781.

♂ ♀ ♄ *♂ D τ 8.

At mean noon at Greenwich.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	16 17.30	1 10.81		2	16 14.70	1 7.92	
3	17.49	10.71		4	14.38	7.69	
5	17.25	10.61		6	14.05	7.46	
7	17.19	10.49		8	13.69	7.23	
9	17.12	10.35		10	13.33	7.01	
11	17.02	10 19		12	12.95	6.80	
13	16.91	10.03		14	12.56	6.59	
15	16.78	9.85		16	12.15	6.38	
17	16.62	9.66		18	11.73	6.19	
19	16 44	9.46		20	11.29	5.98	
21	16.25	9.26		22	10.84	5.79	
23	16.04	9.05		24	10.38	5.61	
25	15.81	8.83		26	9.91	5.44	
27	15.56	8.60		28	9.43	5.29	
29	15.29	8.38		30	8.94	5.13	
31	15.00	8.15					
			Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 23° 27' & 40.49"; 11th, 40.66"; 21st, 40.89"; 31st, 41.14".				Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27' & 41.41"; 20th, 41.66"; 30th, 41.88"; Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.63"; 20th, 8.67"; 30th, 8.65".
			Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.72"; 11th, 8.72"; 21st, 8.72"; 31st, 8.71".				
D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	23 3 4.5	3 42.49	18 41 40.21	1	17 12 59.5	13 52.70	20 43 53.47
2	22 58 3.3	4 10.91	45 36.77	2	16 55 52.3	14 0.54	47 50.02
3	22 52 34.7	4 38.99	49 33.32	3	16 38 27.4	14 7.55	51 46.57
4	22 46 38.7	5 6.66	53 29.88	4	16 20 45.1	14 13.71	55 43.13
5	22 40 15.6	5 33.92	57 26.43	5	16 2 46.0	14 19.05	59 39.68
6	22 33 25.5	6 0.72	19 1 22.98	6	15 44 30.4	14 23.55	21 3 36.23
7	22 26 8.7	6 27.02	5 19.54	7	15 25 58.7	14 27.22	7 32.79
8	22 18 25.4	6 52.84	9 16.09	8	15 7 11.5	14 30.07	11 29.35
9	22 10 15.8	7 18.11	13 12.65	9	14 48 9.0	14 32.10	15 25.91
10	22 1 40.2	7 42.83	17 9.21	10	14 28 51.8	14 33.32	19 22.48
11	21 52 38.8	8 6.97	19 21 5.77	11	14 9 20.2	14 33.77	21 23 19.03
12	21 43 12.0	8 30.49	25 2.33	12	13 49 34.6	14 33.43	27 15.59
13	21 33 19.9	8 53.41	28 58.89	13	13 29 35.5	14 32.32	31 12.15
14	21 23 2.9	9 15.68	32 55.46	14	13 9 23.3	14 30.46	35 8.70
15	21 12 21.4	9 37.30	36 52.02	15	12 48 58.2	14 27.86	39 5.25
16	21 1 15.4	9 58.27	40 48.53	16	12 28 20.9	14 24.56	43 1.79
17	20 49 45.5	10 18.53	44 45.13	17	12 7 31.4	14 20.53	46 58.34
18	20 37 51.7	10 38.11	48 41.68	18	11 46 30.4	14 15.80	50 54.89
19	20 25 34.6	10 56.99	52 38.24	19	11 25 18.1	14 10.41	54 51.45
20	20 12 54.3	11 15.13	56 34.79	20	11 3 55.1	14 4.34	58 48.01
21	19 59 51.3	11 32.54	20 0 31.34	21	10 42 21.6	13 57.63	22 2 44.57
22	19 46 25.9	11 49.22	4 27.59	22	10 20 38.1	13 50.29	6 41.13
23	19 32 38.3	12 5.14	8 24.45	23	9 58 45.1	13 42.34	10 37.68
24	19 18 29.1	12 20.29	12 21.01	24	9 36 43.0	13 33.76	14 34.24
25	19 3 55.5	12 34.66	16 17.57	25	9 14 32.0	13 24.59	18 30.80
26	18 49 6.9	12 48.23	20 14.14	26	8 52 12.8	13 14.85	22 27.35
27	18 33 54.8	13 1.02	24 10.70	27	8 29 45.7	13 4.52	26 23.90
28	18 18 22.5	13 12.99	28 7.26	28	8 7 11.1	12 53.65	30 20.45
29	18 2 30.4	13 24.16	32 3.82				
30	17 46 19.0	13 34.50	36 0.37				
31	17 29 48.5	13 44.01	39 56.92				

For a Table of the Hourly &c. Increase
of Sidereal Time, see p. 29.

At mean noon at Greenwich.

H.				APRIL.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	16 5.94	1 5.13	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 24, 23° 27' & 41.88"; 12th, 42.04"; 22d, 42.13". Horizontal Parallax. 2d, 8.65"; 12th, 8.63"; 22d, 8.61".	1	16 0.89	1 4.24	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 23° 27' & 42.15"; 11th, 42.12"; 21st, 42.02". Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.58"; 11th, 8.56"; 21st, 8.53".
4	8.45	4.99		3	16 0.34	4.28	
6	7.94	4.86		5	15 59 79	4.33	
8	7.43	4.75		7	59.24	4 39	
10	6.91	4.64		9	58.69	4.45	
12	6.38	4.54		11	58.14	4.53	
14	5.84	4.46		13	57.60	4 62	
16	5.30	4.39		15	57.07	4.71	
18	4.76	4.33		17	56.55	4.82	
20	4.22	4.28		19	56.03	4.93	
22	3.67	4.24		21	55.51	5 05	
24	3.11	4.22		23	55.00	5.18	
26	2.56	4.21		25	54.49	5.32	
28	2.00	4.21		27	53.99	5.46	
30	1.45	4.22		29	53.51	5.61	
32	0.89	4.24		31	53.04	5.76	
D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination north.	E. of T. add to ap. till 16th. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	7 44 29.3	12 42.25	22 34 17.00	1	4 22 29.5	4 6.47	0 36 30.14
2	7 21 40.8	12 30.32	38 13.55	2	4 45 37.9	3 48.27	40 26.69
3	6 58 46.2	12 17.97	42 10.10	3	5 8 41 2	3 30.16	44 23.25
4	6 35 45.8	12 4.93	46 6.65	4	5 31 39.0	3 12.19	48 19.81
5	6 12 39.8	11 51.53	50 3.20	5	5 54 30.9	2 54 35	52 16.37
6	5 49 28 8	11 37.65	53 59.76	6	6 17 16.6	2 36 69	56 12.92
7	5 26 13.2	11 23.33	57 56.32	7	6 39 55.6	2 19.19	1 0 9.48
8	5 2 53.4	11 8.61	23 1 52.87	8	7 2 27.7	2 1.88	4 6.04
9	4 39 29.8	10 53.47	5 49.43	9	7 24 52.5	1 44.80	8 2.59
10	4 16 2.7	10 37.96	9 45.99	10	7 47 9.7	1 27.95	11 59.14
11	3 52 32.5	10 22.08	23 13 42.55	11	8 9 19.0	1 11 35	1 15 55.69
12	3 28 59.6	10 5.88	17 39.10	12	8 31 20.1	0 55.04	19 52.23
13	3 5 24 4	9 49.37	21 35 65	13	8 53 12.6	0 39 02	23 48.78
14	2 41 47.2	9 32.57	25 32.20	14	9 14 56.2	0 23 31	27 45.33
15	2 18 8.2	9 15.51	29 28.75	15	9 36 30.8	+0 7.94	31 41.89
16	1 54 28.1	8 58.21	33 25.29	16	9 57 55.9	-0 7.07	35 38.45
17	1 30 46.9	8 40.69	37 21.84	17	10 19 11.1	0 21.71	39 35.01
18	1 7 5.1	8 22.58	41 18. 9	18	10 40 16.4	0 35.96	43 31 57
19	0 43 22.9	8 5.10	45 14.55	19	11 1 11.2	0 49.80	47 28.12
20	0 19 40.8	7 47.06	49 11.51	20	11 21 55.2	1 3.24	51 24 68
north.							
21	0 4 0.9	7 29.91	23 53 8.07	21	11 42 28.2	1 16.23	1 55 21.24
22	0 27 41.9	7 10.67	57 4.02	22	12 2 49.8	1 28.77	59 17.79
23	0 51 21.7	6 52.32	0 1 1.18	23	12 22 59.6	1 40.86	2 3 14.34
24	1 15 0.1	6 33.92	4 57.74	24	12 42 57.3	1 52.46	7 10.89
25	1 38 36.6	6 15.47	8 54.29	25	13 2 42.7	2 3.60	11 7.44
26	2 2 10.9	5 56.99	12 50.84	26	13 22 15.3	2 14.24	15 3.99
27	2 25 42.6	5 38.50	16 47.39	27	13 41 34.7	2 24 39	19 0.54
28	2 49 11.3	5 20.01	20 43.94	28	14 0 40.7	2 34.03	22 57.09
29	3 12 36.8	5 1.55	24 40.49	29	14 19 32.9	2 43.17	26 53.65
30	3 35 58.5	4 43.13	28 37.03	30	14 38 11.0	2 51 80	30 50.21
31	3 59 16.2	4 24.77	32 33.58	31	14 56 34.6	2 59.91	34 46.77

At mean noon at Greenwich.

MAY.				JUNE.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	15 53.04	1 5.76	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 11th, 41.77'' ; 21st, 41.65'' ; 31st, 41.56'' ; Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.51'' ; 11th, 8.49'' ; 21st, 8.47'' ; 31st, 8.46''.	2	15 47.05	1 8.17	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27' & 41.52'' ; 20th, 41.54'' ; 30th, 41.62'' ; Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.45'' ; 20th, 8.44'' ; 30th, 8.44''.
3	52.57	5.92		4	46.79	8.27	
5	52.11	6.08		6	46.56	8.36	
7	51.67	6.24		8	46.35	8.45	
9	51.23	6.41		10	46.15	8.52	
11	50.81	6.57		12	45.96	8.58	
13	50.40	6.73		14	45.79	8.63	
15	50.00	6.90		16	45.63	8.67	
17	49.62	7.06		18	45.50	8.69	
19	49.25	7.21		20	45.39	8.70	
21	48.89	7.37		22	45.29	8.70	
23	48.55	7.52		24	45.20	8.68	
25	48.22	7.66		26	45.13	8.65	
27	47.90	7.80		28	45.09	8.61	
29	47.60	7.93		30	45.06	8.56	
31	47.32	8.06		32	45.05	8.49	
D.	Declination north.	Equat. of T. subt. fr. app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination north.	Equat. of T. subt. fr. app. till 16th. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	14 5 34.6	2 59.91	2 34 46.77	1	22 0 9.1	2 37.62	4 37 0.04
2	15 14 43.3	3 7.50	38 43.33	2	22 8 18.7	2 28.67	40 56.60
3	15 32 37.0	3 14.55	42 39.89	3	22 16 5.1	2 19.35	44 53.15
4	15 50 15.1	3 21.07	46 36.45	4	22 23 28.2	2 9.68	48 49.71
5	16 7 37.5	3 27.05	50 33.01	5	22 30 27.7	1 59.66	52 46.26
6	16 24 43.7	3 32.49	54 29.56	6	22 37 3.6	1 49.30	56 42.81
7	16 41 33.7	3 37.39	58 26.12	7	22 43 15.7	1 38.65	5 0 39.36
8	16 58 6.8	3 41.72	3 2 22.67	8	22 49 3.9	1 27.71	4 35.92
9	17 14 22.9	3 45.51	6 19.22	9	22 54 28.1	1 16.49	8 32.48
10	17 30 21.7	3 48.73	10 15.77	10	22 59 28.2	1 5.01	12 29.04
11	17 46 3.0	3 51.37	3 14 12.32	11	23 4 4.1	0 53.28	5 16 25.61
12	18 1 26.4	3 53.46	18 8.87	12	23 8 15.7	0 41.35	20 22.17
13	18 16 31.8	3 54.95	22 5.43	13	23 12 2.9	0 29.23	24 18.73
14	18 31 18.8	3 55.87	26 1.99	14	23 15 25.7	0 16.90	28 15.29
15	18 45 47.3	3 56.22	29 58.56	15	23 18 24.0	0 4.41	32 11.85
16	18 59 56.8	3 55.99	33 55.12	16	23 20 57.6	+0 9.23	36 8.41
17	19 13 47.2	3 55.16	37 51.68	17	23 23 6.6	0 21.01	40 4.96
18	19 27 19.1	3 53.77	41 48.24	18	23 24 50.9	0 33.89	44 1.51
19	19 40 29.4	3 51.79	45 44.79	19	23 26 10.5	0 46.83	47 58.07
20	19 53 20.8	3 49.25	49 41.35	20	23 27 5.3	0 59.86	51 54.62
21	20 5 51.9	3 46.12	3 53 37.90	21	23 27 35.2	1 12.91	5 55 51.18
22	20 18 2.6	3 42.45	57 34.45	22	23 27 40.3	1 25.97	59 47.74
23	20 29 52.5	3 38.22	4 1 31.00	23	23 27 20.8	1 39.02	6 3 44.29
24	20 41 21.5	3 33.45	5 27.56	24	23 26 36.3	1 52.01	7 40.86
25	20 52 29.2	3 28.16	9 24.11	25	23 25 27.1	2 4.93	11 37.42
26	21 3 15.4	3 22.35	13 20.67	26	23 23 53.1	2 17.76	15 33.98
27	21 13 40.0	3 16.05	17 17.23	27	23 21 54.4	2 30.44	19 30.55
28	21 23 42.6	3 9.26	21 13.79	28	23 19 31.1	2 42.98	23 27.11
29	21 33 23.0	3 1.99	25 10.35	29	23 16 43.2	2 55.33	27 23.67
30	21 42 41.0	2 54.30	29 6.92	30	23 13 30.7	3 7.48	31 20.22
31	21 51 36.5	2 46.16	33 3.42	31	23 9 53.8	3 19.38	35 16.78

At mean noon at Greenwich.

JULY.				AUGUST.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	15 45.04	1 8.49	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 23° 27' & 41.77"; 20th, 41.96"; 30th, 42.19"; 10th, 8.44"; 20th, 8.44"; 30th, 8.45."	1	15 46.98	1 6.45	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 9th, 23° 27' & 42.44"; 19th, 42.69"; 29th, 42.92"; 9th, 8.46"; 19th, 8.48"; 20th, 8.49".
4	45.05	8.42		3	47.25	6.28	
6	45.07	8.33		5	47.54	6.10	
8	45.12	8.23		7	47.83	5.93	
10	45.18	8.12		9	48.14	5.76	
12	45.26	8.00		11	48.46	5.60	
14	45.35	7.87		13	48.80	5.44	
16	45.46	7.73		15	49.16	5.28	
18	45.59	7.58		17	49.53	5.12	
20	45.74	7.43		19	49.91	4.98	
22	45.91	7.27		21	50.30	4.84	
24	46.09	7.11		23	50.70	4.70	
26	46.28	6.95		25	51.12	4.58	
28	46.50	6.79		27	51.55	4.46	
30	46.73	6.62		29	51.99	4.35	
32	46.98	6.45		31	52.44	4.25	
D.	Declination north.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination north.	Equat. of T. add to app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	23 9 53.8	3 19.38	6 35 16.78	1	18 9 57.7	6 2.53	8 37 30.04
2	23 5 52.6	3 31.02	39 13.33	2	17 54 50.6	5 59.09	41 26.59
3	23 1 27.1	3 42.41	43 9.88	3	17 39 26.2	5 55.02	45 23.15
4	22 56 37.5	3 53.46	47 6.44	4	17 23 44.5	5 50.33	49 19.71
5	22 51 23.8	4 4.20	51 2.99	5	17 7 46.0	5 45.02	53 16.28
6	22 45 46.4	4 14.62	54 59.55	6	16 51 30.8	5 39.11	8 57 12.84
7	22 39 45.3	4 24.66	6 58 56.11	7	16 34 59.4	5 32.59	9 1 9.40
8	22 33 20.5	4 34.35	7 2 52.67	8	16 18 11.9	5 25.48	5 5.96
9	22 26 32.5	4 43.63	6 49.24	9	16 1 8.8	5 17.79	9 2.51
10	22 19 21.2	4 52.52	10 45.80	10	15 43 50.2	5 9.51	12 59.06
11	22 11 46.9	5 1.00	7 14 42.36	11	15 26 16.5	5 0.67	9 16 55.61
12	22 3 49.8	5 9.03	18 38.92	12	15 8 27.8	4 51.27	20 52.16
13	21 55 29.8	5 16.63	22 35.48	13	14 50 24.6	4 41.32	24 48.71
14	21 46 47.3	5 23.78	26 32.03	14	14 32 7.2	4 30.83	28 45.26
15	21 37 42.6	5 30.47	30 28.58	15	14 13 35.7	4 19.80	32 41.82
16	21 28 15.6	5 36.69	34 25.13	16	13 54 50.5	4 8.28	36 38.37
17	21 18 26.7	5 42.40	38 21.69	17	13 35 52.0	3 56.23	40 34.93
18	21 8 16.0	5 47.65	42 18.24	18	13 16 40.3	3 43.69	44 31.49
19	20 57 43.8	5 52.37	46 14.80	19	12 57 15.9	3 30.67	48 28.05
20	20 46 50.3	5 56.57	50 11.36	20	12 37 39.1	3 17.17	52 24.61
21	20 35 35.6	6 0.24	7 54 7.92	21	12 17 50.1	3 3.20	9 56 21.17
22	20 24 0.2	6 3.38	7 58 4.48	22	11 57 49.4	2 48.76	10 0 17.73
23	20 12 4.2	6 5.94	8 2 1.04	23	11 37 37.2	2 33.89	4 14.28
24	19 59 47.9	6 7.94	5 57.60	24	11 17 13.9	2 18.56	8 10.83
25	19 47 11.5	6 9.37	9 54.16	25	10 56 39.8	2 2.81	12 7.38
26	19 34 15.2	6 10.23	13 50.72	26	10 35 55.3	1 46.63	16 3.93
27	19 20 59.5	6 10.47	17 47.28	27	10 15 0.7	1 30.05	20 0.48
28	19 7 24.5	6 10.11	21 43.83	28	9 53 56.3	1 13.06	23 57.03
29	18 53 30.5	6 9.13	25 40.39	29	9 32 42.4	0 55.71	27 53.58
30	18 39 17.8	6 7.56	29 36.94	30	9 11 19.6	0 37.96	31 50.14
31	18 24 46.8	6 5.35	33 33.49	31	8 49 47.9	0 19.87	35 46.70

At mean noon at Greenwich.

SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 23° 27' & 43.10''; 18th, 43.24''; 28th, 43.30''. 8th, 8.51''; 18th, 8.54''; 28th, 8.56''.	D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 23° 27' & 43.30''; 18th, 43.23''; 28th, 43.12''. 8th, 8.59''; 18th, 8.61''; 28th, 8.63''.
2	15 52.91	1 4.16		2	16 0.74	1 4.16	
4	53 39	4.09		4	1.30	4.25	
6	53.87	4.02		6	1.85	4.36	
8	54.36	3.96		8	2.41	4.48	
10	54.86	3.91		10	2.96	4.61	
12	55.37	3.87		12	3.52	4.75	
14	55.88	3.85		14	4.07	4.90	
16	56.40	3.83		16	4.62	5.06	
18	56.93	3.83		18	5.16	5.23	
20	57.47	3.84		20	5.70	5.41	
22	58.01	3.86		22	6.23	5.60	
24	58.55	3.90		24	6.76	5.80	
26	59.09	3.94		26	7.28	6.00	
28	15 59.64	4.00		28	7.80	6.21	
30	16 0.19	4.07		30	8.31	6.43	
32	0.74	4.16		32	8.81	6.66	
D.	Declination north.	E. of T. sub. fr. ap. af. 1st. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. subtr. fr. app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	8 28 7.9	+0 1.44	10 39 43.26	1	3 0 39.5	10 9.42	12 37 59.87
2	8 6 19.8	-0 17.31	43 39.82	2	3 23 59.1	10 28.52	41 56.43
3	7 44 23.9	0 36.35	47 36.37	3	3 47 16.3	10 47.32	45 52.98
4	7 22 20.7	0 55.69	51 32.93	4	4 10 30.7	11 5.82	49 49.53
5	7 0 10.3	1 15.29	55 29.48	5	4 33 42.1	11 23.98	53 46.07
6	6 37 53.1	1 35.14	59 26.04	6	4 56 50.1	11 41.78	57 42.62
7	6 15 29.5	1 55.19	11 3 22.58	7	5 19 54.4	11 59.21	13 1 39.17
8	5 52 59.6	2 15.44	7 19.13	8	5 42 54.7	12 16.23	5 35.72
9	5 30 23.8	2 35.88	11 15.68	9	6 5 50.5	12 32.84	9 32.28
10	5 7 42.5	2 56.47	15 12.23	10	6 28 41.5	12 49.00	13 28.83
11	4 44 55.8	3 17.19	11 19 8.78	11	6 51 27.5	13 4.68	13 17 25.39
12	4 22 4.2	3 38.03	23 5.34	12	7 14 8.1	13 19.86	21 21.94
13	3 59 7.8	3 58.94	27 1.89	13	7 36 42.8	13 34.55	25 18.50
14	3 36 7.1	4 19.94	30 58.45	14	7 59 11.4	13 48.69	29 15.06
15	3 13 2.4	4 40.99	34 55.01	15	8 21 33.4	14 2.29	33 11.62
16	2 49 53.9	5 2.05	38 51.57	16	8 43 48.5	14 15.32	37 8.18
17	2 26 42.0	5 23.11	42 48.12	17	9 5 56.2	14 27.76	41 4.73
18	2 3 27.1	5 44.19	46 44.68	18	9 27 56.2	14 39.60	45 1.28
19	1 40 9.5	6 5.24	50 41.24	19	9 49 48.1	14 50.82	48 57.83
20	1 16 49.7	6 26.26	54 37.79	20	10 11 31.4	15 1.42	52 54.38
21	0 53 27.8	6 47.18	58 34.33	21	10 33 5.7	15 11.38	13 56 50.93
22	0 30 4.4	7 8.05	12 2 30.88	22	10 54 30.7	15 20.67	14 0 47.48
23	0 6 39.7	7 28.82	6 27.43	23	11 15 45.9	15 29.30	4 44 03
24	0 16 45.9	7 49.48	12 10 23.98	24	11 36 50.8	15 37.26	8 40.59
25	0 40 12.1	8 10.01	14 20.53	25	11 57 45.2	15 44.51	12 37.16
26	1 3 38.4	8 30.38	18 17.03	26	12 18 28.5	15 51.08	16 33.71
27	1 27 4.5	8 50.60	22 13.64	27	12 39 0.4	15 56.91	20 30.27
28	1 50 30.0	9 10.64	26 10 20	28	12 59 20.3	16 2.04	24 26.83
29	2 13 54.6	9 30.46	30 5.76	29	13 19 28.0	16 6.41	28 23.38
30	2 37 17.9	9 50.07	34 3.32	30	13 39 22.9	16 10.06	32 19.94
31	3 0 39.5	10 9.42	37 59.87	31	13 59 4.7	16 12.93	36 16.49

At mean noon at Greenwich.

NOVEMBER				DECEMBER			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 23° 27' & 42.98''; 17th, 42.84''; 27th, 42.71''; 7th, 8.66''; 17th, 8.68''; 27th, 8.69''.	D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 23° 27' & 42.64''; 17th, 42.63''; 27th, 42.69''; 36th, 42.80''; 7th, 8.71''; 17th, 8.72''; 27th, 8.72''; 36th, 8.72''.
1	16 8.81	1 6.66		1	16 14.92	1 9.98	
3	9.31	6.88		3	15.21	10.16	
5	9.79	7.11		5	15.49	10.32	
7	10.26	7.34		7	15.75	10.46	
9	10.72	7.53		9	15.98	10.59	
11	11.17	7.81		11	16.19	10.70	
13	11.61	8.05		13	16.39	10.80	
15	12.04	8.29		15	16.57	10.87	
17	12.45	8.53		17	16.73	10.93	
19	12.85	8.75		19	16.87	10.98	
21	13.24	8.97		21	16.99	11.00	
23	13.61	9.19		23	17.10	11.01	
25	13.96	9.40		25	17.18	11.00	
27	14.30	9.61		27	17.23	10.97	
29	14.62	9.80		29	17.27	10.93	
31	14.92	9.98		31	17.29	10.86	
D.	Declination south.	Equat. of T. subt. fr. app. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination south.	E. of T. subt. f. ap. till 25th. m. sec.	Sidereal time. h. m. sec.
1	14 18 32.9	16 15.05	14 40 13.04	1	21 45 46.6	10 54.14	16 38 29.72
2	14 37 47.3	16 16.37	44 9.59	2	21 55 4.3	10 31.51	42 26.28
3	14 56 47.4	16 16.89	48 6.14	3	22 3 56.6	10 8.26	46 22.84
4	15 15 32.8	16 16.63	52 2.69	4	22 12 23.4	9 44.41	50 19.40
5	15 34 3.1	16 15.55	55 59.25	5	22 20 24.4	9 19.98	54 15.96
6	15 52 18.0	16 13.62	59 55.80	6	22 27 59.3	8 55.00	58 12.52
7	16 10 16.9	16 10.89	15 3 52.36	7	22 35 8.1	8 29.48	17 2 9.09
8	16 27 59.8	16 7.29	7 48 92	8	22 41 50.3	8 3.44	6 5.65
9	16 45 26.0	16 2.85	11 45.48	9	22 48 5.9	7 36.91	10 2.21
10	17 2 35.3	15 57.55	15 42.04	10	22 53 54.6	7 9.92	13 58.77
11	17 19 27.1	15 51.40	15 19 38.60	11	22 59 16.2	6 42.49	17 17 55.33
12	17 36 1.2	15 44.37	23 35.16	12	23 4 10.6	6 14.64	21 51.88
13	17 52 17.2	15 36.49	27 31 72	13	23 9 37.5	5 46.42	25 48.43
14	18 8 14.4	15 27.73	31 28.27	14	23 12 36.8	5 17.85	29 44.99
15	18 23 52.7	15 18.12	35 24 83	15	23 16 8.3	4 48.96	33 41.54
16	18 39 11.7	15 7.63	39 21.38	16	23 19 12.0	4 19.80	37 38.10
17	18 54 10.9	14 56.28	43 17.93	17	23 21 47.7	3 50.39	41 34.65
18	19 8 49.8	14 44.09	47 14.48	18	23 23 55.3	3 20.77	45 31.22
19	19 23 8.2	14 31.05	51 11.03	19	23 25 34.7	2 50.97	49 27.78
20	19 37 5.6	14 17.19	55 7.59	20	23 26 45.9	2 21.06	53 24.35
21	19 50 41.7	14 2.50	15 59 4.15	21	23 27 28.9	1 51.02	17 57 20.91
22	20 3 56.0	13 47.03	16 3 0.72	22	23 27 43.5	1 20.94	18 1 17.47
23	20 16 48.1	13 30.77	6 57.28	23	23 27 29.8	0 50.83	5 14.03
24	20 29 17.8	13 13.73	10 53.84	24	23 26 47.8	-0 20.76	9 10.59
25	20 41 24.7	12 55.92	14 50.40	25	23 25 37.3	+0 9.27	13 7.14
26	20 53 8.2	12 37.38	18 46.96	26	23 23 58.6	0 39.18	17 3.70
27	21 4 28.3	12 18.12	22 43.51	27	23 21 51.6	1 8.98	21 0.25
28	21 15 24.5	11 58.14	26 40.07	28	23 19 16.5	1 38.62	24 56.80
29	21 25 56.4	11 37.48	30 36.62	29	23 16 13.2	2 8.06	28 53.36
30	21 36 3.9	11 16.14	34 33.17	30	23 12 41.9	2 37.27	32 49.92
				31	23 8 42.8	3 6.23	36 46.48

True Apparent Places of 28 of the principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel, for every tenth day of the year.

	α Ursæ Minoris.		α Arietis.		α Ceti.		α Tauri.		α Aurigæ.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "
1835.	0 88		1 57 22		2 53 3		4 26 16		5 4 45	
Jan. 0,	60 47.01	25 59.7	52.61	40 43.7	39.42	26 10.9	27.66	10 15.2	31.04	49 20.4
10,	38.96	26 0.3	52.50	43.4	39.34	10.3	27.64	15.1	31.04	21.8
20,	30.67	0.4	52.37	43.0	39.23	9.7	27.58	14.9	30.98	23.1
30,	23.10	25 59.6	52.22	42.4	39.11	9.2	27.48	14.7	30.86	24.2
Feb. 9,	16.11	58.5	52.08	41.7	38.96	8.8	27.35	14.5	30.69	25.1
19,	9.40	56.6	51.93	40.9	38.82	8.4	27.19	14.4	30.48	25.7
Mar. 1,	3.79	54.4	51.80	40.0	38.67	8.3	27.02	14.2	30.25	26.0
11,	59 59.93	51.9	51.69	39.2	38.54	8.2	26.85	14.0	30.00	26.0
21,	57.26	48.6	51.62	38.3	38.43	8.3	26.69	13.8	29.75	25.7
31,	55.62	45.8	51.57	37.6	38.34	8.6	26.51	13.7	29.52	25.1
April 10,	55.85	42.5	51.58	37.0	38.29	9.0	26.42	13.6	29.32	24.2
20,	57.96	39.7	51.63	36.5	38.28	9.7	26.34	13.6	29.16	23.2
30,	60 1.23	36.9	51.74	36.3	38.32	10.5	26.30	13.6	29.05	22.0
May 10,	5.30	34.5	51.89	36.4	38.41	11.7	26.20	13.8	29.00	20.8
20,	10.75	32.7	52.09	36.8	38.55	13.0	26.35	14.1	29.01	19.6
30,	17.41	31.2	52.33	37.5	38.72	14.5	26.46	14.7	29.09	18.2
June 9,	24.33	30.1	52.60	38.4	38.93	16.1	26.61	15.3	29.24	16.9
19,	31.46	29.8	52.91	39.6	39.19	17.9	26.79	16.1	29.44	15.8
29,	39.28	30.0	53.23	41.0	39.45	19.7	27.01	17.0	29.69	14.9
July 9,	47.28	30.6	53.56	42.5	39.75	21.5	27.27	18.0	29.95	14.1
19,	54.61	31.8	53.90	44.3	40.05	23.4	27.54	19.0	30.32	13.6
29,	61 1.60	33.6	54.23	46.1	40.36	25.1	27.83	20.1	30.68	13.2
Aug. 8,	8.62	35.9	54.55	49.0	40.67	26.7	28.14	21.2	31.07	13.1
18,	14.99	38.4	54.85	49.9	40.97	28.2	28.45	22.3	31.47	13.1
28,	19.92	41.3	55.13	51.7	41.25	29.4	28.77	23.3	31.88	13.4
Sept. 7,	24.33	44.7	55.38	53.5	41.52	30.8	29.07	24.1	32.30	13.8
17,	28.17	48.3	55.60	55.2	41.77	31.2	29.37	24.9	32.71	14.4
27,	30.64	51.8	55.79	56.7	41.99	31.7	29.66	25.5	33.12	15.1
Oct. 7,	31.64	55.7	55.95	58.1	42.19	32.0	29.93	26.0	33.52	16.0
17,	31.89	59.7	56.07	59.4	42.35	32.0	30.19	26.3	33.89	17.0
27,	31.19	26 3.4	56.17	41 0.4	42.49	31.8	30.43	26.5	34.25	18.2
Nov. 6,	28.76	6.9	56.23	1.3	42.61	31.4	30.64	26.5	34.58	19.4
16,	25.03	10.4	56.26	2.1	42.69	30.9	30.82	26.5	34.88	20.8
26,	20.67	13.6	56.27	2.6	42.74	30.3	30.98	26.4	35.13	22.3
Dec. 6,	15.24	16.2	56.24	3.0	42.76	29.6	31.10	26.3	35.34	23.8
16,	8.41	18.3	56.19	3.2	42.76	29.9	31.18	26.1	35.49	25.3
26,	1.00	20.1	56.11	3.2	42.72	29.2	31.23	26.0	35.69	26.9
36,	60 53.92	21.2	56.01	3.0	42.65	27.6	31.23	25.8	35.63	28.3

True Apparent Places of 28 of the principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

	β Orionis.			α Orionis.			α Canis Majoris.			α Canis Minoris.			β Geminorum.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.
	h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°	
1835.	5 6	8		5 46	7		6 37	16		7 30	5		7 35	28	
	sec.	"		sec.	"		sec.	"		sec.	"		sec.	"	
Jan. 0,	36.98	23 57.1		14.72	22 "	9.6	53.05	29 "	43.5	39.96	38 "	30.9	12.82	25 "	4.1
10,	35.97	58 5		14 77		8.9	53.11		45.7	40.10		29.7	12.99		4.3
20,	36.92	59.6		14.76		8.3	53.13		47.8	40.19		29.7	13.11		4.7
30,	36.84	24 0.8		14.72		7.8	53.11		49.6	40.23		27.8	13.17		5.2
Feb. 9,	36 72		1.7	14.63		7.4	53.03		51.1	40.22		27.1	13.17		5.9
19,	36.57		2.3	14.50		7.1	52.92		52 4	40.17		26.7	13.12		6.6
Mar. 1,	36 40		2.6	14.35		6.9	52.77		53 4	40.07		26.3	13.02		7.3
11,	36.22		2.7	14.19		6.8	52 60		54.0	39.94		26.2	12.90		8.0
21,	36.05		2 5	14 01		6.9	52.41		54.4	39.80		26.1	12.72		8.6
31,	35.88		2.1	13.85		7 0	52.22		54.4	39.63		26.2	12.54		9.2
April 10,	35.73		1.4	13.69		7.2	52.04		54.1	39.47		26.4	12.36		9.6
20,	35.61		0.5	13 56		7.5	51.87		53.5	39.31		26.7	12.19		9.8
30,	35 53	23 59.4		13.46		8.0	51.72		52.6	39.17		27.1	12.03		10.0
May 10,	35.48		58.1	13.40		8.5	51.60		51.4	39.06		27.6	11.89		10.0
20,	35.48		56 5	13 37		9.2	51.52		50.0	38.96		28.2	11.79		9.9
30,	35.52		51 8	13 40		10.0	51.47		48.4	38.91		28.8	11.73		9.7
June 9,	35.62		52.5	13.45		10.9	51.47		46 5	38.88		29.5	11.70		9.4
19,	35.75		50.8	13.57		12.0	51.51		44.6	38.89		30.3	11.72		9.0
29,	35 91		48 8	13.72		13.1	51.57		42.5	38.94		31.1	11.77		8.6
July 9,	36.11		46 9	13.90		14 2	51.70		40.1	39.02		31.9	11.86		8.2
19,	36.34		44.8	14.11		15.3	51.84		38.0	39.15		32.8	12.01		7.6
29,	36.59		43.0	14.34		16.4	52.02		36.0	39.29		33 6	12.17		7.1
Aug. 8,	36.86		41.3	14 60		17.4	52.22		34.2	39 46		34.3	12 37		6.5
18,	37.14		39.9	14.87		18.3	52.45		32.6	39.66		34.9	12.59		6.0
28,	37.43		38.8	15.15		19.1	52.70		31.2	39.88		35.3	12.84		5.3
Sept. 7,	37.72		38 0	15.44		19.7	52 96		30.2	40.12		35.5	13.12		4.7
17,	38 01		37.6	15.74		20.0	53.24		29.6	40.38		35.5	13.41		3.9
27,	38.29		37.5	16.03		20.2	53.53		29.5	40.65		35.3	13.72		3.2
Oct. 7,	38.57		37.5	16.33		20.1	53.82		29.8	40.94		34.8	14.05		2.4
17,	38.83		38.5	16.61		19.7	54.13		30.5	41.24		34.1	14.39		1.6
27,	39.08		39.4	16.89		19.2	54 41		31.7	41.54		33.1	14.74		0.8
Nov. 6,	39.30		40.7	17.15		18 5	54 69		33 2	41.85		32.0	15.09		0.0
16,	39 50		42.2	17.40		17.7	54.96		35.1	42.15		30.7	15.43	24 59.4	
26,	39 68		43.8	17.62		16.8	55.21		37.2	42.44		29.2	15.77		58.8
Dec. 6,	39.81		45.5	17.81		15.9	55 42		39.5	42 71		27.8	16.08		58.4
16,	39.92		47.2	17.96		14.9	55.61		41.9	42.96		26.3	16.36		58.1
26,	39.98		48 8	18.08		14.1	55.75		44.2	43.17		24.9	16.61		58.0
36,	40.00		50.3	18.15		13.2	55.85		46.6	43.33		23.7	16.81		58 1

True Apparent Places of 28 of the principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

	α Hydræ.		α Leonis.		α Ursæ Majoris.		β Leonis.		α Virginis.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.
	h. m. 9 19 sec.	° 7 "	h. m. 9 59 sec.	° 12 "	h. m. 10 53 sec.	° 62 "	h. m. 11 40 sec.	° 15 "	h. m. 13 16 sec.	° 10 "
1835.										
Jan. 0,	28.72	56 44.8	34.48	46 15.1	29.03	38 13.1	37.64	29 38.5	29.34	17 45.4
10,	28.95	47.0	34.76	13.8	29.59	13.5	37.97	36.8	29.68	47.5
20,	29.14	49.1	34.99	12.6	30.10	14.4	38.27	35.4	30.01	49.6
30,	29.27	51.0	35.18	11.8	30.53	15.7	38.55	34.3	30.32	51.6
Feb. 9,	29.36	52.7	35.33	11.2	30.89	17.6	38.78	33.5	30.61	53.5
19,	29.40	54.1	35.42	10.9	31.15	19.8	38.97	33.1	30.87	55.2
Mar. 1,	29.39	55.4	35.46	10.9	31.31	22.2	39.12	33.0	31.09	56.7
11,	29.35	56.3	35.46	11.0	31.38	24.8	39.22	33.2	31.28	58.0
21,	29.26	57.1	35.41	11.3	31.36	27.5	39.27	33.7	31.43	59.1
31,	29.15	57.5	35.34	11.7	31.25	30.0	39.29	34.3	31.55	18 0.0
April 10,	29.03	57.8	35.24	12.3	31.07	32.4	39.28	35.1	31.63	0.6
20,	28.59	57.8	35.13	12.9	30.83	34.6	39.23	36.0	31.69	1.0
30,	28.75	57.7	35.00	13.5	30.55	36.3	39.17	37.0	31.72	1.3
May 10,	28.62	57.3	34.88	14.1	30.23	37.7	39.09	37.9	31.72	1.4
20,	28.49	56.7	34.76	14.6	29.90	38.6	39.00	38.8	31.70	1.4
30,	28.39	56.0	34.65	15.2	29.68	39.1	38.90	39.6	31.66	1.2
June 9,	28.30	55.1	34.55	15.6	29.26	39.0	38.80	40.3	31.61	1.0
19,	28.23	54.1	34.48	16.1	28.96	38.5	38.70	40.9	31.54	0.6
29,	28.19	53.1	34.43	16.4	28.69	37.5	38.60	41.3	31.46	0.2
July 9,	28.17	51.9	34.39	16.6	28.45	36.1	38.52	41.6	31.36	17 59.7
19,	28.17	50.7	34.38	16.8	28.27	34.3	38.44	41.7	31.26	59.2
29,	28.21	49.5	34.39	16.8	28.12	32.1	38.37	41.7	31.15	58.6
Aug. 8,	28.27	48.3	34.43	16.8	28.03	29.6	38.32	41.5	31.04	58.0
18,	28.37	47.1	34.49	16.6	28.00	26.9	38.28	41.0	30.94	57.5
28,	28.43	46.2	34.56	16.1	28.02	23.9	38.27	40.4	30.85	56.9
Sept. 7,	28.63	45.6	34.70	15.6	28.11	20.4	38.28	39.6	30.77	56.5
17,	28.81	45.1	34.85	14.8	28.28	17.2	38.33	38.5	30.72	56.1
27,	29.02	45.0	35.04	13.9	28.50	13.9	38.41	37.1	30.70	55.9
Oct. 7,	29.25	45.2	35.25	12.7	28.80	10.6	38.53	35.6	30.72	55.9
17,	29.51	45.8	35.49	11.4	29.16	7.4	38.69	33.8	30.79	56.1
27,	29.80	46.7	35.77	9.8	29.58	4.4	38.89	31.9	30.90	56.6
Nov. 6,	30.10	48.0	36.07	8.1	30.07	1.6	39.12	29.8	31.05	57.4
16,	30.42	49.5	36.39	6.3	30.60	37 59.1	39.40	27.6	31.26	58.4
26,	30.74	51.4	36.72	4.4	31.18	57.1	39.70	25.3	31.50	59.8
Dec. 6,	31.06	53.4	37.06	2.6	31.79	55.5	40.03	23.1	31.79	18 1.3
16,	31.37	55.6	37.39	0.8	32.41	54.4	40.37	20.8	32.10	2.1
26,	31.65	57.9	37.71	45 59.1	33.02	53.8	40.72	18.8	32.43	5.1
36,	31.90	60.1	38.01	57.7	33.61	53.8	41.06	16.9	32.77	7.2

True Apparent Places of 28 of the principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

	α Bootis.			2 α Libræ.			β Ursæ Minoris.			α Coronæ Bor.			α Scorpionis.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.
	h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°	
1835.	14 8	20		14 41	15		14 51	74		15 27	27		16 19	26	
	sec.	' "		sec.	' "		sec.	' "		sec.	' "		sec.	' "	
Jan. 0,	6.84	2 37.2		43.99	20 58.4		13.69	49 33.6		40.41	16 22.0		15.74	3 27.3	
10,	7.17	34.9		44.31	21 0.1		14.47	31.2		40.71	19.3		16.03	27.9	
20,	7.50	32.8		44.65	1.8		15.33	29.3		41.03	16.9		16.35	28.7	
30,	7.83	31.1		44.98	3.5		16.22	28.1		41.36	14.9		16.69	29.6	
Feb. 9,	8.15	29.8		45.31	5.2		17.14	27.6		41.69	13.3		17.03	30.5	
19,	8.44	29.0		45.61	6.8		18.03	27.7		42.02	12.3		17.37	31.5	
Mar. 1,	8.71	28.6		45.90	8.3		18.87	28.5		42.33	11.8		17.71	32.5	
11,	8.94	28.6		46.15	9.6		19.64	29.9		42.62	11.7		18.03	33.5	
21,	9.14	29.0		46.39	10.7		20.30	31.8		42.89	12.2		18.35	34.4	
31,	9.31	29.8		46.59	11.7		20.84	34.2		43.13	13.2		18.64	35.2	
April 10,	9.44	30.9		46.76	12.4		21.25	36.9		43.34	14.5		18.91	36.0	
20,	9.53	32.2		46.91	13.0		21.52	39.9		43.52	16.2		19.16	36.7	
30,	9.60	33.7		47.02	13.5		21.64	42.9		43.66	18.1		19.39	37.4	
May 10,	9.63	35.2		47.11	13.8		21.62	46.0		43.77	20.2		19.59	38.0	
20,	9.64	36.7		47.17	13.9		21.46	49.0		43.85	22.3		19.75	38.6	
30,	9.62	38.2		47.20	14.0		21.17	51.7		43.89	24.4		19.89	39.1	
June 9,	9.57	39.6		47.21	14.0		20.77	54.2		43.90	26.5		19.99	39.6	
19,	9.51	40.8		47.19	13.9		20.26	56.2		43.88	28.4		20.06	40.0	
29,	9.42	41.8		47.14	13.8		19.67	57.9		43.83	30.1		20.09	40.4	
July 9,	9.32	42.7		47.07	13.5		19.00	59.1		43.74	31.6		20.08	40.8	
19,	9.20	43.2		46.98	13.3		18.28	59.7		43.63	32.8		20.03	41.0	
29,	9.07	43.6		46.87	12.9		17.52	59.9		43.49	33.7		19.95	41.2	
Aug. 8,	8.93	43.6		46.74	12.5		16.74	59.5		43.34	34.2		19.83	41.3	
18,	8.80	43.4		46.60	12.1		15.96	58.6		43.16	34.4		19.69	41.3	
28,	8.66	42.8		46.47	11.7		15.19	57.3		42.99	34.3		19.53	41.2	
Sept. 7,	8.54	42.0		46.34	11.2		14.46	55.4		42.81	33.8		19.36	41.0	
17,	8.43	40.9		46.22	10.8		13.79	53.0		42.63	32.9		19.18	40.7	
27,	8.35	39.4		46.12	10.4		13.19	50.3		42.48	31.7		19.02	40.3	
Oct. 7,	8.31	37.7		46.06	10.2		12.68	47.2		42.35	30.1		18.88	39.8	
17,	8.31	35.7		46.04	10.1		12.28	43.8		42.26	29.1		18.77	39.3	
27,	8.35	33.5		46.06	10.1		12.01	40.2		42.20	25.9		18.70	38.9	
Nov. 6,	8.44	31.0		46.14	10.4		11.87	36.0		42.20	23.4		18.68	38.4	
16,	8.58	28.4		46.27	10.9		11.90	32.1		42.25	20.6		18.71	38.1	
26,	8.77	25.6		46.45	11.7		12.07	28.2		42.26	17.4		18.79	37.9	
Dec. 6,	9.01	22.8		46.67	12.7		12.42	24.5		42.52	14.4		18.95	37.9	
16,	9.28	20.0		46.94	14.0		12.90	21.0		42.72	11.3		19.15	38.1	
26,	9.59	17.3		47.24	15.4		13.51	17.8		42.97	8.3		19.39	38.5	
36,	9.91	14.9		47.56	17.0		14.26	15.1		43.26	5.5		19.67	39.0	

True Apparent Places of 28 of the principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

	α Ophiuchi.			α Lyræ.			α Aquilæ.			α Cygni.			α Aquarii.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.
	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°
1835.	17	27	12	18	31	38	19	42	8	20	35	44	21	57	1
Jan. 0,	14.41	41	5.7	18.77	37	58.5	41.70	26	11.5	46.15	41	38.1	16.59	7	15.2
10,	14.61		3.4	18.89		55.3	41.77		9.8	46.10		35.3	16.55		16.0
20,	14.84		1.2	19.05		52.2	41.88		8.0	46.09		32.4	16.54		16.8
30,	15.09	40	59.2	19.25		49.3	42.02		6.4	46.14		29.0	16.55		17.5
Feb. 9,	15.37		57.5	19.50		46.7	42.19		5.0	46.24		26.1	16.59		18.1
19,	15.65		56.1	19.77		44.5	42.39		3.7	46.38		23.3	16.67		18.6
Mar. 1,	15.95		55.0	20.08		42.8	42.61		2.8	46.58		20.9	16.77		18.8
11,	16.24		54.4	20.39		41.7	42.85		2.2	46.81		18.8	16.90		18.8
21,	16.53		54.2	20.73		41.1	43.11		1.9	47.09		17.3	17.07		18.6
31,	16.82		54.4	21.06		41.2	43.39		2.0	47.40		16.2	17.27		18.0
April 10,	17.09		55.0	21.39		41.8	43.68		2.5	47.74		15.8	17.49		17.3
20,	17.35		56.0	21.72		43.0	43.97		3.3	48.09		15.9	17.75		16.2
30,	17.59		57.3	22.03		44.6	44.27		4.5	48.46		16.6	18.02		14.9
May 10,	17.81		58.8	22.32		46.8	44.57		5.9	48.83		17.9	18.32		13.4
20,	18.01	41	0.5	22.58		49.2	44.85		7.6	49.19		19.7	18.63		11.7
30,	18.18		2.3	22.81		51.9	45.12		9.5	49.54		21.9	18.94		9.8
June 9,	18.31		4.1	22.99		54.9	45.37		11.4	49.85		24.5	19.26		7.9
19,	18.41		6.0	23.14		57.9	45.59		13.4	50.14		27.4	19.56		6.0
29,	18.48		7.7	23.24	38	0.8	45.78		15.4	50.38		30.5	19.84		4.1
July 9,	18.50		9.4	23.28		3.7	45.93		17.3	50.57		33.7	20.11		2.3
19,	18.49		10.9	23.28		6.4	46.04		19.1	50.72		37.0	20.34		0.6
29,	18.43		12.2	23.23		9.0	46.11		20.8	50.80		40.2	20.53	6	59.1
Aug. 8,	18.35		13.2	23.13		11.2	46.13		22.3	50.83		43.4	20.68		57.7
18,	18.23		14.1	22.99		13.2	46.11		23.6	50.80		46.4	20.79		56.6
28,	18.08		14.7	22.80		14.7	46.04		24.6	50.72		49.1	20.85		55.7
Sept. 7,	17.92		15.0	22.59		15.9	45.95		25.5	50.58		51.6	20.87		55.0
17,	17.74		15.1	22.35		16.7	45.82		26.1	50.41		53.7	20.86		54.5
27,	17.56		14.9	22.10		17.0	45.67		26.5	50.20		55.5	20.80		54.3
Oct. 7,	17.39		14.4	21.85		16.9	45.50		26.6	49.96		56.8	20.72		54.2
17,	17.24		13.6	21.60		16.3	45.34		26.5	49.70		57.7	20.61		54.3
27,	17.11		12.6	21.37		15.3	45.17		26.1	49.44		58.1	20.50		54.5
Nov. 6,	17.01		11.2	21.17		13.8	45.03		25.5	49.18		58.1	20.37		54.9
16,	16.96		9.6	21.00		11.9	44.90		24.7	48.93		57.5	20.24		55.4
26,	16.96		7.8	20.88		9.6	44.81		23.6	48.70		56.4	20.12		56.0
Dec. 6,	17.00		5.8	20.81		6.9	44.74		22.4	48.51		54.9	20.01		56.7
16,	17.10	♂	3.3	20.79		4.0	44.72		20.9	48.34		52.9	19.92		57.4
26,	17.23		1.1	20.82		0.9	44.73		19.4	48.22		50.6	19.85		58.2
36,	17.41	40	58.7	20.92	♂	57.4	44.78		17.7	48.14		47.9	19.80		58.9

True Apparent Places of 28 Stars.
(Continued.)

*Elements of the Transit
of Mercury.*

	α Piscis Austral.		α Pegasi.		α Andromedæ.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "
1835.	22 48	30 29	22 56	14 18	23 59	28 10
Jan. 0,	29.52	62.8	31.24	64.8	51.04	47.1
10,	29.43	62.4	31.15	63.7	50.90	46.2
20,	29.37	61.8	31.08	62.5	50.78	45.0
30,	29.34	60.9	31.03	61.2	50.66	43.7
F. 9,	29.33	59.7	31.01	59.9	50.56	42.1
19,	29.36	58.3	31.01	58.7	50.49	40.5
M. 1,	29.42	56.5	31.04	57.7	50.45	38.9
11,	29.52	54.7	31.12	56.7	50.44	37.4
21,	29.66	52.8	31.22	56.1	50.48	35.9
31,	29.83	50.7	31.37	55.8	50.57	34.8
A. 10,	30.04	48.5	31.55	55.9	50.70	34.0
20,	30.29	46.2	31.77	56.2	50.87	33.5
30,	30.57	44.0	32.02	57.0	51.09	33.4
M. 10,	30.89	41.7	32.30	58.1	51.35	33.7
20,	31.21	39.6	32 60	59.5	51.64	34.3
30,	31.57	37.6	32.91	61.2	51.96	35.4
J. 9,	31.93	35.8	33.23	63.1	52.30	36.8
19,	32.29	34.3	33.55	65.2	52.64	38.5
29,	32 64	33.0	33.86	67.4	52.99	40.5
July 9,	32.97	32.1	34.15	69.7	53.32	42.7
19,	33.27	31.5	34.42	72.0	53.64	45.1
29,	33.54	31.2	34.66	74.3	53 93	47.6
A. 8,	33.77	31.3	34.95	76.5	54.19	50.1
18,	33.96	31.7	35.01	78.5	54.41	52.7
28,	34.09	32.4	35.13	80.4	54.60	55.1
S. 7,	34.17	33.3	35.20	82.0	54.74	57.5
17,	34.21	34.5	35.24	83.5	54.84	59.7
27,	34.20	35.8	35.23	84.7	54.90	61.8
Oct. 7,	34.15	37.2	35.19	85.6	54.92	63.6
17,	34 07	38.6	35.13	86.4	54 91	65.2
27,	33.96	39.9	35 04	86.8	54.87	66.5
N. 6,	33.83	41.2	34.94	87.0	54.81	67.6
16,	33.69	42.2	34.82	87.0	54.72	68.3
26,	33.54	43.0	34.71	86 8	54.61	68.8
D. 6,	33.41	43.6	34.59	86.3	54.50	69.0
16,	33.28	44.0	34.47	85.6	54.37	68.8
26,	33.16	44.0	34.37	84.7	54.23	68.3
36,	33.07	43.7	34.27	83.7	54.10	67.6

Elements of the Transit of Mercury of Saturday November 7th, 1835. Mean Time at Greenwich.

h.	°	'	"	Sun's Longitude.	Sun's Lat.	Sun's S. D.	Sidereal Time.	h.	°	'	"	Mercury's Geocen. Longitude.	Mercury's Geo. Latitude.	Mercury's Hor. Par.	Mercury's S. D.
5	224	35	54.06	"	0.28	16	10.289	15	4	41.64	"	5 224 53	8 10.95	12.696	"
6	38	24.74	150.68	"	.28	.298	4 51.50	6	49	46.45	"	49 46.45	7 19.17	.693	4.955
7	40	55.43	150.69	"	.27	.308	5 1.36	7	46	27.03	"	46 27.03	6 27.39	.690	.953
8	43	26.12	150.69	"	.27	.317	5 11.22	8	43	7.64	"	43 7.64	5 35.60	.686	.951
9	45	56.81	150.69	"	.26	.327	5 21.07	9	39	48.31	"	39 48.31	4 43.82	.683	.950
10	48	27.50	150.69	"	.26	.336	5 30.93	10	36	29 07	"	36 29 07	3 52.06	.680	.948
11	50	58.20	150.70	"	.25	.346	5 40.79	11	33	9.93	"	33 9.93	3 0.33	.677	.947

Sun's Hor. Par. 8.661". Obliquity of the Ecliptic 23° 27' 43.03".

Dr. Young's Refractions, the Barometer being at 30 inches, and the internal Thermometer at 50, or the external at 47, degrees; with the corrections for + one inch in the barometer, and for — one degree in the thermometer of Fahrenheit. From page 19 of Vol. 1st of Pearson's Practical Astronomy.

App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.
0. 0	33.51	74	8,1		3. 0	14.35	30	2,3		8. 0	6.35	13,3	,85		14. 0	3.49,9	7,70	,469	
5	32.53	71	7,6		5	14.19	29	2,2		10	6.28	13,1	,83		10	3.47,1	7,61	,464	
10	31.58	68	7,3		10	14. 4	29	2,2		20	6.21	12,9	,82		20	3.44,4	7,52	,458	
15	31. 5	67	7,0		15	13.50	28	2,1		30	6.14	12,6	,80		30	3.41,8	7,43	,453	
20	30.13	65	6,7		20	13.35	28	2,1		40	6. 7	12,3	,79		40	3.39,2	7,34	,448	
25	29.24	63	6,4		25	13.21	27	2,0		50	6. 0	12,1	,77		50	3.36,7	7,26	,444	
30	28.37	61	6,1		30	12. 7	27	2,0		9. 0	5.54	11,9	,76		15. 0	3.34,3	7,18	,439	
35	27.51	59	5,9		35	12.53	26	2,0		10	5.47	11,7	,74		30	3.27,3	6,95	,424	
40	27. 6	58	5,6		40	12.41	26	1,9		20	5.41	11,5	,73		16. 0	3.20,6	6,73	,411	
45	26.24	56	5,4		45	12.28	25	1,9		30	5.36	11,3	,72		30	3.14,4	6,51	,399	
50	25.43	55	5,1		50	12.16	25	1,9		40	5.30	11,1	,71		17. 0	3. 8,5	6,31	,386	
55	25. 3	53	4,9		55	12. 3	25	1,8		50	5.25	11,0	,70		30	3. 2,9	6,12	,374	
1. 0	24.25	52	4,7		4. 0	11.52	24,1	1,70		10. 0	5.20	10,8	,69		18. 0	2.57,6	5,94	,362	
5	23.48	50	4,6		10	11.30	23,4	1,64		10	5.15	10,6	,67		19	2.47,7	5,61	,340	
10	23.13	49	4,5		20	11.10	22,7	1,58		20	5.10	10,4	,65		20	2.38,7	5,31	,322	
15	22.40	48	4,4		30	10.50	22,0	1,53		30	5. 5	10,2	,64		21	2.30,5	5,04	,305	
20	22. 8	46	4,2		40	10.32	21,3	1,48		40	5. 0	10,1	,63		22	2.23,2	4,79	,290	
25	21.37	45	4,0		50	10.15	20,7	1,43		50	4.56	9,9	,62		23	2.16,5	4,57	,276	
30	21. 7	44	3,9		5. 0	9.58	20,1	1,38		11. 0	4.51	9,8	,60		24	2.10,1	4,35	,264	
35	20.38	43	3,8		10	9.42	19,6	1,34		10	4.47	9,6	,59		25	2. 4,2	4,16	,252	
40	20.10	42	3,6		20	9.27	19,1	1,30		20	4.43	9,5	,58		26	1.58,8	3,97	,241	
45	19.43	40	3,5		30	9.11	18,6	1,26		30	4.39	9,4	,57		27	1.53,8	3,81	,230	
50	19.17	39	3,4		40	8.58	18,1	1,22		40	4.35	9,2	,56		28	1.49,1	3,65	,219	
55	18.52	39	3,3		50	8.45	17,6	1,19		50	4.31	9,1	,55		29	1.44,7	3,50	,209	
2. 0	18.29	38	3,2		6. 0	8.32	17,2	1,15		12. 0	4.28,1	9,00	,556		30	1.40,5	3,36	,201	
5	19. 5	37	3,1		10	8.20	16,8	1,11		10	4.24,4	8,86	,548		31	1.36,6	3,23	,193	
10	17.43	36	3,0		20	8. 9	16,4	1,09		20	4.20,8	8,74	,541		32	1.33,0	3,11	,186	
15	17.21	36	2,9		30	7.58	16,0	1,06		30	4.17,3	8,63	,533		33	1.29,5	2,99	,179	
20	17. 0	35	2,8		40	7.47	15,7	1,03		40	4.13,9	8,51	,524		34	1.26,1	2,88	,173	
25	16.40	34	2,8		50	7.37	15,3	1,00		50	4.10,7	8,41	,517		35	1.23,0	2,78	,167	
30	16.21	33	2,7		7. 0	7.27	15,0	,98		13. 0	4. 7,5	8,30	,509		36	1.20,0	2,68	,161	
35	16. 2	33	2,7		10	7.17	14,6	,95		10	4. 4,4	8,20	,503		37	1.17,1	2,58	,155	
40	15.43	32	2,6		20	7. 8	14,3	,93		20	4. 1,4	8,10	,496		38	1.14,4	2,49	,149	
45	15.25	32	2,5		30	6.59	14,1	,91		30	3.58,4	8,00	,490		39	1.11,8	2,40	,144	
50	15. 8	31	2,4		40	6.51	13,8	,89		40	3.55,5	7,89	,482		40	1. 9,3	2,32	,139	
55	14.51	30	2,3		50	6.43	13,5	,87		50	3.52,6	7,79	,476		41	1. 6,9	2,24	,134	

The Table of Refractions, continued.

App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30° Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30° Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30° Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30° Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for 1° Fa.
42	1. 4,6	2,16	,130	55	40,8	1,36	,082	67	24,7	,83	,050	79	11,2	,38	,023
43	1. 2,4	2,09	,125	56	39,3	1,31	,079	68	23,5	,79	,047	80	10,2	,34	,021
44	1. 0,3	2,02	,120	57	37,8	1,26	,076	69	22,4	,75	,045	81	9,2	,31	,018
45	58,1	1,95	,116	58	36,4	1,22	,073	70	21,2	,71	,043	82	8,2	,27	,016
46	56,1	1,88	,112	59	35,0	1,17	,070	71	19,9	,67	,040	83	7,1	,24	,014
47	54,2	1,81	,108	60	33,6	1,12	,067	72	18,8	,63	,038	84	6,1	,20	,012
48	52,3	1,75	,104	61	32,3	1,08	,065	73	17,7	,59	,036	85	5,1	,17	,010
49	50,5	1,69	,101	62	31,0	1,04	,062	74	16,6	,56	,033	86	4,1	,14	,008
50	48,8	1,63	,097	63	29,7	,99	,060	75	15,5	,52	,031	87	3,1	,10	,006
51	47,1	1,58	,094	64	28,4	,95	,057	76	14,4	,48	,029	88	2,0	,07	,004
52	45,4	1,52	,090	65	27,2	,91	,055	77	13,4	,45	,027	89	1,0	,03	,002
53	43,8	1,47	,088	66	25,9	,87	,052	78	12,3	,41	,025	90	0,0	,00	,000
54	42,2	1,41	,085	67	24,7	,83	,050	79	11,2	,38	,023				

The correction for an increase of altitude of one inch in the barometer, or for a depression of one degree in the thermometer, is to be *added* to the tabular refraction; but when the barometer is lower than 30 inches, or the thermometer higher than 47 degrees, the correction becomes *subtractive*.

When great accuracy is required, 0,003 inch should be deducted from the observed height of the barometer, for each degree that the thermometer near it, is above 50 degrees, and the same quantity added, for an equal depression.

A Table of the Sun's Parallax in Altitude.

Sun's Alt.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.					Sun's Alt.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.				
°	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	°	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8
0	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22
5	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	8.77	50	5.40	5.46	5.53	5.59	5.66
10	8.27	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	55	4.82	4.88	4.93	4.99	5.05
15	8.11	8.21	8.31	8.40	8.50	60	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40
20	7.89	7.99	8.08	8.18	8.27	65	3.55	3.59	3.63	3.68	3.72
25	7.61	7.70	7.79	7.88	7.98	70	2.87	2.91	2.94	2.98	3.01
30	7.28	7.36	7.45	7.53	7.62	75	2.17	2.20	2.23	2.25	2.28
35	6.88	6.96	7.04	7.13	7.21	80	1.46	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.53
40	6.44	6.51	6.59	6.66	6.74	85	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77
45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Logarithm for converting Sidereal into Mean Solar Time + 9.9988126

“ “ “ Mean Solar into Sidereal Time + 0.0011874

A second of time, at the Equator, contains 1521 feet.

II. METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

I. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

Showing the Mean Temperature and Atmospheric Pressure for two years at Key West, Florida, (the most southern town in the U. S.)
 Lat. $24^{\circ} 33' 36''$. Long. $82^{\circ} 52\frac{1}{2}'$

[Communicated by J. Whitehead, Esq., Collector.]

Months.	1830.				1831.			
	M. Tem.	M. Pres.	Rain on	Showers on	M. Temp.	M. Pres.	Rain on	Showers on
	Observations,	Observations,			Observations,	Observations,		
	7 A. M.,	7 A. M.	7 A. M.,	7 A. M.				
	2 P. M.,	and	2 P. M.,	and				
10 to 12 P. M.	2 P. M.	Days.	10 to 12 P. M.	2 P. M.	Days.			
January,	71.10	29.73	2	0	67.12	29.99	3	4
February,	73.00	29.57	2	0	68.50	29.97	4	5
March,	74.50	29.62	1	0	74.66	29.52	2	5
April,	75.50	29.55	2	0	76.16	29.79	2	1
May,	80.00	29.43	1	3	78.10	29.69	2	2
June,	82.00	29.36	3	3	80.40	29.57	5	4
July,	82.66	29.35	6	3	81.66	29.56	6	6
August,	83.16	29.31	2	8	81.66	29.52	4	9
September,	81.33	29.23	5	11	81.00	29.50	12	4
October,	79.33	29.26	3	6	78.40	29.55	0	4
November,	75.50	29.34	0	0	76.00	29.53	1	6
December,	72.50	29.66	1	4	70.00	29.71	7	1
Year,	77.548	29.45	28	38	76.138	29.66	48	51
At 8 A. M. 2 P. M. 10 P. M. Mean.								
1830. Warmest day,	July 11,	82			90	83		85
Coldest day,	Dec. 22,	61			58	58		59
1831. Warmest day,	July —,	85			87½	80		84.17
Coldest day,	Jan. 18,	50			55	54		53
*** Atmospheric pressure indicated by a well regulated "Adie's Sympisometer."								

RAIN AT KEY WEST, 1833.

Months.	Inches.	Months.	Inches.	Months.	Inches.
January,	2.20	June,	1.90	November,	2.075
February,	1.50	July,	4.30	December,	2.30
March,	0.50	August,	3.10		
April,	0.85	September,	4.45	Total of Year	27.55
May,	3.35	October,	1.025		

II. FLOWERING OF FRUIT-TREES.

Time of the Flowering of Peach, Cherry, and Apple Trees, in 1834, in various places in the different States.

		Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
Brunswick,	Me.		May 18,	May 22.
China,	do.			do. 23.
*Concord,	N. H.	May 12,	May 15,	do. 23.
Hollis,	do.	do. 1-5,	do. 5-8,	do. 5-10.
*Burlington,	Vt.	do. 3-11,	do. 4-7,	do. 17-20.
Cambridge,	Mass.	April 25-30,	April 26-30,	do. 7-12.
Detroit,	Mich.	do. 15,	do. 17,	do. 1.
Wilmington,	Del.	do. 4,	do. 7,	April 14.
Baltimore,	Md.	do. 1,	March 25,	May 10.
Annapolis,	do.	do. 5, (full bl.)	April 7 (full bl.)	do. 11 (full bl.)
Washington,	D. C.	March 17,	March 21,	
Perryville,	Mo.	do. 30,	April 10,	April 10.
Upper Country,	N. C.	April 1,	do. 10,	do. 16.
Lower Country,	do.	March 18,	March 1,	do. 7.
Charleston,	S. C.	Feb. 18,	Feb. 15,	do. 1.
Eatonton,	Geo.	do. 12,	do. 21,	March 10.
Natchez,	Mis.	Feb. 6-12. Pea	ches ripe June	12-15.
Baton Rouge,	La.	do. 1,		
Knoxville,	Ten.	March 8,	March 19,	March 28,
Greenville,	Ten.	do. 16,	do. 30,	April 12.
Little Rock,	Ark.	Feb.	Feb. & March,	March.

At Savannah, ripe peaches of excellent flavor were sold in the market on the 9th of June; and at Tallahassee, in Florida, strawberries and new potatoes were in the market in March.

The flowering of fruit-trees affords a tolerably good comparative view of the forwardness of the seasons in different places; it is subject, however, to considerable irregularities in all parts of the country, but more especially in the south.—A correspondent from Savannah, in Georgia, remarks;—“With respect to the comparative forwardness of the seasons, an estimate cannot be formed from the time of the flowering of fruit-trees any where south of Virginia, because during any time in the winter, after eight or ten days of colder weather than usual, the same number of warm days will cause various kinds of fruit-trees to blossom; this is exceedingly common, to the complete destruction of the greatest part of the fruit for that year; and it not unfrequently happens that one limb of a peach tree will be in full bloom six weeks before the rest of the tree begins to blossom.”

* A correspondent from Concord remarks, “On the 15th of May we had a snow-storm, — snow at this place one inch; but at Hanover it was 15 inches, and at Haverhill two feet, and still deeper in some places in the state. Icicles from the eaves of houses were formed at mid-day.”—Another correspondent from Burlington observes;—“In the remarkable snow-storm of the 15th of May, the snow fell to the depth of 18 inches, and was attended with severe frost, but is believed to have had no unfavorable effect on vegetation.”

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN ALMANAC.

Perth Amboy, N. J., 28 July, 1834.

SIR,

I send you the annexed memorandum of the flowering of various Fruit-Trees, and other circumstances indicating the season, taken by me at this place. Yours respectfully,

JAMES PARKER.

Flowering of Fruit-Trees, and other Facts, noted at Perth Amboy, N. J.

Year.	Apricot.	Peach.	Pear.	Apple.	Plumb.	Aspara- gus cut. Open bed.	North River open to Albany.
1819	April 23	Ap. 29	May 4	May 8	May 1	April 23	April 6
1820	" 14	" 21	April 23	April 23	April 23	" 14	Mar. 29
1821	" 26	" 29	May 4	May 10	May 2	" 24	" 27
1822	" 14	" 25	April 28	" 1	April 25	" 10	" 14
1823	" 18	" 22	" 27	" 3	" 22	" 18	" 24
1824	" 14	" 20	" 26	" 1	" 24	" 14	{ Jan. 7, Feb. & Mar. 8
1825	" 9	" 12	" 25	April 28	" 16	" 12	Mar. 6
1826	" 18	" 27	May 3	May 5	May 2	" 19	" 5
1827	" 6	" 10	April 14	April 22	April 13	" 7	" 24
1828	March 30	" 9	" 28	May 3	" 24	Apr. 12*	{ open great prt. wint.
1829	April 22	" 27	May 4	" 7	" 30	" 22	April 5
1830	" 9	" 20	April 22	April 25	" 22	" 18	not noted.
1831	" 9	" 19	" 20	" 24	" 20	" 16	April 1
Average of 13 y ^{rs}	{ Apr. 14	Ap. 21	April 27	May 2	April 24	April 16	Mar. 16
1832	" 15	" 24	" 24	" 4	" 26	" 20	not noted.

III. THE METEORS OF NOVEMBER 13TH, 1833.

[THE following paper on the remarkable Meteoric Phenomenon which was exhibited over all parts of the United States on the morning of the 13th of November, 1833, has been furnished by *Professor Olmsted*, of Yale College, New Haven, who made copious and interesting communications on the subject to the "American Journal of Science," published in volumes XXV. and XXVI. of that work, to which the reader is referred for a more full and elaborate account.]

On comparing the accounts that were given of the "Falling Stars" in various places, it is found, that the appearances were every where nearly the same, being, with slight variations, as follows. The meteors began to attract notice by their frequency, as early as nine o'clock on the preceding evening; the exhibition became strikingly brilliant about eleven, but most splendid of all about four o'clock; and continued, with but little diminution, until merged in the light of day. A few large fire-

* Severe frosts April 5th, 6th, and 7th. Snow storm April 14th and 15th.

balls were seen even after the sun had arisen. The entire extent of the exhibition is not yet ascertained with precision, but it covered no inconsiderable portion of the earth's surface. It has been traced from the longitude of 61° in the Atlantic ocean, to longitude 100° in central Mexico, and from the North American lakes to the southern side of the Island of Jamaica. It was not seen, however, any where in Europe, nor in South America, nor in any part of the Pacific ocean yet heard from. Every where within the above named limits, the first appearance was that of fire-works of the most imposing grandeur, covering the entire vault of heaven with myriads of fire-balls resembling sky-rockets. On more attentive inspection it was seen, that the meteors exhibited three distinct varieties; the first, consisting of *phosphoric lines*, apparently described by a point; the second, of large *fire-balls*, that at intervals darted along the sky, leaving luminous trains which occasionally remained in view for a number of minutes, and, in some cases, for half an hour or more; the third, of undefined *luminous bodies*, which remained nearly stationary in the heavens for a long time. Those of the first variety were the most numerous, and resembled a shower of fiery snow driven with inconceivable velocity to the north of west. The second kind appeared more like falling stars, giving to many persons the impression that the stars were actually falling from the sky, a spectacle which was contemplated by the more unenlightened beholders with great amazement and terror. These fire-balls were occasionally of enormous size. Dr. Smith, of North Carolina, describes one which appeared larger than the full moon rising. "I was," says he, "startled by the splendid light in which the surrounding scene was exhibited, rendering even small objects quite visible."

One of the most remarkable circumstances attending this display was, that the meteors all seemed to emanate from one and the same point; that is, if their lines of direction had been continued backward, they would have met in the same point, southeast a little from the zenith. They set out at different distances from this point, and, following the arch of the sky, ran along the vault with immense velocity, describing in some instances an arc of 30° or 40° in less than four seconds. The trains which they left were commonly white, but were sometimes tinged with various prismatic colors. One ball (seen at New Haven, and supposed to have been identical with one described by various observers) that shot off in the northwest direction, and exploded a little northward of the star Capella, left, just behind the place of explosion, a phosphorescent train of peculiar beauty. The line of direction was at first nearly straight; but it soon began to contract in length, to dilate in breadth, and to assume the figure of a serpent drawing himself up, until it appeared like a small luminous cloud of vapor. This cloud was borne eastward (by the wind, as was supposed, which was blowing

gently in that direction) opposite to the course in which the meteor had proceeded, remaining in sight several minutes.

Of the third variety of meteors, the following are remarkable examples. At Poland, Ohio, a luminous body was distinctly visible in the northeast for more than an hour. It was very brilliant, in the form of a *pruning-hook*, and apparently twenty feet long, and eighteen inches broad. It gradually settled towards the horizon, until it disappeared. At Niagara Falls, a large, luminous body, shaped like a *square table*, was seen nearly in the zenith, remaining for some time almost stationary, emitting large streams of light. At Charleston, S. C., a meteor of extraordinary size was seen to course the heavens for a great length of time, and then was heard to explode with the noise of a cannon.

The apparent *radiant*, or the point from which the meteors seemed to emanate, was observed, by those who fixed its position among the stars, to be in the constellation Leo. At New Haven it appeared in the bend of the *sickle* (a collection of stars in the breast of Leo), a little to the westward of the star Gamma Leonis. By observers at other places remote from each other, it was seen in the same constellation, although in different parts of it, a change of position supposed to be owing to the effect of parallax. An important observation, first published by the writer of this article, and since confirmed by the concurrent testimony of all the observers who remarked the position of the foregoing radiant point among the fixed stars, is, that this point was *stationary* among the stars, during the whole period of observation; that is, that it did not move along with the earth, in its diurnal revolution eastward, but accompanied the stars in their apparent progress westward.

According to the testimony of by far the greater number of observers, the meteors were unaccompanied by any peculiar *sound*; but, on the other hand, such a sound, supposed to proceed from the meteors, was said to be distinctly heard by a few observers in various places. It is well known, however, that persons unaccustomed to making observations in the stillness of night, are apt, when listening at such times, to hear sounds which they associate with any remarkable phenomenon that happens to be present, although wholly unconnected with it. The question, therefore, whether any sound proceeded from the meteors, must rest, for its decision, on the circumstances of the case; such as the peculiarity of the sounds, and their uniformity as described by different observers. In the present case, the sounds supposed to have been heard by a few observers, are represented either as a *hissing noise*, like the rushing of a sky-rocket, or as *slight explosions*, like the bursting of the same bodies. These comparisons are thought to occur too uniformly, and in too many instances, to permit the supposition that they were either imaginary, or were derived from extraneous sources.

It is not held as a fact well established, that any substance reached

the ground which can be considered as a *residuum* or *deposit* from the meteors, although indications of such a substance were supposed to be discovered by different observers.

A remarkable *change of weather* from warm to cold, accompanied the meteoric shower, or immediately followed it. In all parts of the United States, this change was remarkable for its suddenness and intensity. In many places, the day preceding had been unusually warm for the season, but, before morning, a severe frost ensued, unparalleled for the time of year. Indeed, the seasons and atmospheric changes exhibited remarkable anomalies long after that period, a fact which it may be well to place on record to compare with future observations, although it may be impossible to decide, at present, whether or not these irregularities had any connection with the phenomena in question. Thus, at Michilimackinac, so uncommonly mild was the season throughout the latter part of November, and the whole of December, that the Indians made maple sugar during this month, and the contiguous lakes remained unfrozen as late as the 3d of January. At the same period, the season in the southwestern States, as far as New Orleans, was unusually cold. In most parts of New England, an uncommonly mild winter was succeeded by a remarkably cold and backward spring, requiring domestic fires to be kindled throughout the month of May, and frequently in the month of June. A succession of gales commenced about the time of the meteoric shower, first in the Atlantic Ocean, and afterwards in various parts of the United States, almost unequalled in this country for their frequency and violence.

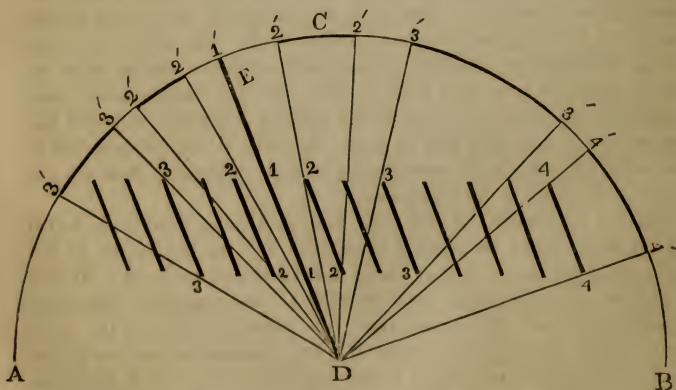
In entering on the explanation of these mysterious phenomena, it is argued, in the first place, *that the meteors had their origin beyond the limits of our atmosphere*; that they, of course, did not belong to this earth, but to the regions of space exterior to it. All bodies near the earth, including the atmosphere itself, have a common motion with the earth round its axis from west to east; but the *radiant point*, that indicated the source from which the meteors emanated, followed the course of the stars from east to west; therefore it was independent of the earth's rotation, and consequently at a great distance from it, and beyond the limits of the atmosphere.

Having established this point, the next inquiry is, *What is the height of the place whence the meteors proceeded*; that is, the height of the meteoric cloud (so to speak) above the surface of the earth? If this cloud were not too distant from the earth to have a parallax, spectators remote from each other would refer it to different points in the heavens. If, for example, an observer at Boston marked the position of the cloud by a certain star, one in South Carolina would refer it to a point farther north, and one in Ohio would see it farther east. The former change of place is called *parallax in declination*, and the latter *paral-*

lax in right ascension; and a parallax either way affords the means of estimating the height of the object above the surface of the earth, in the same manner as we estimate the height of a common cloud.

Now it has been ascertained that observations made in different latitudes indicated a corresponding parallax in declination, and these observations, being collected and carefully compared with each other, give an average distance from the surface of the earth of 2238 miles, as the height of the meteoric cloud. The anomalies, however, in regard to the corresponding differences of right ascension are such, that Mr. A. C. Twining* is of the opinion, that the change of apparent position in the heavens in advancing from north to south, was owing to some other cause than parallax. We also consider this estimate of the distance of the meteoric cloud, as only an approximation, the best that can be derived from data that are imperfect and sometimes discordant; and regard it as probable, that the real source of the meteors was considerably more distant than the limit here assigned.

Material substances comparatively so near the earth as two or three thousand miles, would be strongly affected by the earth's gravity, and bodies constituted of exceedingly light materials (as the meteors will presently be shown to have been) would be readily attracted down to the earth from such a height. Gravity, therefore, being both a known and an adequate cause, is assigned as the force by which the meteors were drawn or impelled towards the earth; and hence it is inferred that they fell in parallel lines directed to the centre of the earth. This accounts for their apparent radiation from a common centre, as will be readily understood from the annexed representation.



* See American Journal of Science, Vol. xxvi. p. 333.

Let ABC represent the vault of the sky, the centre of which, D, being the place of the spectator. Let 1, 2, 3, &c., represent parallel lines directed towards the earth. A luminous body descending through the line DE, coincident with the axis of vision, would appear stationary all the while at 1'; a body descending the line marked 2, 2, would appear to describe the short arc 2', 2'; and a body descending the line 3, 3, would appear to describe the longer arc 3', 3'. By considering thus, the manner in which the arcs described on the celestial vault would appear, according as the meteor was nearer the axis of vision or more remote from it, we shall arrive at the following conclusions; that those meteors which fell nearer to the axis of vision, would seem to describe shorter arcs, and move slower, while those which were further from the same axis, would appear to describe longer arcs, and to move with greater velocity; that the meteors would all seem to radiate from a common centre, namely, the point where the axis of vision, DE, met the celestial vault; and that if any meteor chanced to move directly in the line of vision, it would be seen as a luminous body, stationary for a few seconds at the centre of radiation. All these conditions are in perfect accordance with the appearances of the meteors, as described by various observers.

Although it is doubtful, from the want of the requisite data, whether the source of the meteors, or the height of the meteoric cloud, has been accurately ascertained; yet the limit above estimated is confidently believed not to exceed the actual distance. According to the established laws of falling bodies, the inquiry is next instituted, *what velocity the meteors would acquire in falling from a point 2238 miles above the earth to within fifty miles of its surface*, this being considered as nearly the height of the atmosphere. The calculation gives nearly a velocity of four miles per second, as that with which the meteors entered the earth's atmosphere, a velocity more than ten times the maximum velocity of a cannon-ball, and about nineteen times that of sound. It must be recollected that the atmosphere diminishes in density very rapidly as we ascend from the earth, until at the height of fifty miles, it is so rare as hardly to oppose the least resistance to a body moving in it. It is well known that when air is suddenly compressed, a great quantity of heat is extricated from it. A little instrument is constructed on this principle for lighting tinder, by forcing down a solid piston upon a confined column of air in a small barrel. A spark is elicited, which ignites tinder at the bottom of the barrel. In the same manner, the meteors, on entering the atmosphere, produced a sudden and powerful compression of the air before them, thus extricating heat sufficient to produce in them an intense ignition, and, if they were combustible, to set them on fire.

The meteors were constituted of very light, combustible materials. Their combustibility was rendered evident by their exhibiting the actual phenomena of combustion, being consumed, or converted into smoke, with intense light and heat; and the extreme tenuity of the substance composing them is inferred from the fact that they were stopped by the air. Had their quantity of matter been considerable, with so prodigious a velocity, they would have had sufficient momentum to enable them to reach the earth, and the most disastrous consequences might have followed. Upon submitting the subject to accurate calculation, on established principles, it is ascertained, that the quantity of heat extricated from the air by the falling meteors, exceeded that of the hottest furnaces, and can be compared only to those immeasurable degrees of heat produced in the laboratory of the chemist, before which the most refractory substances are melted, and even dissipated in vapor; and of course it was abundantly adequate to account for all the effects of ignition and combustion which were actually observed. Mr. Twining, indeed, supposes the meteors to have had a relative velocity, arising from the earth's motion towards them, independent of the motion here supposed to arise from gravity; and that they fell towards the earth with a velocity of fourteen, instead of four miles per second. Should this estimate prove the more correct, it will not set aside the conclusions based upon the idea of the meteor's falling into the atmosphere with very great velocity, but the intensity of the cause, and its adequacy to produce the effects ascribed to it, will be proportionally augmented.

Some of the larger meteors must have been bodies of very large size. If we know the actual distance of a luminous body, and its apparent diameter compared with that of the moon, it is easy to compute its real dimensions. In the present case, we have no means of ascertaining the exact distance of any meteor from the observer, and can only make probable suppositions. Dr. Smith of North Carolina, and other persons in various places, saw a meteor which appeared as large as the full moon. If this body were at the distance of 110 miles from the observer, it must have had a diameter of one mile; if at the distance of 11 miles, its diameter was 528 feet; and if only one mile off, it must have been 48 feet in diameter. These considerations leave no doubt, that many of the meteors were bodies of *large* size, though it may be difficult to say precisely how large. The fact that they were stopped by the resistance of the air, proves that they were constituted of very light materials; still the quantity of smoke or residuum, which resulted from their destruction, indicates that their quantity of matter was considerable. The momentum of even light bodies of such size, and in such numbers, traversing the atmosphere with such astonishing velocity, must have produced extensive derangements in the atmospheric equilibrium.

These large bodies were stopped in the atmosphere, only by transferring their motion to columns of air, large volumes of which would be suddenly and violently displaced. Cold air of the upper regions would be brought down to the earth; the portions of air incumbent over districts of country remote from each other, being mutually displaced, would exchange places, the air of the warm latitudes being transferred to colder, and that of cold latitudes to warmer regions; remarkable changes of seasons would be the consequence, and numerous and violent gales would prevail for a long time, until the atmosphere should have regained its equilibrium. That the state of the weather, and the condition of the seasons that followed the meteoric shower, corresponded to these consequences of the disturbance of the atmospheric equilibrium, is a remarkable fact, and favors the opinion early suggested, that such disturbance is a natural effect of the meteoric shower, and it is a consequence, from which the most formidable dangers attending phenomena of this kind are to be apprehended.

Although it is doubtful whether the meteors, in any case, reached the ground, yet there is reason to believe that they sometimes descended very low. A credible witness informed us, that he saw one explode and leave its train between his eye and an opposite precipice several hundred feet in height. The remarkable meteor before mentioned as having exploded near the star Capella, left a train which exhibited appearances so peculiar, that it was a fit object upon which to build the inquiry, whether the same meteor was seen by persons remote from each other. If this were the fact, then the different points in the heavens to which different observers would refer it, would furnish data for estimating its height. Mr. Twining has rendered it probable that the fact was so, and grounded upon it the estimate that the place where the meteor exploded was $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the surface of the earth. Some circumstances, however, mentioned by the writer of the article in the "American Journal of Science," still render it somewhat doubtful whether any single meteor could be identified as seen by different and distant observers; and other facts strongly indicate, that the place of explosion was much nearer to the earth, than the limit assigned by Mr. Twining.

With regard to the *nature* of the meteors, after establishing the fact, that they were combustible, light, and transparent bodies, it is inferred, that the cloud which produced the fiery shower, consisted of nebulous matter, analogous to that which composes the tails of comets. We do not know, indeed, precisely what is the constitution of the material of which the latter are composed; but we know that it is very *light*, since it meets no appreciable force of attraction on the planets, moving even among the satellites of Jupiter without disturbing their motions, although its own motions, in such cases, are greatly disturbed, thus proving its materiality; and we know that

it is exceedingly *transparent*, since the smallest stars are visible through it. Hence, so far as we can gather any knowledge of the material of the nebulous matter of comets, and of the matter composing the meteors of November 13th, they appear to be analogous to each other.

Various *hypotheses* have been proposed to account for this wonderful phenomenon. The agent which most readily suggests itself in this and in most other unexplained natural appearances, is *electricity*. But no known properties of electricity are adequate to account for the production of the meteors, for the motions which they exhibited, or for the trains which they, in many instances, left behind them. And, if this agent be supposed to have some connexion with the light and heat which they exhibited, it may be replied, that the compression of the air which must result from the rapid progress of large bodies through it, is a sufficient cause of these. Indeed, electricity itself, according to the most rational view, owes its light and heat to the same cause. *Magnetism* has also been assigned as the principal agent concerned in producing the meteoric shower. The Aurora Borealis, and the remarkable Auroral Arches which occasionally appear in the sky, have been found to have peculiar relations to the magnetism of the earth, arranging themselves in obedience to the laws of magnetic attraction. Something of this kind was supposed by some to appear during the meteoric phenomenon, especially in the position of the apparent radiant, which was, as noticed by many observers, very nearly in the place towards which the dipping needle is directed. From other observations, however, it is proved that the radiant point was not stationary with respect to the meridian, but accompanied the stars in their westerly progress, and, of course, that such an apparent coincidence with the pole of the dipping needle, was purely accidental. Moreover, were magnetism competent to explain the *direction* of the meteors, it would still leave their *production* unaccounted for.

Hydrogen gas, or phosphoretted hydrogen, has been alleged as another cause of the meteoric shower. Collections of this substance, it has been supposed, were exhaled into the higher regions of the atmosphere, according to the hypothesis of the formation of *ignes fatui*, and, becoming inflamed, exhibited the appearance of falling stars. Electricity has sometimes been called in to aid the entire explanation. It is sufficient to say of this hypothesis, that it is assigning a cause not known to exist, and which, if its existence be granted, is not sufficient to account for the phenomena. According to the view that has been taken of the origin of Meteoric Stones, namely, by ascribing them to *terrestrial comets*, the hypothesis has been suggested, that the meteors in question might have a similar origin. But the body which afforded the meteoric shower, could not have been of the nature of a satellite to the earth, because it remained so long stationary with respect to the earth. The periodical

time of a satellite, revolving in a circle at the distance of 6194 miles from the centre of the earth (the estimated distance of the body in question), would be two hours, forty-five minutes, and twelve seconds; and consequently its mean motion at the perigee, in a circle, would be 3.926 (or nearly 4) miles per second; and its motion in an eccentric ellipse at the perigee, would be 5.552 (or about $5\frac{1}{2}$) miles per second. This result is plainly incompatible with the supposition, that the body in question was a satellite to the earth, since it remained stationary, with respect to the earth, for at least two hours; a period sufficient to have carried it nearly round the earth in a circular orbit, and through many degrees of a parabolic orbit.

Nor can we suppose that the earth, in its annual progress, came into the vicinity of a *nebula*, which was either stationary, or wandering lawless through space. Such a collection of matter could not remain stationary within the solar system, in an insulated state; and had it been in motion in any other direction than that in which the earth was moving, it would soon have been separated from the earth, since, during the eight hours while the meteoric shower lasted (and perhaps it lasted much longer), the earth moved in its orbit through the space of nearly 550,000 miles.

On projecting a diagram to represent the respective places of the earth in its orbit, and the place of the body which afforded the meteoric shower, on the morning of the 13th of November, there is exhibited the remarkable fact, *that the earth, in its annual revolution, was moving almost directly towards the point from which the meteors proceeded*, varying from it but $2\frac{1}{4}$ degrees. Now the meteoric cloud remained apparently at rest, and of course, nearly in the earth's path, for at least two hours. This it could not have done, unless it had been moving nearly in the same direction as the earth, and with nearly the same angular velocity around the sun. For, had it been at rest, the earth, moving at the rate of 19 miles per second, would have overtaken it in less than two minutes; or had it been moving in the opposite direction, the meeting would have occurred in still less time; or, had not the angular velocities of the two bodies been nearly equal, they could not have remained so long stationary with respect to each other. Hence it is inferred, (1.) *That the body, which afforded the meteors, was pursuing its way along with the earth round the sun.*

The limits of the present article do not permit us to exhibit, in full, the reasoning by which the other conclusions, mentioned in the "Journal of Science" are sustained. These are, (2.) *That the body revolves around the sun in an elliptical orbit, but little inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, and having its aphelion near the orbit of the earth.* (3.) *That the body has a period of nearly six months, and its perihelion a little below the orbit of Mercury.*

The article from which most of the foregoing particulars have been taken, concludes with some account of a *remarkable light*, seen in the east at the time of the meteoric phenomenon, and subsequently in the west after twilight at different times, until the month of May, which light assumed different aspects, corresponding, apparently, to those which the body revolving around the sun, in the manner contemplated by the theory, would occupy. Hence it was conjectured, that this luminous appearance proceeded from the body itself, which afforded the meteoric shower. Should future observation establish the truth of this conjecture, the fact would afford a striking confirmation of the theory; but the theory is founded on evidence independent of this last consideration. It is also suggested, that this light may result from the same cause as the *Zodiacal light*, and that the latter unexplained phenomenon perhaps results from a nebulous body revolving around the sun interior to the orbit of the earth.

We cannot conclude this sketch, without adverting for a moment to the provident care, which the Creator has displayed in shielding the earth from the direful effects which the "fiery shower" might, without such care, have unquestionably produced. Had the meteors been constituted of materials a little more dense, their momentum would have enabled them to reach the earth; and had they held on their course three seconds longer, it is impossible to conceive of the calamities which would have ensued by the descent to the earth of bodies of such magnitude, glowing with the most intense heat. Half the continent must have been involved in one common destruction.

OCCURRENCES OF SIMILAR PHENOMENA.

1799. On the 12th of November, at Cumana in South America, thousands of meteors or falling stars were seen to succeed each other during four hours. Of this exhibition an account is given by Humboldt and Bonpland.

1803. In the month of April, in some parts of the United States, a similar phenomenon presented itself. According to the Richmond Gazette (Virginia), "From one until three in the morning, starry meteors seemed to fall from every point in the heavens, in such numbers as to resemble a shower of sky-rockets."

1832. On the 13th of November remarkable exhibitions of meteors or shooting stars were seen at Mocha in Arabia, and, on the 19th of the same month, in various parts of England. For further information respecting these phenomena, see the article in the "Journal of Science" above referred to, Vol. x., page 132 - 137.

THE
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PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

I. LIFE-ANNUITY AND OTHER TABLES.

THE following *Life-Annuity Tables*, the *Table showing the Value of the Right of Dower*, and the two *Tables exhibiting the Number of White Inhabitants of the United States, classed according to Age*, are extracted from the "Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; New Series, Vol. I."; and they were furnished for that publication by Mr. J. Ingersoll Bowditch.

The Table, exhibiting the Law of Mortality in the northern part of the United States, given by Dr. Wigglesworth, in the second volume of the "Memoirs of the American Academy," being generally used in Massachusetts, to ascertain the value of a Dower-right, it was thought advisable to construct the following Tables to facilitate such calculations.

TABLE I. exhibits the Expectation of Life, expressed in years and decimals of a year, in the United States, and in the City of Carlisle (England), at intervals of five years. These agree nearly with each other in the middle ages, but there is a considerable difference in ages below 20 years; the Carlisle bill of mortality giving a much greater expectation than most tables, which have been published.

TABLE II. exhibits the Expectation of Life in the United States at every age, according to Dr. Wigglesworth's Table. Thus at the age of 50 years, the expectation of life is 21.17 years.

TABLE III. exhibits the value of a life-right in the income of \$100, supposing the rate of interest to be 5 or 6 per cent. Thus the value of the life-right of a person aged 50, interest being 6 per cent., is 62.72 per cent. Subtracting this from \$100, leaves the present value of the reversion 37.28 per cent. Hence, if the estate was worth \$10,000, the present value of the life-right would be \$6,272, and the present value of the reversion \$3,728.

TABLE IV. exhibits the value of a Widow's Dower in the income of \$100. It is exactly one third of the value given by Table III.

Thus, if a widow has a right of dower in an estate worth \$3000, her age being 40 years, and the rate of interest 5 per cent., we should find by the Table the present value of her life-right to be worth 21 per cent.; hence we get the present value of her dower, \$630. We get nearly the same result from Table III., where the life-right is 62.99 per cent. on her third part of \$3000, or \$1000 set off to her for dower, making its present value \$629.90.

TABLE V. exhibits the value of an annuity on a single life at every age. Thus, a person at the age of 30 must pay 13.27 to secure an annuity of one dollar per annum, interest being at 5 per cent.; or \$11.80, interest being at 6 per cent.

TABLE I. *Showing the Expectation of Life at Intervals of five Years, according to the Table of Dr. Wigglesworth for the United States, and that of Milne for the City of Carlisle in England.*

Age.	U. States.	Carlisle.	Age.	U. States.	Carlisle.	Age.	U. States.	Carlisle.
years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.
0	28.15	38.72	35	28.22	31.00	65	12.43	11.79
5	40.88	51.25	40	26.04	27.61	70	10.06	9.18
10	39.23	48.82	45	23.92	24.46	75	7.83	7.01
15	36.17	45.00	50	21.17	21.11	80	5.85	5.51
20	34.22	41.46	55	18.35	17.58	85	4.57	4.12
25	32.33	37.86	60	15.45	14.34	90	3.73	3.28
30	30.25	34.34						

TABLE II. Showing the Expectation of Life, deduced from Dr. Wigglesworth's Table of Mortality.

Age.	Expectation.	Age.	Expectation.	Age.	Expectation.	Age.	Expectation.
years	years.	years	years.	years	years.	years	years.
0	28.15	24	32.70	48	22.27	72	9.14
1	36.78	25	32.33	49	21.72	73	8.69
2	33.74	26	31.93	50	21.17	74	8.25
3	40.01	27	31.50	51	20.61	75	7.83
4	40.73	28	31.08	52	20.05	76	7.40
5	40.88	29	30.66	53	19.49	77	6.99
6	40.69	30	30.25	54	18.92	78	6.59
7	40.47	31	29.83	55	18.35	79	6.21
8	40.14	32	29.43	56	17.78	80	5.85
9	39.72	33	29.02	57	17.20	81	5.50
10	39.23	34	28.62	58	16.63	82	5.16
11	38.64	35	28.22	59	16.04	83	4.87
12	38.02	36	27.78	60	15.45	84	4.66
13	37.41	37	27.34	61	14.86	85	4.57
14	36.79	38	26.91	62	14.26	86	4.21
15	36.17	39	26.47	63	13.66	87	3.90
16	35.76	40	26.04	64	13.05	88	3.67
17	35.37	41	25.61	65	12.43	89	3.56
18	34.98	42	25.19	66	11.96	90	3.73
19	34.59	43	24.77	67	11.48	91	3.32
20	34.22	44	24.35	68	11.01	92	3.12
21	33.84	45	23.92	69	10.50	93	2.40
22	33.46	46	23.37	70	10.06	94	1.98
23	33.08	47	22.83	71	9.60	95	1.62

TABLE III. Showing the present Value of a Life-Right in the Income of \$100, at every Age, calculating the Interest at five and at six per cent., according to Dr. Wigglesworth's Table of Mortality.

Age.	Int'st. 5 p. ct.	Int'st. 6 p. ct.	Age.	Int'st. 5 p. ct.	Int'st. 6 p. ct.	Age.	Int'st. 5 p. ct.	Int'st. 6 p. ct.	Age.	Int'st. 5 p. ct.	Int'st. 6 p. ct.
0	49.01	51.50	24	68.08	72.31	48	59.02	64.24	72	31.64	35.95
1	64.39	67.61	25	67.87	72.14	49	58.25	63.50	73	30.32	34.51
2	68.13	71.51	26	67.62	71.92	50	57.44	62.72	74	29.04	33.11
3	70.78	74.30	27	67.30	71.63	51	56.60	61.90	75	27.76	31.70
4	72.55	76.19	28	66.98	71.34	52	55.73	61.05	76	26.42	30.23
5	73.34	77.06	29	66.66	71.06	53	54.83	60.16	77	25.09	28.76
6	73.56	77.32	30	66.35	70.78	54	53.89	59.23	78	23.78	27.30
7	73.73	77.55	31	66.04	70.51	55	52.91	58.25	79	22.52	25.89
8	73.72	77.59	32	65.74	70.25	56	51.88	57.23	80	21.33	24.56
9	73.53	77.44	33	65.45	69.99	57	50.82	56.15	81	20.08	23.16
10	73.23	77.17	34	65.17	69.75	58	49.70	55.03	82	18.88	21.80
11	72.69	76.65	35	64.89	69.52	59	48.53	53.83	83	17.84	20.63
12	72.10	76.07	36	64.51	69.17	60	47.31	52.58	84	17.11	19.81
13	71.48	75.47	37	64.13	68.83	61	46.03	51.25	85	16.90	19.60
14	70.84	74.82	38	63.75	68.50	62	44.68	49.84	86	15.53	18.03
15	70.16	74.14	39	63.37	68.16	63	43.27	48.36	87	14.33	16.66
16	69.88	73.89	40	62.99	67.84	64	41.78	46.78	88	13.48	15.69
17	69.64	73.67	41	62.63	67.52	65	40.21	45.10	89	13.09	15.25
18	69.41	73.46	42	62.26	67.21	66	39.07	43.90	90	14.03	16.39
19	69.18	73.27	43	61.91	66.91	67	37.90	42.66	91	12.41	14.53
20	68.96	73.07	44	61.57	66.63	68	36.70	41.39	92	10.49	12.31
21	68.75	72.89	45	61.19	66.31	69	35.48	40.08	93	8.58	10.10
22	68.51	72.68	46	60.49	65.65	70	34.22	38.74	94	6.75	7.96
23	68.29	72.49	47	59.77	64.96	71	32.95	37.36	95	5.19	6.13

TABLE IV. Showing the Value of a Widow's Dower in the Income of \$100, at every Age, calculating the Interest at five and at six per cent., according to Dr. Wigglesworth's Table of Mortality.

Age	5 p. ct.	6 p. ct.	Age	5 p. ct.	6 p. ct.	Age	5 p. ct.	6 p. ct.	Age	5 p. ct.	6 p. ct.
0	16.31	17.17	24	22.69	24.10	48	19.67	21.41	72	10.55	11.98
1	21.46	22.54	25	22.62	24.05	49	19.42	21.17	73	10.11	11.50
2	22.71	23.84	26	22.54	23.97	50	19.15	20.91	74	9.68	11.04
3	23.59	24.77	27	22.43	23.88	51	18.87	20.63	75	9.25	10.57
4	24.18	25.40	28	22.33	23.78	52	18.58	20.35	76	8.81	10.08
5	24.45	25.69	29	22.22	23.69	53	18.28	20.05	77	8.36	9.59
6	24.52	25.77	30	22.12	23.59	54	17.96	19.74	78	7.93	9.10
7	24.58	25.85	31	22.01	23.50	55	17.64	19.42	79	7.51	8.63
8	24.57	25.86	32	21.91	23.42	56	17.29	19.08	80	7.11	8.19
9	24.51	25.81	33	21.82	23.33	57	16.94	18.72	81	6.69	7.72
10	24.41	25.72	34	21.72	23.25	58	16.57	18.34	82	6.29	7.27
11	24.23	25.55	35	21.63	23.17	59	16.18	17.94	83	5.95	6.88
12	24.03	25.36	36	21.50	23.06	60	15.77	17.53	84	5.70	6.60
13	23.83	25.16	37	21.38	22.94	61	15.34	17.08	85	5.63	6.53
14	23.61	24.94	38	21.25	22.83	62	14.89	16.61	86	5.18	6.01
15	23.39	24.71	39	21.12	22.72	63	14.42	16.12	87	4.78	5.55
16	23.29	24.63	40	21.00	22.61	64	13.93	15.59	88	4.49	5.23
17	23.21	24.56	41	20.88	22.51	65	13.40	15.03	89	4.36	5.08
18	23.14	24.49	42	20.75	22.40	66	13.02	14.63	90	4.68	5.46
19	23.06	24.42	43	20.64	22.30	67	12.63	14.22	91	4.14	4.84
20	22.99	24.36	44	20.52	22.21	68	12.23	13.80	92	3.50	4.10
21	22.92	24.30	45	20.40	22.10	69	11.83	13.36	93	2.86	3.37
22	22.84	24.23	46	20.16	21.88	70	11.41	12.91	94	2.25	2.65
23	22.76	24.16	47	19.92	21.65	71	10.98	12.45	95	1.73	2.04

TABLE V. Showing the Value of an Annuity on a Single Life at every Age, deduced from the Tables by Dr. Wigglesworth.

Age.	5 pr. ct.	6 pr. ct.	Age.	5 pr. ct.	6 pr. ct.	Age.	5 pr. ct.	6 pr. ct.	Age.	5 p. ct.	6 p. ct.
0	9.802	8.584	25	13.574	12.024	50	11.487	10.453	75	5.551	5.284
1	12.877	11.268	26	13.523	11.987	51	11.320	10.317	76	5.284	5.038
2	13.625	11.919	27	13.459	11.938	52	11.146	10.175	77	5.018	4.793
3	14.155	12.384	28	13.395	11.890	53	10.965	10.027	78	4.756	4.550
4	14.509	12.698	29	13.332	11.843	54	10.777	9.872	79	4.503	4.315
5	14.668	12.843	30	13.270	11.797	55	10.581	9.709	80	4.265	4.093
6	14.711	12.887	31	13.208	11.752	56	10.376	9.539	81	4.016	3.860
7	14.745	12.925	32	13.148	11.708	57	10.163	9.359	82	3.775	3.633
8	14.743	12.931	33	13.090	11.665	58	9.939	9.171	83	3.568	3.439
9	14.706	12.906	34	13.033	11.625	59	9.706	8.972	84	3.421	3.301
10	14.646	12.862	35	12.978	11.587	60	9.462	8.763	85	3.380	3.266
11	14.538	12.775	36	12.901	11.529	61	9.205	8.541	86	3.105	3.005
12	14.420	12.679	37	12.825	11.472	62	8.936	8.307	87	2.866	2.777
13	14.296	12.578	38	12.749	11.416	63	8.654	8.060	88	2.696	2.615
14	14.167	12.470	39	12.673	11.360	64	8.356	7.797	89	2.617	2.542
15	14.031	12.357	40	12.598	11.306	65	8.042	7.517	90	2.805	2.731
16	13.976	12.315	41	12.525	11.253	66	7.813	7.317	91	2.481	2.422
17	13.928	12.279	42	12.452	11.201	67	7.579	7.110	92	2.097	2.052
18	13.881	12.244	43	12.382	11.152	68	7.340	6.898	93	1.716	1.683
19	13.835	12.211	44	12.313	11.105	69	7.095	6.680	94	1.350	1.327
20	13.791	12.178	45	12.238	11.052	70	6.844	6.456	95	1.038	1.022
21	13.749	12.148	46	12.098	10.942	71	6.589	6.226	96	0.744	0.734
22	13.702	12.114	47	11.954	10.827	72	6.328	5.991	97	0.562	0.555
23	13.658	12.082	48	11.804	10.707	73	6.064	5.751	98	0.476	0.472
24	13.615	12.052	49	11.649	10.583	74	5.807	5.518	99	0.000	0.000

VALUE OF THE RIGHT OF DOWER.

TABLE, showing the Present Value of the Right of Dower of a Married Woman in any Real Estate, provided she survives her Husband.

[See the next page.]

The laws of Massachusetts, and of several other States, allow a right of dower to a married woman, provided she survives her husband, being a life-right in one third of all the real estate he at any time possesses.

In cases of insolvency, and in various other instances, it is desirable to ascertain the present value of this right. This may be done by the following table.

The table is to be entered at the top with the age of the husband, and at the side with the age of the wife ; under the former and opposite to the latter is the present value of the dower right in an estate worth one hundred dollars.

Thus, if the age of the husband be 50 years, and that of the wife 32 years, the present value of the dower, in \$100, is \$6,70 ; so that if the estate be worth \$10,000, the present value of the dower right would be \$670.

[Note. In the following Table, as given by Mr. Bowditch, the age of the Husband, like that of the Wife, begins with 16 years, and embraces all the even numbers to the age of 90 years, inclusive ; but with respect to the Husband, the ages 16, 18, 20, 24, 28, 78, 82, 86, 88, and 90, are here omitted, in order to reduce the Table to the width of the page. The ages near the two extremes are those which will be most rarely wanted in such a Table.]

TABLE, showing the Present Value of the Right of Dower of a Married

		Age of the Husband.															
		22	23	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52		
		16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42		
Age of the Wife.	16	3.68	4.10	4.58	4.85	5.14	5.43	5.73	6.06	6.42	6.81	7.25	7.74	8.42	9.18	16	16
	18	3.57	3.99	4.51	4.76	5.0	5.29	5.65	5.99	6.35	6.73	7.08	7.57	8.21	8.96	18	18
	20	3.45	3.88	4.38	4.64	4.92	5.15	5.49	5.86	6.22	6.60	6.90	7.38	8.00	8.74	20	20
	22	3.33	3.77	4.25	4.46	4.74	5.00	5.33	5.69	6.03	6.43	6.72	7.19	7.79	8.52	22	22
	24	3.23	3.65	4.11	4.32	4.57	4.85	5.17	5.52	5.85	6.18	6.54	6.99	7.58	8.30	24	24
	26	3.12	3.53	3.97	4.18	4.42	4.70	5.01	5.35	5.66	5.98	6.36	6.79	7.37	8.08	26	26
	28	3.01	3.41	3.83	4.03	4.2	4.54	4.84	5.17	5.47	5.78	6.17	6.59	7.15	7.85	28	28
	30	2.90	3.28	3.69	3.88	4.10	4.38	4.66	4.99	5.28	5.58	5.96	6.38	6.93	7.61	30	30
	32	2.79	3.15	3.55	3.73	3.94	4.21	4.48	4.80	5.0	5.38	5.74	6.16	6.70	7.36	32	32
	34	2.68	3.02	3.40	3.57	3.78	4.03	4.30	4.60	4.88	5.17	5.51	5.92	6.45	7.10	34	34
	36	2.56	2.89	3.25	3.41	3.61	3.85	4.11	4.40	4.66	4.94	5.2	5.66	6.18	6.83	36	36
	38	2.44	2.76	3.10	3.25	3.44	3.67	3.92	4.19	4.44	4.70	5.00	5.39	5.90	6.53	38	38
	40	2.32	2.62	2.95	3.09	3.27	3.49	3.72	3.98	4.22	4.46	4.74	5.11	5.61	6.22	40	40
	42	2.20	2.48	2.79	2.93	3.10	3.30	3.52	3.76	3.99	4.22	4.48	4.83	5.31	5.90	42	42
	44	2.07	2.34	2.63	2.76	2.92	3.11	3.32	3.54	3.75	3.98	4.22	4.55	4.99	5.57	44	44
	46	1.94	2.21	2.47	2.59	2.73	2.92	3.12	3.32	3.50	3.71	3.96	4.26	4.67	5.22	46	46
	48	1.85	2.10	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.76	2.91	3.10	3.25	3.44	3.71	3.97	4.35	4.85	48	48
	50	1.71	1.92	2.15	2.24	2.35	2.56	2.71	2.87	3.00	3.17	3.49	3.75	4.03	4.48	50	50
	52	1.54	1.74	1.93	2.06	2.18	2.31	2.45	2.60	2.7	2.90	3.18	3.46	3.78	4.12	52	52
	54	1.40	1.58	1.77	1.87	1.97	2.08	2.21	2.34	2.48	2.63	2.81	3.05	3.37	3.77	54	54
	56	1.30	1.44	1.61	1.70	1.79	1.89	1.99	2.10	2.22	2.35	2.50	2.72	3.00	3.36	56	56
	58	1.17	1.32	1.48	1.56	1.64	1.72	1.84	1.90	2.00	2.11	2.24	2.39	2.59	2.87	58	58
	60	1.03	1.17	1.32	1.40	1.48	1.56	1.65	1.74	1.84	1.95	2.07	2.20	2.35	2.57	60	60
Age of the Wife.	62	0.91	1.03	1.16	1.23	1.30	1.37	1.45	1.54	1.63	1.73	1.85	1.99	2.17	2.38	62	62
	64	0.82	0.92	1.03	1.09	1.16	1.23	1.30	1.37	1.44	1.51	1.61	1.75	1.93	2.15	64	64
	66	0.74	0.82	0.92	0.97	1.02	1.08	1.13	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.47	1.63	1.85	66	66
	68	0.65	0.73	0.82	0.86	0.91	0.96	1.01	1.06	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.36	1.54	68	68
	70	0.51	0.62	0.70	0.74	0.78	0.83	0.87	0.92	0.97	1.02	1.07	1.12	1.17	1.27	70	70
	72	0.44	0.50	0.57	0.61	0.65	0.69	0.73	0.77	0.81	0.85	0.90	0.96	1.03	1.11	72	72
	74	0.38	0.43	0.49	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.68	0.71	0.75	0.86	0.89	0.98	74	74
	76	0.35	0.38	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.51	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.60	0.63	0.67	0.73	0.82	76	76
	78	0.30	0.34	0.38	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.60	0.68	78	78
	80	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.55	80	80
	82	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.45	0.47	82	82
	84	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.37	0.40	0.42	84	84
	86	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.36	86	86
	88	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.30	88	88
	90	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.25	90	90
	22	26	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52			
		Age of the Husband.															

Age of the Wife.

*Woman, in an Estate worth \$100, provided she survives her Husband.**

Age of the Husband.

Age of the Wife.	Age of the Husband.															Age of the Wife.
	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	80	84		
16	9.93	10.69	11.62	12.48	13.20	13.86	14.67	15.63	16.62	17.74	18.53	19.27	20.78	22.10	16	Age of the Wife.
18	9.71	10.51	11.40	12.24	12.96	13.63	14.45	15.39	16.41	17.51	18.31	19.03	20.48	21.86	18	
20	9.49	10.30	11.18	12.03	12.72	13.40	14.22	15.15	16.18	17.26	18.08	18.78	20.18	21.62	20	
22	9.27	10.09	10.95	11.80	12.48	13.17	13.98	14.90	15.93	16.99	17.85	18.56	19.87	21.34	22	
24	9.05	9.86	10.71	11.56	12.23	12.94	13.73	14.63	15.66	16.74	17.60	18.25	19.57	21.05	24	
26	8.83	9.62	10.47	11.30	11.97	12.69	13.46	14.35	15.37	16.46	17.34	17.96	19.26	20.77	26	
28	8.60	9.37	10.22	11.03	11.70	12.42	13.18	14.05	15.06	16.15	17.06	17.66	18.96	20.47	28	
30	8.35	9.11	9.96	10.75	11.42	12.13	12.88	13.74	14.74	15.82	16.75	17.34	18.65	20.14	30	
32	8.08	8.84	9.69	10.46	11.13	11.82	12.57	13.42	14.41	15.48	16.40	17.00	18.32	19.78	32	
34	7.80	8.56	9.40	10.15	10.82	11.50	12.25	13.09	14.07	15.12	16.01	16.65	17.96	19.39	34	
36	7.51	8.26	9.08	9.82	10.49	11.16	11.92	12.75	13.71	14.74	15.62	16.28	17.57	19.00	36	
38	7.21	7.95	8.75	9.48	10.13	10.80	11.57	12.39	13.33	14.34	15.22	15.89	17.15	18.59	38	
40	6.89	7.62	8.41	9.13	9.76	10.42	11.19	12.00	12.93	13.93	14.80	15.47	16.72	18.16	40	
42	6.56	7.27	8.04	8.76	9.37	10.02	10.78	11.58	12.50	13.52	14.37	15.03	16.26	17.70	42	
44	6.21	6.91	7.65	8.37	8.96	9.60	10.34	11.13	12.04	13.08	13.92	14.56	15.76	17.22	44	
46	5.84	6.53	7.25	7.95	8.52	9.15	9.87	10.65	11.54	12.59	13.52	14.06	15.22	16.70	46	
48	5.45	6.10	6.84	7.49	8.04	8.66	9.37	10.15	11.00	12.03	12.72	13.50	14.65	16.10	48	
50	5.05	5.64	6.17	7.01	7.52	8.12	8.83	9.61	10.43	11.39	11.90	12.87	14.05	15.41	50	
52	4.63	5.22	5.56	6.22	6.97	7.54	8.24	9.02	9.82	10.68	11.27	12.16	13.32	14.63	52	
54	4.21	4.78	5.18	5.72	6.30	6.92	7.59	8.37	9.18	9.97	10.72	11.37	12.81	13.77	54	
56	3.80	4.30	4.81	5.33	5.85	6.37	6.89	7.68	8.48	9.26	9.62	10.50	12.01	13.12	56	
58	3.27	3.79	4.39	4.96	5.50	6.00	6.46	6.89	7.77	8.56	8.64	9.37	10.90	12.06	58	
60	2.89	3.31	3.83	4.41	4.95	5.47	5.98	6.48	6.98	7.85	8.08	8.69	9.99	11.23	60	
62	2.64	2.97	3.36	3.82	4.33	4.87	5.43	6.00	6.57	7.15	7.72	8.28	9.36	10.37	62	
64	2.41	2.70	3.03	3.39	3.78	4.22	4.71	5.25	5.84	6.47	7.14	7.76	8.84	9.70	64	
66	2.12	2.43	2.74	3.06	3.39	3.74	4.12	4.55	5.04	5.60	6.22	6.88	8.05	9.02	66	
68	1.79	2.09	2.44	2.77	3.07	3.38	3.69	4.02	4.39	4.82	5.32	5.89	7.08	8.08	68	
70	1.43	1.67	1.98	2.36	2.70	3.01	3.32	3.65	3.94	4.27	4.65	5.09	6.15	7.12	70	
72	1.22	1.36	1.57	1.85	2.17	2.50	2.84	3.18	3.53	3.88	4.24	4.61	5.38	6.23	72	
74	1.08	1.20	1.35	1.54	1.77	2.03	2.33	2.67	3.05	3.43	3.77	4.11	4.80	5.49	74	
76	0.94	1.09	1.25	1.42	1.59	1.76	1.94	2.16	2.43	2.76	3.15	3.60	4.35	5.03	76	
78	0.79	0.94	1.12	1.29	1.45	1.60	1.75	1.90	2.08	2.31	2.61	2.98	3.78	4.46	78	
80	0.64	0.77	0.94	1.10	1.26	1.41	1.56	1.71	1.87	2.06	2.28	2.54	3.20	3.85	80	
82	0.52	0.60	0.71	0.84	1.00	1.16	1.33	1.50	1.68	1.87	2.07	2.29	2.75	3.28	82	
84	0.45	0.50	0.58	0.68	0.79	0.90	1.03	1.18	1.36	1.57	1.81	2.04	2.45	2.80	84	
86	0.40	0.45	0.51	0.58	0.66	0.74	0.83	0.94	1.08	1.25	1.44	1.66	2.09	2.48	86	
88	0.35	0.41	0.48	0.55	0.62	0.69	0.76	0.83	0.92	1.04	1.20	1.39	1.79	2.17	88	
90	0.29	0.35	0.42	0.51	0.60	0.68	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.96	1.08	1.23	1.57	1.92	90	
	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	80	84		

Age of the Husband.

* By the Carlisle Tables.

THE WHITE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES, CLASSED
ACCORDING TO AGE.

TABLE I. This table exhibits the number of white persons in the United States, in classes, as given by the last census.

TABLE II. The object of this table is to show the number of white persons living, at every age, in the United States. It is deduced from Table I, by interpolation for every 10 years from 20 to 100. Below 20 years the numbers are irregular, and we have therefore used the total number from birth to 19 years, without reference to the four classes into which it is divided. This irregularity renders it impossible to form a satisfactory table for these years; but if the present method of enumeration be continued with more minuteness in the ages below 20 years, we shall probably acquire sufficient data to form more accurate Tables of Mortality for this country, than any now extant.

From this table the expectation of life might be ascertained, provided the number of inhabitants did not vary; but it has been found from the enumerations made within forty years, that there has been an annual increase of about three per cent. If we apply to the numbers in Table II, above 20 years, a correction for this increase, the expectation of life will be nearly as follows:

Age.	Exp.	Age.	Exp.
20	36.32	60	15.79
30	32.20	70	9.52
40	23.21	80	4.96
50	21.77	90	2.34

which numbers agree nearly with the tables by Dr. Wigglesworth.

TABLE I. *Containing the Number of White Persons of different Ages in the United States, according to the Census of 1830.*

Under	5	years of age		1,892,298
Of	5	and under	10	1,534,286
"	10	" "	15	1,310,751
"	15	" "	20	1,173,327
"	20	" "	30	1,868,564
"	30	" "	40	1,148,161
"	40	" "	50	724,795
"	50	" "	60	453,423
"	60	" "	70	265,776
"	70	" "	80	116,170
"	80	" "	90	33,517
"	90	" "	100	4,477
"	100	and upwards		508
				10,526,058

TABLE II. *Exhibiting the Number of White Persons living, at every Age, in the United States, deduced from the Census of 1830.*

Age.	No. of living persons.	Age.	No. of living persons.	Age.	No. of living persons.	Age.	No. of living persons.	Age.	No. of living persons.
0	431,597	20	227,744	40	87,073	60	33,661	80	4,593
1	368,820	21	217,843	41	83,609	61	31,860	81	4,189
2	342,495	22	208,304	42	80,232	62	30,151	82	3,918
3	325,995	23	198,988	43	76,904	63	28,530	83	3,650
4	319,185	24	190,033	44	73,708	64	26,956	84	3,424
5	310,815	25	181,305	45	70,557	65	25,470	85	3,198
6	303,795	26	172,934	46	67,543	66	24,121	86	2,973
7	297,675	27	164,833	47	64,574	67	22,861	87	2,749
8	292,410	28	157,047	48	61,692	68	21,645	88	2,524
9	287,865	29	149,533	49	58,903	69	20,521	89	2,299
10	283,410	30	142,334	50	56,161	70	19,168	90	1,523
11	279,090	31	135,405	51	53,551	71	17,594	91	1,013
12	274,815	32	128,788	52	50,986	72	15,793	92	674
13	270,495	33	122,443	53	48,555	73	13,857	93	448
14	266,130	34	116,459	54	46,170	74	12,014	94	298
15	261,720	35	110,834	55	43,877	75	10,258	95	198
16	257,265	36	105,387	56	41,625	76	8,682	96	132
17	251,910	37	100,259	57	39,511	77	7,333	97	88
18	245,160	38	95,398	58	37,486	78	6,208	98	59
19	237,015	39	90,854	59	35,506	79	5,263	99	44
Of 100 years and upwards									508
Total number									10,526,058

II. STATISTICAL VIEWS OF THE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

[The following article is a translation (for an English Journal) of a paper communicated by M. A. Moreau de Jonnés to the "Revue Encyclopédique," (Paris,) for July and August, 1833.]

In considering how limited and few the differences are which exist among the nations of Europe, either in their physical or moral condition, it appears at first sight that the laws to which the duration of human life are subjected, cannot experience any very great variations even in the most distant countries. It would be erroneous, however, to believe that it is so; for in the group of European nations who live under the same zone, and whose primitive features are gradually effaced by civilization, mortality experiences as long a series of different terms as in regions inhabited by different races of men, and situated in climates the most opposite to each other.

The causes which affect the movements of the population in Europe, have even a more powerful influence on mortality than on reproduction or births. The greatest is nearly twice as great as the least fecundity; whilst, in many districts, the annual amount of deaths is

generally three times as great as that to which it is limited in some others, in proportion to the whole population.

In truth, the most accurate statistical returns which have been drawn up, prove that mortality is reduced in various countries to such a point, that it does not exceed one death in 59 inhabitants; whereas in many others, it increases annually to one twenty-second part of the population, and in a still greater ratio in times of distress.

On searching in official documents for the number of deaths for several of the latter years in the principal European states, it is found that the difference of their mortality compared with their population is as follows:—

TABLE of the Proportion of Deaths to the Population, and of the Annual Mortality in each Million of Inhabitants in the principal States of Europe.

Countries.	Periods or Epochs.	Average Number of Deaths.	Ratio of the average Population.	Annual Mortality in each Million of Inhabitants.
Sweden and Norway,	1821 - 1825	79,000	1 in 47	21,300
Denmark, . . .	1819	33,800	1 45	22,400
European Russia,	1826	960,000	1 44	22,700
Kingdom of Poland,	1829	93,000	1 44	22,700
British Islands,	1818 - 1821	373,000	1 55	18,200
Netherlands, . .	1827 - 1828	163,900	1 38	26,500
Germany Proper,	1825 - 1828	290,000	1 45	22,400
Prussia, . . .	1821 - 1826	303,500	1 39	25,600
Austrian Empire, .	1828	675,000	1 40	25,000
France, . . .	1825 - 1827	808,200	1 39	25,600
Switzerland, . .	1827 - 1828	50,000	1 40	25,000
Portugal, . . .	1815 - 1819	92,000	1 40	25,000
Spain, . . .	1801 - 1826	307,000	1 40	25,000
Italy, . . .	1822 - 1828	660,000	1 30	33,300
Greece, . . .	1828	33,000	1 30	33,300
Turkey in Europe,	1828	334,800	1 30	33,300
Northern Europe,		2,972,100	1 44	22,700
Southern Europe,		2,284,200	1 36	27,800
<i>Total, . . .</i>		5,256,300	1 40	25,900

According to this table, and many others of a more detailed nature, there annually dies;—

1 inhabitant in 28 in the Roman States, and the ancient Venetian provinces; 1 in 30 in Italy in general, Greece, and Turkey; 1 in 39 in the Netherlands, France, and Prussia; 1 in 40 in Switzerland, the Austrian Empire, Portugal, and Spain; 1 in 44 in European Russia, and Poland; 1 in 45 in Germany, Denmark, and Sweden; 1 in 48 in Norway; 1 in 53 in Iceland; 1 in 58 in England; 1 in 59 in Scotland and Ireland.

These numbers present the following results: —

The smallest chances of life and its shortest duration are not, as one might believe, amongst the effects of the rigorous climate of Norway, or the marshy soil of Ireland; but it is in the beautiful climate of Italy that life is reduced to its minimum extent. On the contrary, it is among the icy rocks of Iceland, in the midst of the eternal fogs of Scotland, where man attains his greatest age.

Of all the European States, the British isles are, in this respect, the most favored; of each million of inhabitants, they lose only 18,200, whilst the mortality is almost double in the countries washed by the Mediterranean.

Next to these, life is most certain in Norway and Sweden. *Cæteris paribus*, three people die in the south of Europe, whilst two only and hardly that, die in ancient Scandinavia. Denmark and Germany enjoy similar advantages.

Russia and Poland, where nature and fortune have not been lavish of the necessities of life, enjoy, however, an astonishing longevity. The population, comprising a mass of nearly sixty millions, spin out their existence almost one half longer than that which is enjoyed by the inhabitants of Italy, and exactly twice the length of time which any one can expect to live in the capital of Austria.

The average time of life which cuts off only one in 40 annually, is to be found in the Cantons of Switzerland, and Austrian Provinces, and in the Spanish Peninsula, in consequence of the sun and the dryness of the air.

France, the Netherlands, and Prussia, nearly reach the same term, and will soon get beyond it, unless war or some other scourge arrests the progress of their social improvement.

In the rest of Europe, the mortality amounts to one-thirtieth of the population, and is frequently increased by accidental causes, which have for a long time endangered the prosperity of the shores of the Mediterranean.

On the whole, we reckon, one year with another, 5,256,000 deaths in 210,000,000 people, by a mortality of one-fortieth part, which is unequally distributed among the northern and southern states. The former have only one death in 44, the latter, one in 36 persons. Of one million of inhabitants in districts situated in the north of France, 22,700 die; 27,000 die in those which lie towards the south. This is a difference of more than 5000 deaths, equivalent to a two-hundredth part of the population.

If we carefully examine these numbers and those of the tables of details from which they are extracted, we shall discover that two great causes, which predominate over all the others, determine the ratio of mortality to the population, or, in other words, regulate the number of

the chances of human life. These are the influence of climate and civilization.

The climate is peculiarly favorable to the prolongation of human life when it is cold or even rigorous, or when the humidity in the environs of the sea is combined with a low temperature.

The smallest mortality in Europe occurs in maritime countries which are in the vicinity of the polar circle, such as Sweden, Norway, and Iceland. This is also the case in countries where, as in Russia, the influence of climate is not aided by civilization, and of itself is sufficient to assure long life to mankind.

Countries where the heat is moderate, are not, as might be supposed, among those which possess the advantage of a small mortality; to obtain it, they must acquire the benefits of a high state of social improvement.

The southern countries, the mild climate of which seems to be so favorable to the human race, are, on the contrary, regions where life is exposed to the greatest dangers. In the smiling plains of Italy the chance of dying is one-half greater, than in cold and foggy Scotland; and under the beautiful skies of Greece, the certainty of life is one-half less than among the ices of Iceland.

The places of the torrid zone, the mortality of which has been calculated, show the pernicious influence which is exercised over the existence of mankind by a high temperature.

Latitude.	Decrease of Inhabitants.	
6° 10' Batavia,	1 in 26½	Barrow.
10° 10' Trinidad,	1 27	Official documents.
13° 54' St. Lucia,	1 27	Pugnet.
14° 44' Martinique,	1 23	M. de J.
15° 59' Guadaloupe,	1 27	M. de J.
18° 56' Bombay,	1 20	Transactions Acad.
23° 11' Havannah,	1 33	Humboldt.

The resistance of the vital principle in the tropics, differs according to the races of men; and its duration in some places is, for the one, double or triple that for the others. The following are examples of this variation:—

Batavia, in 1805 — Europeans, 1 in 11 individuals; Slaves, 1 in 13; Chinese, 1 in 29; Javanese, 1 in 46. Bombay, in 1815 — Europeans, 1 in 18½; Mussulmans, 1 in 17½; Parsees, 1 in 24. Guadaloupe, 1816 to 1824 — Whites, 1 in 23½; Freedmen, 1 in 35. Martinique, in 1815 — Whites, 1 in 24; Freedmen, 1 in 33. Grenada, 1811 — Slaves, 1 in 22. St. Lucia, in 1802 — Slaves, 1 in 20.

We may compare this immense mortality in the torrid zone, with that which occurs in Madeira, the only colonial establishment in the temperate zone. Heberden has calculated that the deaths in that island were in the proportion of 1 to 49.89, of the whole population.

The effects that the different degrees of perfection of the social economy exert on mortality, are not less extensive than those, the cause of which is to be found in the influence of the climate.

The influence of the progress of civilization is discovered by comparing the ratio of the deaths to the population of the same country at epochs, the intervals between which have been marked by social improvements. The following series of universal terms presents an instructive comparison : —

The number of deaths compared with that of the inhabitants, was, in

Sweden, . . .	1754 - 1763,	1 in 34,	1821 - 1825,	1 in 45
Denmark, . . .	1751 - 1756,	1 32,	1819,	1 45
Germany, . . .	1788,	1 32,	1825,	1 45
Prussia, . . .	1717,	1 30,	1821 - 1826,	1 39
Wurtemberg, . . .	1749 - 1754,	1 32,	1825,	1 45
Austria, . . .	1822,	1 40,	1828 - 1830,	1 43
Holland, . . .	1800,	1 26,	1824,	1 40
England, . . .	1690,	1 33,	1821,	1 58
Great Britain, . . .	1785 - 1789,	1 43,	1800 - 1804,	1 47
France, . . .	1776,	1 25½,	1825 - 1827,	1 39½
Canton of Vaud, . . .	1756 - 1766,	1 35,	1824,	1 47
Lombardy, . . .	1769 - 1774,	1 27½,	1827 - 1828,	1 31
Roman States, . . .	1767,	1 21½,	1829,	1 28
Scotland, . . .	1801,	1 44,	1821,	1 59

Thus the mortality has diminished : —

In Sweden, nearly one-third in 61 years ; in Denmark, two-fifths in 66 years ; in Germany, two-fifths in 37 years ; in Prussia, one-third in 106 years ; in Wurtemberg, two-fifths in 73 years ; in Austria, one-thirteenth in 7 years ; in Holland, one-half in twenty-four years ; in England, four-fifths in 131 years ; in Great Britain, one-eleventh in 16 years ; in France, one-half in 50 years ; in Canton of Vaud, one-third in 64 years ; in Lombardy, one-seventh in 56 years ; Roman States, one-third in 62 years.

For thirty years, the mortality has been stationary in Russia and Norway ; it has increased in the kingdom of Naples.

On the whole, there has been, for 80 years, a mortality of 1 individual in 36 throughout Europe, according to Süssmilch ; our calculations do not exceed 1 to 40, according to the average of later years. On the continent of Europe there has, therefore, been a diminution of one-ninth in the mortality of the aggregate of the people, if we can rely on the German writer on statistics. We are, however, inclined to think, that, during his time, the mortality generally was less than one-thirtieth of the population, which supposes that it is more than one-third less at present in proportion to the augmentation of its population.

This gradual diminution of mortality arises from the same causes in the principal towns of Europe. The number of deaths compared with that of the inhabitants, at distant epochs, gives the following proportions : —

Paris,	in 1650, 1 in 25 inhab. ;	in 1829, 1 in 32
London,	1690, 1 24	1828, 1 55
Berlin,	1755, 1 23	1827, 1 34
Geneva,	1560, 1 18	1821, 1 43
Vienna,	1750, 1 20	1829, 1 25
Rome,	in 1762 - 1771, 1 21	1828, 1 31
Amsterdam,	in 1761 - 1770, 1 25	1828, 1 29
Cambridge,	1811, 1 41	1821, 1 58
Norfolk,	1811, 1 50	1821, 1 59
Manchester,	1757, 1 25	1821, 1 58
Birmingham,	1811, 1 30½	1821, 1 43
Liverpool,	1773, 1 27	1821, 1 41
Portsmouth,	1800, 1 23	1811, 1 33
St. Petersburg,	1768, 1 23	1828, 1 48
Stockholm,	in 1758 - 1763, 1 19	1827, 1 26

The annual mortality has also diminished in Paris more than one-third in 80 years ; in London more than one-half in 178 years ; in Berlin, one-fifth, or nearly one-fourth, in 72 years ; in Geneva, three-fifths in 261 years ; in Vienna, one-fourth in 80 years ; in Rome, one-half in 63 years ; in Amsterdam, one-sixth in 64 years ; in Cambridge, two-fifths in 10 years ; in Norfolk, one-fifth in 10 years ; in Manchester, three-fifths in 64 years ; in Birmingham, nearly two-fifths in 10 years ; in Liverpool, one-half in 38 years ; in Portsmouth more than one-third in 11 years ; in St. Petersburg, nearly two-thirds in 40 years ; in Stockholm, more than one-third in 67 years.

The causes of the greatest mortality in European countries and cities are chiefly, —

The marshy humidity of the air, especially in hot countries, the effects of privation on the lower classes of society ; the scarcity of the means of subsistence, or at least, their rise in price as compared with the wages of labor ; pestilential diseases ; unfavorable seasons, especially abrupt changes in the temperature ; the closeness, dirtiness, and unhealthiness of private houses, prisons, infirmaries, and hospitals ; the excessive use of spirituous liquors, and indulgence in drunkenness ; unwholesome or unremitting labor, especially in childhood and youth ; lastly, war, but less in consequence of battles than forced marches, and frequently the male-administration of armies.

The causes of the diminution of mortality where civilization is progressive, are, —

The draining of marshes, and the embanking of streams and rivers ; the favorable division of public wealth, which affords each individual labor and subsistence ; the abundance and good quality of the food of the people, the attention bestowed on children from birth, and continued in schools, and manufactories, and public establishments ; vaccination, and sanitary arrangements, which prevent the importation or development of contagious diseases ; the low price of the productions of industry, allowing the less affluent classes to enjoy those habits of cleanliness which were equally unknown and beyond their reach, and

furnishing them with the means of escaping the intemperateness of the season; lastly, the successful measures adopted for diminishing the insalubrity of towns, and especially of colleges, theatres, hospitals, prisons, churches, and other public establishments, which, in many places, are still without the means of ventilation, heating, and cleaning.

The results of such ameliorations may be appreciated in a convincing manner, by inquiring what has been their influence on mortality during the last century in the three European countries where their progress has been most obvious. If we collect England, Germany, and France, in one group, we find that the average term of mortality which, in that great and populous region, was formerly 1 in 30 people annually, is not, at present, more than 1 in 38. This difference reduces the number of deaths throughout these countries from 1,900,000, to less than 1,200,000 persons; and 700,000 lives, or 1 in 83 annually, owe their preservation to the social ameliorations effected in the three countries of western Europe, whose efforts to obtain this object have been attended with the greatest success.

The life of man is thus not only embellished in its course by the advancement of civilization, but is even extended by it, and rendered less doubtful. The effects of the amelioration of the social condition are to restrain and diminish, in proportion to the population, the annual number of births, and in a still greater degree that of deaths; on the contrary, a great number of births, equalled or even exceeded by that of deaths, is a characteristic sign of a state of barbarism. In the former case, as men in a mass reach the plenitude of their physical and social development, the population is strong, intelligent, and manly; whilst it remains in perpetual infancy where generations are swept off without being able to profit by the past, to bring social economy to perfection.

III. PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE periodical press, embracing Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews, devoted to religion, literature, arts, sciences, politics, intelligence, and amusements, comprises a species or form of literature unknown to the ancients, and constitutes a remarkable feature of the modern state of society; and it is one of the most momentous consequences of the art of printing. The volume of the American Almanac for 1834, contains a Table of "Periodical Literature throughout the World." This Table, though not altogether correct, affords an interesting general view of the manner in which this species of literature is distributed in different parts of the globe.

NEWSPAPERS.

Of all the forms or varieties of periodical publications, *Newspapers* are the most popular, the most widely diffused, and the most extensively read. They disseminate information throughout all classes; affect society in all its relations; and exert an amazing influence in forming and giving effect to public opinion in all civilized countries. They are a most powerful political engine: they have changed all the relations of government, and have rendered the course of the statesman very different, and, with most nations, much more difficult in present than in former times.

Newspapers, in their legitimate use, may be ranked among the great benefactors of mankind, — the friends of religion, liberty, knowledge, and order, — the patrons of every improvement, comfort, and embellishment of life, — sources of daily useful information and of innocent amusement; but in the abuse of their mighty power, they become instruments of tyranny and oppression, of irreligion and vice, and of public and private animosity and degradation.

The European countries in which newspapers most abound, are Great Britain, France, Netherlands, and the several German States. In most of the other countries in Europe, the newspaper press has comparatively but little power, and is under such restrictions, that a free discussion of political subjects is not practised. In Germany, also, the press is under great restriction with respect to political discussion; but in France, and more especially in Great Britain, it enjoys great freedom, — a freedom which often degenerates into licentiousness and abuse. The newspapers published on the continent of Europe are mostly of small size, and generally contain but few advertisements. The principal English newspapers are of much larger size, and abound much more in advertisements; although advertising in England is subjected to a heavy tax.

But there is no country in the world which so much abounds in newspapers as the United States, nor is there any other in which advertising in them is so much practised. The reasons of this are, that in this country the press is free, and newspapers are not subjected to any stamp duty, nor advertising to any tax; that education, property, and the rights of freemen are more widely diffused than in any European country; newspapers, therefore, are cheap, the demand for them is great, and the habit of reading them almost universal. They are, however, far from being so well conducted as could be wished. Their number is too great, and the circulation of each, for the most part, too limited to enable the publishers of them to sustain the expense necessary for conducting them with sufficient ability. And besides, many of them are established and patronized more for the purpose of supporting

a party, than for diffusing useful information ; and such are rather vehicles of political animosity, than of wholesome instruction.

The manner in which the newspaper press has acquired its present influence has been very gradual ; and during the last half century it has been rapidly extending. With respect to the origin of newspapers, there has been some diversity of opinion among antiquaries. The *Diurna* or *Acta Diurna* of the Latin writers has sometimes been translated “ newspapers ” ; but these documents were wholly unlike the modern publications so called. The origin of newspapers is most commonly referred to Venice ; and the first Venetian Gazette is said to have been produced in 1536 ; but it was for a series of years only a MS. notice, as that jealous government did not permit the circulation of *printed* news ; and 30 volumes of these gazettes, from their commencement, are said now to be found in the Magliabecchian Library. — The term *Gazette* is commonly supposed to have been derived from a small Venetian copper coin, *gazetta*, which was the price of the paper. Cotgrave in his Dictionary, first published in 1616, thus defines *gazette* ; “ A Bill of News, or a short relation of general occurrences of the times, forged commonly at Venice, and thence dispersed, every month, into most parts of Christendom.”

The first *printed* newspaper, according to Chalmers, appeared in England in 1583, when the wise policy of Burleigh took pains to prevent the circulation of false reports at the formidable period during which the British Channel was swept by the Spanish Armada. It was entitled, “ The English Mercurie, published by authority, imprinted at London by Christopher Barker, her Highnesse’s printer, 1588.” The earliest of these newspapers now known to be in existence, is No. 50, which is preserved in the British Museum, and bears the date of July 26, 1588. These papers, which were in the shape of a pamphlet, were not published at regular periods ; and they were discontinued after the danger that gave them birth had passed away.

The first *weekly* newspaper appeared in London, in 1621, under the title of “ The Courant or Weekly Newes from Foreign Parts,” printed by Nathaniel Butter. The earliest French newspaper appeared in 1631, published by Theophrast Renaudot, a physician, who obtained from Cardinal Richelieu a patent for a weekly Paris Gazette.

The period of the civil wars in England was fruitful in occasional Newspapers or Mercuries, which were, however, more in the character of pamphlets, than of modern newspapers. In 1663, “ The Intelligencer ” and “ The Newes ” (the one published on Mondays, the other on Tuesdays,) were undertaken by Roger L’Estrange, a person afterwards knighted, and better known as Sir Roger, and noted as the licenser and publicly accredited persecutor of the liberty of the press.

The following statement is from Rees's Cyclopædia. "The *first Gazette* in England was published at Oxford, the court being there, in a folio sheet, November 7, 1665. On the removal of the court to London, the title was changed to the '*London Gazette*.'" The statement in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* is varied as follows:—"The first English Gazette was published at Oxford, during the residence of the court there on account of the plague, November, 1665. They appeared on Tuesdays and Fridays, and continued 23 numbers, the last bearing date of Thursday, February, 1, 1665 (1665-6), after which they were published at London." This was a paper published by the authority of the government; and it appears to have been the first in England to which the term *gazette* was applied; but the titles of no less than 344 vehicles of intelligence are given by Nichols, (see "*Literary Anecdotes*," Vol. IV.), which preceded this date, or which were published between the years 1588 and 1665. Most of them, however, were of very short duration, and of some of them a single number only was published.

So late as 1709, there was but one *daily* newspaper published in London;—this was the "*Daily Courant*": at the same time 17 others appeared in that metropolis three times a week, and one twice a week. In 1712, a stamp duty was imposed on English newspapers.—In 1724, there were published in London 3 daily newspapers, 6 weekly, 7 three times a week, 1 twice a week, and 3 half-penny posts three times a week. The annual sale of newspapers, in England, was computed, in 1753, at 7,411,757 copies; in 1790, at 14,035,639; in 1815, at 22,762,764, and in 1830, at 30,493,941.

The following statement exhibits the number of papers published in the British Islands in 1832.

England,	{	London, .	{	Daily	12	
			{	Three times a week	4	
			{	Twice a week	2	
		{	Country Papers, weekly	Weekly	37	
				twice a week (Canterbury, Guernsey, and Jersey)	177	
					3	
					— 235	
Ireland, .	{		{	Daily (all in Dublin)	5	
				{	Three times a week	11
				{	Twice a week	26
				{	Weekly	23
					— 65	
Scotland, .	{		{	Three times a week	4	
				{	Twice a week	11
				{	Weekly	24
					— 39	
Total in 1832,					339	

The total number in 1833 was 369.

From this statement it appears that, in 1832, there was no daily paper published in the British Islands, except in London and Dublin, and no paper published in any of the towns in *England Proper*, with the exception of London and Canterbury, oftener than once a week.

The number of newspapers published in London, in 1792, according to the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, was 42; in 1832, 52. "Since that date" [1792], says the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, "notwithstanding the enormous increase in circulation of the leading newspapers, and the more than commensurate improvement in every department connected with them, the number published in the capital has by no means increased in proportion. The reason is obvious; the circulation is monopolized by newspapers of established character, and the expense of competition, compared with the chances against success, is by far too great to be rashly hazarded. . . . The sale of the *Times*, the leading journal of London, exceeds 11,000 a day, and its profits have been computed at £30,000 a year. It has three editors, the highest salary of whom has been stated at £1,500 a year; 12 regular reporters, and 3 supernumeraries are employed by it at 5 guineas a week, 3 readers, 2 publishers, a cashier and 3 clerks, 50 compositors on an average, 12 attendants on the machinery, news collectors, foreign correspondents, and agents; — together about 100. The *Morning Herald* establishment is scarcely less expensive than that of the *Times*, and its latter circulation has amounted to between 9,000 and 10,000 daily. The lowest price of an advertisement is 7s., and, above ten lines, 1s. is charged for every three or four more. A column in the *Times* cannot be purchased for less than from 10 to 15 guineas." The stamp duty on English newspapers is 4d. each, and the common price of a London newspaper is 7d. sterling.

The publication of newspapers is adduced by Mr. Babbage as a remarkable instance of the application of machinery. "In the publication of our daily newspapers," he says, "it frequently happens that the debates in the House of Parliament are carried on to three or four o'clock in the morning, that is, to within a few hours of the time of the publication of the newspaper. The speeches must be taken down by reporters, conveyed by them to the establishment of the newspaper, perhaps at the distance of one or two miles, transcribed by them in the office, set up by the compositor, the press corrected, and the papers printed off and distributed, before the public can read them. Some of these journals have a circulation of from 5,000 to 10,000 daily. The improvement of the printing machines has been so great, that 4,000 copies are now printed on one side in an hour.

"The establishment of the 'Times' newspaper is an example, on a large scale, of a manufactory in which the division of labor, both mental and bodily, is admirably illustrated, and in which also the effect of the domestic economy is well exemplified. It is scarcely imagined, by the

thousands who read that paper in various quarters of the globe, what a scene of organized activity the factory presents during the whole night, or what a quantity of talent and mechanical skill is put in action for their amusement and information. Nearly a hundred persons are employed in this establishment, and during the session of Parliament, at least twelve reporters are constantly attending in the House of Commons and Lords; each in his turn, after about an hour's work, retiring to translate into ordinary writing, the speech he has just heard and noted in short-hand.

"In the mean time 50 compositors are constantly at work, some of whom have already set up the beginning, whilst others are committing to type the yet undried manuscript of the continuation of a speech, whose middle portion is travelling to the office in the pocket of the hasty reporter, and whose eloquent conclusion is, perhaps, at that very moment, making the walls of St Stephen's vibrate with the applause of its hearers. These congregated types, as fast as they are composed, are passed in portions to other hands; till at last the scattered fragments of the debate, forming when united with the ordinary matter, eight and forty columns, reappear in regular order on the platform of the printing press.

"The hand of man is too slow for the demands of curiosity, but the power of steam comes to his assistance. Ink is rapidly supplied to the moving types, by the most perfect mechanism: — four attendants incessantly introduce the edges of large sheets of white paper to the junction of two great rollers, which seem to devour them with unsated appetite; other rollers convey them to the type already inked, and having brought them into rapid and successive contact, redeliver them to four other assistants, completely printed by the almost momentary touch. Thus, in one hour, 4,000 sheets of paper are printed on one side; and an impression of 12,000 copies from above 300,000 movable pieces of metal, is produced for the public in six hours."

"One of the things that strike me most," says Mr. Rush, in his 'Memoranda of a Residence at the Court of London,' "is the daily press. I live in the north of Portman Square, nearly three miles from the House of Commons. By nine in the morning, the newspapers are on my breakfast table, containing the debate of the preceding night. This is the case, though it may have lasted to one, two, or three in the morning. There is no disappointment; hardly a typographical error. The speeches on both sides are given with like care and fulness. The cost of a daily paper to a regular subscriber is about £10 a year; but subdivision comes in to make them cheap. They are circulated by agents at a penny an hour in London: when a few days old, they are sent to the provincial towns and through the country at reduced prices. In this manner, the parliamentary debates and proceedings, impartially and fully reported, go through the nation."

The *Gazette de France*, the first regular French newspaper, was established by Renaudot, in 1631, and was continued with few interruptions till 1827; when it ceased, and another paper assumed the name. Up to 1792, it forms a series of 163 volumes. Before the French Revolution of 1789, the French newspaper press was comparatively weak; and during the reign of Bonaparte, it was in a low state; yet during a great part of the last forty-five years, it has been exceedingly active and powerful; and many of the most distinguished French writers have been contributors to the different newspapers.

The *Moniteur*, which was commenced in 1789, has, since the year 1800, been the only official journal of the government. Two of the papers that have for a considerable time been the most ably conducted and widely circulated, are the *Constitutionnel* and the *Journal des Débats*. These papers treat of a great variety of topics, embracing not only news and politics, but also the sciences, literature, and the arts. The *Constitutionnel* has, for its different branches, 10 or 12 editors, and employs 8 or 10 presses day and night; and probably no other daily paper ever obtained so numerous a subscription. The circulation of the different papers is subject to great variation. The number of subscribers of several of the papers of Paris was stated in 1829, as follows:—

Le Constitutionnel	18,000 to 20,000	Le Courrier Français	4,500
Le Jour. des Débats	13,000 to 14,000	Le Journal du Commerce	3,500
La Gazette de France	7,000	Le Moniteur	2,500—4,000
La Quotidienne,	5,000	Le Messager des Chambres	2,500

View of the Newspapers published in France in 1832,

Daily Newspapers in Paris	34
Other Journals in Paris, besides the daily papers	136
Newspapers in France out of Paris	173:— of these,
30 were published once a week; 46 twice a week; 36 three times a week; 12 every other day; 1 four times a week; 1 five times a week; 9 six times a week; 10 daily; and 28 not stated how often.— In France, the daily newspapers are published <i>every</i> day, <i>Sunday</i> not excepted; but in England, as in the United States, the daily papers are not published on Sundays.	

The first newspaper printed in the British colonies in America, was published at Boston in 1704, entitled “The Boston News-Letter,” which was continued till 1774. This is supposed to have been the first newspaper published on this continent; though it is believed by some that gazettes were printed at an earlier date at Mexico. The “Boston Gazette,” the second American newspaper, made its appearance in 1719, and the same year, but one day later, “The American Weekly Mercury,” at Philadelphia. The first “New York Gazette,” was published

in the city of New York in 1725; the first newspaper in the Carolinas, at Charleston, in 1731-2; the first "Rhode Island Gazette," in Newport, in 1732; and the first "Virginia Gazette," at Williamsburg, in 1736.

In 1775, there were published in the colonies (now the United States) 37 newspapers; in 1810, the number in the United States was 358; and in 1823, 802; since which it has greatly increased. A more particular account of the newspapers published in this country, will be found under the notices of the Individual States.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

The periodical journals, usually styled Magazines and Reviews, form a conspicuous portion of modern literature, and engage the attention of almost all men of science and literature. Though less popular, less widely diffused, and treating less of politics and matters of temporary interest, than newspapers, they admit of more grave and elaborate discussions on all subjects of intellectual inquiry, and have great influence among the better educated classes, in forming the taste and directing opinion, with respect to religion, literature, science, and the arts. The countries in which these journals most abound are Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Italy, and the United States.

The first publication of the character of a *review* was the "*Journal des Savants*," established at Paris, in 1665, by Denis de Sallo. It was at first published weekly, and contained analyses and critiques of new works, which were so severe as to give much offence. De Sallo died in 1669, and the journal was afterwards edited by Gallois, De la Roque, and Cousin. From 1715 to 1792, it was conducted by a society of learned men, and appeared in monthly numbers; and the collection from 1665 to 1792 forms 111 volumes 4to. In 1792, it was discontinued; but in 1816, it was revived, and has had a number of eminent men among its contributors, as De Sacy, Langlès, Rémusat, Biot, Cuvier, &c. Numerous other literary and scientific journals have been established at Paris within a few years.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*, which first appeared in 1731, and the *Monthly Review*, in 1749, were the first works of the kind published in London, that obtained any great degree of permanency or celebrity. Of the journals which preceded the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the following are enumerated by Nichols; viz. "Weekly Memorials, or an Account of Books lately set forth," 1688-9; "Memoirs of Literature," 8 vols., 8vo, 1722; "New Memoirs of Literature," 6 vols., 1725 to 1727; "Present State of the Republic of Letters," 18 vols., 1728 to 1736; "Historia Literaria," 4 vols., 1730 to 1732.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* was established in 1731, by Edward Cave, the first editor, who died in 1754, leaving the work in the hands of his

associate, David Henry, who received as coadjutor John Nichols, in 1778, and died in 1792, having been connected with the management of the magazine more than fifty years. Mr. Nichols, who was an eminent antiquary, and author of "Literary Anecdotes," 9 vols., died in 1827, having been joint or sole editor nearly half a century. These editors were all printers by profession; and the appellation assumed and retained by the conductor of the work from its commencement to the present time, is Sylvanus Urban. This magazine is celebrated for the early connection of Dr. Johnson with the first editor, and in a notice of the life of Cave, revised in 1781, Dr. Johnson says of this magazine, that its "scheme is known wherever the English language is spoken, — that it is one of the most successful and lucrative pamphlets which literary history has upon record." A new series of this work was begun January, 1834; the first series having been completed in 103 volumes.

The *Monthly Review*, the earliest regular work of the kind in England, was established in 1749, by Ralph Griffiths, LL. D., who continued to conduct it 54 years, assisted by his son in the latter years of his life. This work, which is still continued, has had many able contributors. In its principles it has been somewhat variable; but it may be generally characterized as liberal in politics, and latitudinarian in theology. The First Series, from 1749 to 1789 inclusive, comprises 81 volumes; Second Series, ending in 1825, 108 volumes.

The *Critical Review* [London] was established in 1756, by Archibald Hamilton, with the assistance of Dr. Smollett and other friends. From 1764 to 1785, the Rev. Joseph Robertson was a liberal contributor, having furnished upwards of 2,620 articles. This work was discontinued several years since. First Series, from 1756 to 1790, inclusive, 70 volumes; 2d Series, from 1791 to 1803, inclusive, 39 volumes; 3d Series, from 1804 to 1811, inclusive, 24 volumes; 4th Series, from 1812 to 1814, inclusive, 6 volumes. A 5th Series was begun in 1815.

The *British Critic* [London] was established in 1793; and its first editors were the Rev. Messrs. Robert Nares and William Beloe; the latter of whom died in 1817; and the former in 1829, having retained his connection with the work till the completion of the 42d volume. It was at first published in monthly numbers; but since 1827, it has appeared quarterly, under the title of "The British Critic and Theological Review." It is conducted by the members of the ecclesiastical establishment; and it maintains tory and high church principles.

The establishment of the *Edinburgh Review*, in 1802, formed an era in periodical criticism; as this work from its commencement took a wider range and assumed a higher tone, both in literature and politics, than any preceding publication of the kind. It has uniformly been a strenuous assertor of whig or reforming principles. Its editors have been the

Rev. Sydney Smith (the first year), Francis Jeffrey, and (now) Macvey Napier. Among its principal writers, besides Sydney Smith and Jeffrey, are the distinguished names of Playfair, Dugald Stewart, Mackintosh, Brown, Leslie, Brougham, and Macaulay. This work soon gained a wide circulation; and at one time, upwards of 20,000 copies were published; but in 1832, the number was somewhat less than 9,000. This Review has been regularly republished at Boston since 1820. The preceding volumes were reprinted at New York.

The *Quarterly Review* [London] was established in 1809, and, as early as 1812, it is said to have obtained a circulation little short of 6,000 copies. It may be regarded as a rival publication to the *Edinburgh Review*, maintaining, in a manner equally uncompromising, opposite or high tory principles. It was edited from its commencement till 1825 by William Gifford; then by H. N. Coleridge; and now by J. G. Lockhart. Among its writers are numbered Sir Walter Scott, Southey, and Croker. It has had many able and learned contributors, some of whom are understood to have been connected with the government. This Review has been regularly republished at Boston since 1820. The preceding volumes were reprinted at New York; and, of all foreign journals of any reputation, it is the most hostile in its general tone to this country.

The *Eclectic Review* [London], a monthly journal, was commenced in 1805. It is conducted by Protestant Dissenters, and maintains evangelical principles in religion, and liberal or reforming principles in politics. It has had many able contributors, among whom are numbered Adam Clarke, Robert Hall, and John Foster — Present editor, Josiah Conder. — First Series, from 1805 to 1813, inclusive, 10 volumes; 2d Series, from 1814 to 1823, inclusive, 30 volumes. The 3d Series was begun in 1829.

The *Christian Observer* [London], a monthly journal, conducted by members of the established church, was commenced in 1802, and maintains what are commonly styled evangelical principles. It has had a number of able contributors. The first editor, Zachary Macaulay; the present, the Rev. Samuel Charles Wilks. — Most of the volumes of this work have been republished in this country.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, a monthly journal, was commenced in 1817. It is edited by Professor John Wilson, and maintains high tory politics. The number of copies published, in 1832, was stated at upwards of 9,000. An American edition of this work was commenced at New Haven in 1833.

The *Westminster Review*, established, in 1824, by the disciples of Jeremy Bentham, is a strenuous advocate for radical reform in church, state, and legislation. Editor, John Bowring, LL. D. — An American edition of this Review was begun at New Haven in 1833.

The *Foreign Quarterly Review* [London], established in 1827, is devoted to foreign literature; and is conducted with ability. An American edition of this Review was commenced at Philadelphia in 1833.

Besides the preceding journals there are many others published in Great Britain, chiefly in London and Edinburgh, and are conducted with more or less ability.

Before the American Revolution various attempts were made to establish religious and literary journals in several places in this country, particularly Boston, New York, and Philadelphia; but no one of them obtained a liberal support or had a long duration. Since the Revolution, and more especially since the commencement of the present century, enterprises of this nature have been greatly multiplied. Several of the religious denominations have supported journals which have had a pretty wide circulation; and there have also appeared a number of literary, scientific, and miscellaneous journals that have been respectably supported; but it is with them as with newspapers, they are too numerous to admit of their severally commanding so extensive a patronage as is requisite in order to place them on the most advantageous footing.

Among the most respectable literary and scientific American journals, may be mentioned the "Port Folio," established at Philadelphia, by Joseph Dennie, in 1801, (discontinued a few years since); "The North American Review," established at Boston in 1815, by William Tudor, the first editor; "The American Journal of Science," established at New Haven, by Benjamin Silliman, in 1817; and "The American Quarterly Review," established at Philadelphia, in 1827; and edited by Robert Walsh. — For a more particular account of the literary and religious journals in this country, see the notices of the Individual States.

FOREIGN BANKS AND CURRENCY.

As this volume of the Almanac contains a particular account of the banking institutions of the United States, it is thought proper to give here a very brief notice of some of the most celebrated Foreign Banks, and also extracts on Currency and the Precious Metals, from Mr. Gallatin's treatise, entitled "Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the United States."

Banks are places of deposit for money; and are commercial institutions, which by affording credit and issuing notes, as the representative of money, enable merchants, with greater facility, to buy and sell commodities at home and abroad.

The BANK OF VENICE, the earliest institution of the kind, was established about the middle of the 12th century, in the time of the Crusades; for two centuries and a half it was unrivalled; and it has served

as a model to succeeding establishments. This bank was a board for deposit, credit, and interest; it had a capital of 5,000,000 ducats (\$4,800,000), for which the republic of Venice was the security; and it continued in operation till the dissolution of the republic, in 1798.

The BANK OF GENOA, formerly of importance in the commercial world, was commenced in 1407.

The BANK OF AMSTERDAM was established in 1609, and owed its origin to the clipped and worn currency, which being of uncertain and fluctuating value, subjected the exchange to a corresponding fluctuation and uncertainty. It became a rich and prosperous institution; and, though the amount of its capital was never exactly ascertained, it was supposed to retain in its repositories more gold and silver than any other establishment of the kind in Europe. It is merely a bank of deposit and transfer; it neither makes loans nor circulates bills.

The BANK OF HAMBURG was established in 1619; and like that of Amsterdam, it is merely a bank of deposit and transfer.

The BANK OF ENGLAND, which is a bank of deposit, discount, and circulation, was chartered in 1694, during the reign of William and Mary, and the original capital subscribed by the proprietors was £1,200,000 sterling, which was lodged in the exchequer, at the rate of 8 per cent. interest. Its capital has been increased from time to time, and was, in 1710, £5,559,996; in 1742, £9,800,000; and in 1781, £11,642,000.

In 1781, the charter of the bank was extended to 1812; in 1800 the charter was renewed and continued to 1835, on condition of advancing to the public service £3,000,000 without interest, for six years, ending in 1806; and in 1833, the charter was again renewed for 21 years. See *American Almanac* for 1834, p. 330.

The circulation of the notes of this bank at several periods, was as follows: 1787, £8,638,570 or \$38,615,866.66; 1805, £18,397,830 or \$81,786,355.55; 1795, £13,539,160 or \$60,174,044.44; 1810, £21,000,000 or \$93,333,333.33.

This bank has been, ever since its establishment, closely connected with the government, to which its loans have increased with its capital. Besides being a creditor of the government to an immense amount (in 1817, £23,300,209), the institution is an important agent in the management of the public debt, and the collection of the revenue. The whole of which, amounting to £50,000,000 per annum, passes through the bank; in addition to this, in its character as a bank of deposit, discount, and circulation, it is a powerful auxiliary to commerce and industry.

A most important event in the history of this institution was the stopping of specie payment, in February, 1797. This was originally adopted as a temporary measure, and was annually renewed, nor was

specie payment renewed till the 1st of May, 1823, after a lapse of 26 years. — The circulation of this institution on the 1st of January, 1834, amounted to £27,912,000, its deposits to £11,737,000, and its bullion to £8,983,000.

"It is well known," says Mr. Gallatin, "that the Bank of England, three banks in Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland are the only chartered banking institutions in the United Kingdom. The capital of the Bank of England, amounting now to £14,000,000 sterling, has been loaned altogether to government, at an interest of 3 per cent., and is not to be reimbursed till the expiration of the charter [in 1835]. All the other banks of England, commonly called country banks, consist of private copartnerships, without any determined capital, the members of which are liable to the same responsibilities as any commercial houses. With the exception of Mr. Girard's Bank, all the banks established in the United States, are joint stock companies incorporated by law, with a fixed capital, to the extent of which only the stockholders are generally responsible. The business of all those banks consists in receiving money on deposit, in issuing bank notes, and in discounting notes of hand or bills of exchange. A portion of the capital is sometimes vested in public stocks; but this is not obligatory; and in this they differ essentially from the Bank of England. The capital of this institution being bound to government, and not depending on the solidity of the paper discounted, affords a stable guaranty to the holders of notes, and depositors."

The BANK OF FRANCE was established in 1804, at Paris, by the union of three private banking institutions, with a capital of 45,000,000 francs, and 45,000 shares, 1000 francs a share; to continue 15 years. In 1807, the capital was doubled, being then raised to 90,000,000 francs, and the charter extended to 40 years. In 1808, the bank was invested with the right of forming provincial branches, which have been established in some of the commercial towns of France. Like the Bank of England, it is a bank of deposit, discount, and circulation. It is strictly a public institution, as the government appoints the governor, and two deputy-governors; and these officers appoint the inferior officers of the institution. In 1828, the discounts amounted to 407,226,391 francs, yielding an interest of 2,519,492 francs. The greatest amount of bank notes out at any one time was 210,000,000 francs; and the amount of bullion and coin in the coffers of the bank, at the same time, was 240,000,000 francs.

The following remarks on *Currency and the Precious Metals* are extracted from a publication of Mr. Albert Gallatin, entitled "Considerations of the Currency and Banking System of the United States."

"It is well known, that the discovery of America was followed by a great and permanent change in the price of the precious metals, which

reduced it to one fourth of their previous relative value, as compared to all other commodities. This great revolution was due to a simultaneous vast increase of the supply and corresponding reduction in the cost of production of the metals.

“The total amount of gold and silver produced by the mines of America, to the year 1803, inclusively, and remaining there, or exported to Europe, has been estimated by Humboldt at about \$ 5,600,000,000 ; and the product of the years 1804 — 1830, may be estimated at \$ 750,000,000. If to this we add \$ 100,000,000, the nearly ascertained product to this time of the mines of Siberia, about \$ 450,000,000 for the African gold dust, and for the product of the mines of Europe (which yielded about \$ 3,000,000 a year in the beginning of this century) from the discovery of America to this day, and \$ 300,000,000 for the amount existing in Europe, prior to the discovery of America, we find a total, not widely differing from the fact, of \$ 7,200,000,000.

“It is much more difficult to ascertain the amount, which now remains in Europe and America together. The loss by friction and accidents might be estimated, and researches made respecting the total amount which has been exported to countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope ; but that which has been actually consumed in gilding, plated ware, and other manufactures of the same character, cannot be correctly ascertained. From the imperfect data within our reach, it may, we think, be affirmed, that the amount still existing in Europe and America, certainly exceeds \$ 4,000,000,000, and most probably falls short of \$ 5,000,000,000. Of the medium \$ 4,500,000,000, which we have assumed, it appears that from one quarter to two fifths is used as currency, and that the residue consists of plate, jewels, and other manufactured articles. It is known, that of the gross amount of \$ 7,200,000,000, about \$ 1,800,000,000, or one quarter of the whole in value, and one forty-eighth in weight, consisted of gold. Of the \$ 4,500,000,000, the presumed remaining amount in gold and silver, the proportion of gold is probably greater, on account of the exportation to India and China having been exclusively in silver, and of the greater care in preventing every possible waste in an article so valuable as gold.

“The total amount of currency in Europe and America may be estimated at from \$ 2,000,000,000 to \$ 2,300,000,000 ; three fourths of which consist of the precious metals, and the residue of bank notes and irredeemable paper money.

“The amount in weight or quantity of gold and silver, is now 15 times as great in Europe and America, as it was prior to the discovery of the latter country. But the \$ 300,000,000 previously existing, were then worth as much as \$ 1,200,000,000 at this time. The increase, so far as it consists only in amount, and has been caused by the reduced cost of production, is, with respect to currency, of no importance what-

ever. It is quite immaterial to the community, whether one ounce of silver will, on an average, purchase one or four thousand given measures or weights of any other commodity.

“As the regularity of the annual supply of the precious metals is not affected by the seasons, the changes in the amount of that supply, had, during the last two centuries, been gradual, and hardly sensible from year to year. That which has taken place within the last 20 years, has been greater than had been experienced, since the first great revolution caused by the discovery of America. The annual supply of the mines of America, Asia, and Europe, had reached its highest point, in the years 1803—1810, and amounted then to \$ 50,000,000, or to about 1½ per cent. of the whole quantity of precious metals then existing in Europe and America. The convulsions of the former Spanish colonies have, for the last 20 years, reduced the total annual supply to about \$ 27,000,000, or to about three fifths per cent. of the whole quantity now existing.

“The substitution of a paper currency for the precious metals, does not appear to be attended with any other substantial advantage than its cheapness; and the actual benefit may be calculated with tolerable accuracy. If in a country, which wants and does possess a metallic currency of \$ 70,000,000, a paper currency to the same amount should be substituted, the \$ 70,000,000 in gold and silver, being no longer wanted for that purpose, will be exported, and the returns may be converted into a productive capital, and add an equal amount to the wealth of the country. If the banking system founded on the principle of a paper currency, convertible at will into specie, should be adopted, and notes of a very low denomination be excluded, it will be found that the circulation would consist of about 60 millions in bank notes, and 10 millions in silver. But in that case the banks, in order to sustain specie payments, must, on an average, have in their vaults about 20 millions in specie. This is believed to be nearly the state of things at this time (1830) in the United States, if, according to common usage, we consider bank notes as constituting the whole of the paper currency. There have been, therefore, on that principle only, \$ 40,000,000 saved and added to the productive capital of the country. This, at the rate of 5 per cent. a year, may be considered as equal to an additional annual national profit of \$ 2,000,000. The substitution of bank notes for a metallic currency produces the same effect, as an addition of two millions a year, to the exports of the United States, or as a diminution of taxes to the same amount.”

V. STEAMBOAT EXPLOSIONS.

THE number and melancholy consequences of steamboat explosions in the navigable waters of the United States, have occasioned a good deal of solicitude throughout the country, and have excited the inquiry, whether measures may not be adopted that will be efficacious in preventing the occurrence of these disasters; and the subject has attracted the attention of Congress.

We here give short extracts from a Report made to Congress, May 18, 1832, by Mr. Wickliffe, from a "Select Committee upon the subject of the explosion of boilers in boats propelled by steam," and also a "List of Steamboat Explosions, with remarks thereon," by Mr. Redfield, of New York, agent of the Steamboat Navigation Company, which accompanied the Report. A considerable number of explosions have happened since the date of this Report. — Another Report on this subject was made to the Senate of the United States, by Mr. Southard, near the close of the last session of Congress.

"An inquiry into the causes which produce the explosion of steam-boilers, has engaged, for a series of years, the labors of many able and scientific men. The committee do not propose to pursue this subject by obtruding any opinions or speculations of their own. They will content themselves by stating, in brief, all the causes to which this effect of steam has been ascribed by practical and scientific investigators.

"1st. The faulty construction of boilers.

"2d. The defective material of which they have been composed.

"3d. Long use, by which the original strength of boilers has been weakened, and thereby rendered incapable of sustaining that pressure of steam for which they were originally constructed.

"4th. Carelessness and want of skill in the engineers.

"5th. An undue pressure of steam beyond the capacity of the strength of the boiler, no matter how perfect its construction or sound its material originally may have been.

"6th. From a deficiency in the supply of water, producing an overheated steam, and increasing the heat of the flues of the boiler, which, when brought into sudden contact with water, through the agency of the supply pump, in increased quantities, produces a quality in steam which often causes explosions the most dangerous and disastrous.

"No legislation is competent to annihilate these causes, or to prescribe and enforce the means of preventing their operation in all cases. Steam, with the mode of its application to machinery, is an agent which must be left to the control of intellect and practical science. It only belongs to legislation to excite, by rewards and punishments, that faith-

ful application of those engaged in its use, which will best guard against the dangers incident to negligence.

“The melancholy incidents which have occurred by the explosion of the boilers of many steamboats in the waters of the United States, and the shock which is universally felt on these occasions, had impressed the committee with an opinion, that the destruction of human life had been much greater than it turns out to be upon further and more minute investigation.

“The whole number of explosions in the United States is ascertained to be fifty-two; number of killed, 256; and number of wounded, 104.

“The committee propose to provide, by legislation, some safeguard against explosions produced by the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th causes stated above. Against the 4th and 5th causes, viz., carelessness and want of skill in the engineer; and an undue pressure of steam upon the boiler beyond its capacity; no adequate remedy, through the legislation of Congress, can be afforded. The remedy for this evil, if it belongs to legislation at all, must be furnished by the legislation of the several States. It would, in the opinion of the committee, be wiser, however, to leave it to be supplied by the interest and discreet judgment of the owners and masters of steamboats, which will always dictate the employment of those best skilled as engineers; whose characters would compel them to the performance of their duties as such, in a manner most advantageous to their employers, and most reputable to themselves.”

List of Steamboat Explosions which have occurred in the United States, with Remarks thereon, by W. C. Redfield.

HIGH PRESSURE.				
When explo'd.	Names.	Place of Explosion.	Killed, &c.	Wounded.
1817	Constitution,	Mississippi,	13 killed.	
	General Robinson,	Do.	9	
	Yankee,	Do.	4	
	Heriot,	Do.	1	
1824	Etna,	New York bay,	13	
1823	Grampus,	Mississippi,	unknown	
	Barnet,	Long Isl. Sound.	1 killed.	
1830	Helen McGregor,	Mississippi,	33	14
	Caledonia,	Do.	11	11
	Car of Commerce,	Ohio River,	23	29
	Huntress,	Mississippi,	unknown.	
	Fair Star,	Alabama,	2 killed.	
	Porpoise,	Mississippi,	unknown.	
			115	54

LOW PRESSURE.

When explo'd.	Names.	Place of Explosion.	Killed, &c.	Wounded.
Pre. to 1825	Enterprise, cop. boiler	Charleston, S. C.	9 killed.	4
	Paragon, do.	Hudson River,	1	1
	Alabama,	Mississippi,	4	
	Feliciana,	Do.	2	
	Arkansas,	Red River,	4	
	Fidelity, cop. boiler	N. York harbor.	2	
	Patent, do.	Do.	5	2
	Atalanta, do.	Do.	2	
	Bellona, do.	Do.	2	
	Maid of Orleans, do.	Savannah River,	6	
	Raritan, unknown	Raritan,	1	
	Eagle, do.	Chesapeake,	2	several.
	Bristol,	Delaware River,		1
	Powhatan, cop. boiler	Norfolk,	2	
1824	Jersey, do.	Jersey City,	2	
1825	Tesch,	Mississippi,	several.	
	Constitution,	Hudson River,	3	
	Legislator,	N. York harbor,	5	2
1826	Hudson,	East River,		1
	Franklin,	Hudson River,	1	
	Ramapo, in Jan.	New Orleans,	5	2
	Do. in Mar.	Do.	1	1
1827	Oliver Ellsworth,	Long Isl. Sound,	3	
1830	Carolina,	N. York harbor,	1	
	C. J. Marshall, c. boiler	Hudson River,	11	2
	United States,	East River,	9	
1831	General Jackson,	Hudson River,	12 supposed	13
			95	29

N. B. Of the above low-pressure explosions, ten were copper boilers, from which were killed 42, wounded 7
 8 iron boilers, do. 35, do. 3
 9 boilers, metal unknown (probably iron) do. 18, do. 19

The number of copper boilers in use is now very small compared with those of iron.

CHARACTER OF ENGINES NOT SPECIFIED.

When explo'd.	Names.	Place of Explosion.	Killed, &c.	Wounded.
	Cotton Plant,	Mobile,	unknown.	unknown.
1816	Washington, (high p.)	Ohio River,	7 killed.	9
1826	Macon,	South Carolina,	4	
1827	Hornet, (low)	Alabama,	2	2
1826	Susquehannah,	Susquehannah,	2	
1827	Union, (high)	Ohio River,	4	7
1830	W. Peacock, stovepipe	Buffalo,	15	
	Tally-ho, (high)	Cumberland R.		
	Kenhawa, (low)	Ohio River,	8	4
	Atlas,	Mississippi,	1	
	Andrew Jackson,	Savannah River,	2	
1831	Tri color, (low)	Ohio River,	8	8
			46 [53 ?]	21 [30 ?]

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.
13 High pressure accidents,	115	54
27 Low pressure do.	95	29
12 Character of engines unknown, supposed to be chiefly high pressure,	46	21
52	<hr/> Total, <hr/> 256	<hr/> 104 <hr/>

“In some of the principal accidents comprised in the foregoing list, the number of killed includes all who did not recover from their wounds. In other cases, the numbers killed are as given in the newspapers of the day, and some of the wounded should perhaps be added. In some few instances no list has been obtained, and possibly in some no loss of life has occurred. The accounts of some of the minor accidents may have been lost sight of, or overlooked in my files. In making an approximate estimate of the whole number of lives which have been lost in the United States by these accidents, I should fix it at three hundred.

“Although this is a melancholy detail of casualties, yet it seems less formidable when placed in comparison with the ordinary causes of mortality, and especially when contrasted with the insatiate demands of intemperance and ambition. It is believed that it will appear small, when compared with the whole amount of injury and loss, which has been sustained by travelling in stages and other kinds of carriages. More lives have probably been lost from sloops and packets on the waters of this State since the introduction of steamboats, than by all the accidents in the latter, though the number of passengers exposed has been much smaller. In one case that happened within a few years, thirty-six persons were drowned on board a sloop in the Hudson river, and many instances occurred, involving the loss of a smaller number of lives; and one case not long since, on Long Island Sound, which resulted in the loss of twelve or fourteen individuals.

“It will be seen, by reference to the foregoing list, that, of twenty-five lives that have been lost on board of New York steamboats, previous to the case of the Chief Justice Marshall, and excluding the case of the Etna, only *one passenger* is included in the number. Even in the more fatal cases which are here excluded, and in all accidents of this nature, the chief loss is sustained by the crew and officers attached to the boats, who, by the nature of their employments, are compelled to encounter by far the greatest portion of the hazard.

“An earnest and persevering attention to the safety of steam-boilers, and strict personal inquiry into the accidents which have occurred, enable me to state fearlessly, though in opposition to received opinions, that, since the year 1824, no accident in this region has been justly chargeable either to want of water in the boiler, or to culpable negli-

gence or incompetency; but every one has arisen from *the defective form and structure of the boilers*, which have failed. Some of the most careful and meritorious of the engineers and attendants have suffered at their posts, and have sunk into their graves under imputations as unmerited as they were gratuitous and cruel. Nor can a resort to legislative enactments either remedy the evil, or afford any additional security; but the matter must be left to the intelligence of the age, and to the operation of motives, which are more powerfully felt by the owners and managers of steamboats, than any which legislative authority can impose.

"Notwithstanding the multiplication of steamboat accidents during the last and present seasons, still the hazard, or average loss of life, is constantly diminishing, and will probably continue to diminish in a still greater ratio, as soon as the large, ill-constructed, and unsafe boilers, which were in vogue a few years since, under the soothing cognomen of *low-pressure* boilers, shall have been finally discarded; in which result considerable progress has already been made.

"The amount of steamboat business in this country has been increased immensely since 1824; and perhaps exceeds the average of the preceding period by fifty or one hundred fold. In the spring of 1824, but one steamboat ran in the waters of Connecticut; and but two from New York, eastward, and with a small number of passengers, compared with what they now carry. Now we have sixteen or twenty in full activity in that direction. One boat on the Hudson, built in 1825, has carried near two hundred thousand passengers; and we have sixteen or eighteen boats plying on the Hudson, while southward from this city, the change has been equally great."

VI. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

[The following article has been furnished by Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq., editor of the "New England Farmer." A continuation of agricultural notices and improvements may be expected in the future volumes of the Almanac.]

THE object of agriculture is to increase the quantity and improve the quality of such vegetable and animal productions of the earth as are of use to mankind in a state of civilization. Although the most ancient of the arts, it is, nevertheless, one of those in which the beneficial effects of modern improvement are most strikingly manifested. The science of agriculture is very extensive, and embraces, directly or indirectly, almost every branch of human knowledge.

It would not be possible, in such a work as the American Almanac, to treat on every subject connected with agricultural improvement.

But, though its topics are numberless, and its views boundless, the slightest sketches and the most limited glances may prove useful. One may obtain refreshment from a fountain, without drinking, or appropriating the whole of its waters.

The science of agriculture is becoming more and more important as mankind advance in civilization. The practical farmer, especially in the older and more populous parts of the country, must not only understand, but put in operation many of the modern improvements in the art by which he obtains his livelihood, or, by neglecting to make the most of his means, he will take so many retrograde and downhill steps in the journey of life, that old age will find him in the vale of poverty. The cultivator, who does not keep pace with his neighbors, as regards agricultural improvement and information, will find himself to be the poorer in consequence of the intelligence and the plenty which surround him. He will be like a stunted oak, which is deprived of light and air by its more towering neighbors.

But there may be retrograde steps in agriculture, as well as in other arts. We would not advise the farmer, in middling or in low circumstances, to make expensive experiments, nor to adopt every novelty in husbandry on slight grounds without being well convinced by testimony, observation, or experience of its beneficial effects. He had better follow beaten tracks, if they are a little uneven and circuitous, than strike out at once into a wilderness of supposed improvements, which have not been sanctioned by actual and repeated experiments. He should exercise his own good sense on every proposed alteration, and neither consider that a mode or article of culture must be useful because it is new, and has been recommended by some theoretical cultivators, nor permit its *novelty* to be an *insuperable* objection to its adoption. Many animals and plants, and also many theories, relating to supposed agricultural improvements, which, some years since, were considered as deserving of general introduction, are now deservedly and universally fallen into disuse, and those who introduced or adopted them have suffered losses instead of having realized anticipated profits. Thus the theory of Tull, by which frequent ploughing was intended to supersede the use of manure; the Lombardy poplar, supposed to be more useful and ornamental than any of the numerous species of trees, which adorn our forests; the plan of summer-fallowing, or permitting land to lie without crops of any sort for a greater or less period of time, in order to recruit its fertility, supposed to be exhausted by continued cropping; the culture of the Burnet grass, Fiorin grass, and some other articles which have been tried and found wanting, serve to prove, that in agriculture, as well as in other arts and sciences, it is possible

“Downwards to soar, and backwards to advance.”

Such failures, however, should not check enterprise, but inspire caution.

We may, thereby, learn that every novelty is not an improvement, though every improvement was once a novelty.

The value of improvements in agriculture will not be fully appreciated without a particular attention to the subject. A slight increase in the products of a farm causes a great increase in the profits of the farmer. "We would entreat farmers to consider, that the cost of raising a poor crop, one time with another, is nearly as much as that of raising a large one. There is the same expense in fencing,—the same tax paid,—the same quantity of seed sown,—the same almost expended in ploughing, as rich land ploughs so much more easily than poor, as to make up for the extra number of ploughings, in a course of tillage. I may add that there is the same or more labor in threshing.

"If such improvements as are possible, and even easy, were made in the husbandry of this country, many and great advantages would be found to arise. As twice the number of people might be supported on the same quantity of land, all our farming towns would become twice as populous as they are likely to be in the present state of husbandry. There would be, in general, but half the distance to travel to visit our friends and acquaintances. Friends might oftener see and converse with each other. Half the labor would be saved in carrying corn to mill, and produce to market; half the journeying saved in attending our courts; and half the expense in supporting government, and in making and repairing roads; half the distance saved in going to the smith, weaver, clothier, &c.; half the distance saved in going to public worship, and most other meetings; for where steeples are four miles apart they would be only two or three. Much time, expense, and labor would on these accounts be saved; and civilization, with all the social virtues, would, perhaps, be proportionably promoted and increased.

"Nothing is wanting to produce these, and other agreeable effects, but a better knowledge of, and closer attention to matters of husbandry, with their necessary consequences, which would be a more perfect culture, a judicious choice of crops, and change of seeds, and making every advantage of manures."

We will now briefly notice some matters in which the hand of modern improvement has been most strikingly indicated.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BREEDS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

I. *Neat Cattle.* Dr. Cooper, in the last Philadelphia edition of Willich's "Domestic Encyclopædia," says, "The whole art of breeding animals and vegetables for particular purposes, may be included in this direction: *Choose those animals or vegetables to propagate from, that possess the qualities you wish to propagate in the greatest perfection.*" The quali-

ties to be desired in neat cattle, may, it is believed, be attained by judicious management and by propagating exclusively from animals possessing the following properties :

1st; Early Maturity. It appears by Bailey's "Survey of Durham," in England, that a Mr. Walton, who kept a herd of improved cattle of the short-horned breed, sometimes bought in calves of the unimproved, or old breed of the country, and found, "that his own at two years old got fatter for the butcher than the others did at three, though kept exactly alike." A letter from Mr. Featherstonhaugh, of Duaneburgh, N. Y., a scientific farmer of much practical experience, states, that "an ox of the short-horn breed at four years old will weigh as much as, under similar treatment, I have been able to make the finest oxen do, raised from other breeds, and which have never done a day's work, at six years old."

2dly; Disposition to fatten and to derive the most nourishment from a given quantity of food. Surgeon Cline, a celebrated English writer, observes, that "the size and form of the chest indicate the size and form of the lungs, and it is on the size and soundness of the lungs that the strength and health of the animal principally depend. *An animal with large lungs is capable of converting a given quantity of food into more nourishment than one with smaller lungs; and therefore has a greater aptitude to fatten.*"

3dly; Hardiness. This is a point of much consequence in the soil and climate of New England, but we do not know of any specific difference in the different breeds to which there are not many individual exceptions. The smallest breeds are said to be the most profitable for pastures in which the food is short and scanty. The large breeds, such as the Durham Short Horns, the Herefordshire and Lancashire breeds, &c., are reported most profitable when the pastures are rich, and winter food plentiful and of good quality. But smaller and hardier sorts, such as the Devons, the Sussexes, the Pollod or *hornless* breeds are to be preferred when the pastures are short, and provisions for winter scanty and of indifferent quality. The Alderney breed give very rich milk, but less in quantity than some others.

There are some other qualities and qualifications of neat cattle which are dependent in part on the breed, and in part on management. Among these may be numbered docility and peaceableness of disposition, quantity and quality of milk, quality of flesh, and fitness for labor. These and other good properties, it is said, may be increased and perpetuated by propagating, exclusively, from those individuals which possess them in a remarkable degree.

II. *Sheep.* A very considerable portion of the land in New England is rough, stony, and hilly, and must remain in pasture or woodland in consequence of its being intractable to the plough. When such lands

have been grazed by neat cattle or horses for a number of years, they become nearly worthless, and are often abandoned by their owners for the more fertile regions of the West. Some sheep-farmers, however, assert that pastures, in which sheep have been kept for years in succession, have improved, and now yield more and better food than they did before sheep were admitted. It is to be feared that many tracts of land in New England will eventually be abandoned, unless some method is adopted to prevent their deterioration.

If the above premises are correct, it is very important, indeed indispensable, to the prosperity of New England, that sheep husbandry should become general. But in order that it may become general it must be made profitable; and none but the best breeds, for the purposes to which they are adapted, will be found advantageous for any other object than that of preserving the land from becoming barren in consequence of continued grazing.

As respects the breeds or races of sheep, the principal division is into the LONG-WOOL and the SHORT-WOOL kinds. Among those bearing long wool are the *Teeswater*, the *Lincolnshire*, the *South Downs*, the *Bakewell* or *Dishley* breeds, &c. The origin of the last mentioned breed of sheep is thus described by an English writer.

"Mr. Bakewell selected from his own flock, and from the flocks of others, those sheep to breed from, which possessed in the greatest degree that perfection of form he was desirous to retain and perpetuate. By judiciously crossing them, and selecting the most perfect of their progeny, he at length succeeded in forming the breed, which has been distinguished by the name of the New Leicester, or Dishley breed; and having attained this object, he carefully guarded against any future intermixtures with other breeds. This breed exceeds all others in its propensity to fatten; and by crossing his rams with this breed, a considerable portion of the long-wooled sheep in England has been greatly improved in this respect."

Merino sheep are said to be the most profitable, although on their first introduction into this country their value was too highly estimated. Mr. Livingston, of New York, observed that "seven full-bred ewes gave upwards of thirty-six pounds of wool; and one ram fourteen months old gave upwards of nine pounds. This wool sold at two dollars a pound. Clear profits on the fleece of each ewe, eight dollars and seventy-five cents; on the ram, seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents." It has been said that Merino sheep are as profitable for fattening as for the fleece, as they become fat with a less quantity of food in proportion to their bulk than any other kind.

Mr. John Lowell, in speaking of sheep, observed that "many questions which were once problematical, are now settled in favor of the Merino. It was doubted whether it would stand our climate:—it does

perfectly : whether its wool would not degenerate ;— it rather improves : whether its meat would be good for the table ;— it is as fine at least as any mutton we have : whether the wool could be exported to England and sell there at a fair price ;— it has been done, and met such a sale as would yield a much greater profit on Merino sheep than on the common sheep."

III. *Swine*. Among other important modern improvements in rural economy, the introduction of new and more profitable breeds of swine is not the least worthy of notice. The lank, long-legged, long-nosed, gaunt-bodied hogs, which were formerly almost or altogether the only animals of their species to be found among farmers, are now generally superseded by swine possessing what connoisseurs call " the marks of a good hog," viz. " a moderate length in proportion to the size of the body ; the nose short ; the cheek plump and full ; neck thick and short ; quarters full ; carcass thick and full ; hair fine and thin ; with a symmetry adapted to the breed to which it belongs. Above all, it is essential that it be of a kindly disposition to fatten early."

Dr. Oliver Fiske, of Worcester, Mass., has rendered great service to the community, by introducing to the notice of farmers in this country, a variety of this animal, called the *Bedford Breed*, which has been highly recommended. Levi Lincoln, late Governor of Massachusetts, and president of the Worcester Agricultural Society, has given his opinion of this variety in a letter, from which the following is extracted :

" I have great pleasure in voluntarily offering myself as your compurgator in the representations, with which you have recently favored the public, of the Bedford breed of swine. The care and perseverance which have marked your attention to the prospects and value of these animals, and the success which has followed your exertions to introduce them to the favor of *practical* farmers, require, at least, an acknowledgment from all those who have been particularly benefited by your liberality, and from no one more than from myself. This breed of swine has taken the place of a long-legged, long-nosed, flat-sided, thriftless race, called by some the *Irish* breed, by others the Prussian, which would barely pay by their weight for ordinary keeping, and never for one half the expense of fattening, if indeed grain would make them fat."

IMPROVEMENT IN VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

1st. By change of Crops. This is a method of cultivating different sorts of vegetables, in succession, on the same piece of ground, with a view to make the whole series of crops more profitable, and at the same time prevent the land from being exhausted. Some plants impoverish

land more than others. Indian corn, flax, hemp, &c., quickly exhaust a field of its fertilizing properties. It has, therefore, been found inexpedient to take more than one exhausting crop in succession. Moreover some plants take most of their nourishment near the surface, and others from a greater depth, which causes advantages to arise by changing from tap-rooted to fibrous-rooted plants, and *vice versa*.

2dly. By change and selection of Seeds. Different plants require different sorts of nutriment. The soil may become exhausted of the particular species of food requisite for one, while it may abound in matter suited to the healthy and vigorous growth of another description of plants. The advantages resulting from rotation of crops originate in this law of vegetable economy. In selecting seeds or plants to propagate from, great advantages have been found to arise from choosing the fairest, earliest ripe, and best in all particulars. Thus the seed ears of Indian corn are best culled in the field, by taking the best ears from such stalks as produced two or more fine and sound ears. This method of improving agricultural products has been recommended by the example and precepts of Mr. Cooper, a celebrated agriculturist of New Jersey.

The above items indicate some of the principal sources and means of agricultural improvement. To these may be added the advantages accruing from a more correct knowledge of manures, animal, vegetable, and mineral; the means of applying them, and the particular crops to which particular sorts of manure are most applicable; the method of using all manures of animal and vegetable origin while fresh, before exposure to the sun, the air, and moisture has robbed them of their most valuable properties; the knowledge and means of chemically analyzing soils, and enabling the cultivator to ascertain their constituent parts, and thus learn what substances are wanting to increase their fertility; the introduction of the root-husbandry, or the cultivation of potatoes, turnips, mangel-wurtzel, &c., extensively for feeding cattle, by which a given quantity of land may be made to produce much more nutritive matter, than if it were occupied by grain or grass crops, and the health as well as the thriving of the animals, especially in winter, greatly promoted; and the formation of Agricultural Societies, together with the institution of Cattle Shows, &c. The American public seem fully impressed with the importance of emulous, as well as of scientific agriculture, to the strength and prosperity of a nation. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has appropriated considerable sums to add to the funds of agricultural societies within the limits of the state. Institutions for the promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Industry, &c., are common, not only in Massachusetts, but in most parts of the United States. The establishment of periodical publications expressly devoted to Agriculture and Rural Economy, has also been

an efficient means of improvement. The first of these in point of time was the "American Farmer," established at Baltimore. The "New England Farmer," at Boston, and many others in different parts of the United States, have followed; and publications of the kind are now as common as they are useful. The above and many other means and methods of improvement have rendered the agriculture of the present period as much superior to that of our ancestors, as the architecture of a palace or a temple exceeds that of the wigwam of the savage, or the log-hut of the first settler in the wilderness.

VII. PUNCTUALITY OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

WHEN General Washington assigned to meet Congress at noon, he never failed to be passing the door of the hall while the clock was striking twelve. Whether his guests were present, or not, he always dined at four. Not unfrequently new members of Congress, who were invited to dine with him, delayed until dinner was half over; and he would then remark, "Gentlemen, we are punctual here. My cook never asks whether the company has arrived, but whether the hour has." When he visited Boston, in 1789, he appointed eight o'clock, A. M., as the hour when he should set out for Salem; and while the Old South clock was striking eight, he was mounting his horse. The company of cavalry which volunteered to escort him, were parading in Tremont Street after his departure, and it was not until the General reached Charles River bridge that they overtook him. On the arrival of the corps, the General with perfect good nature said, "Major ———, I thought you had been too long in my family, not to know when it was eight o'clock." Captain Pease, the father of the stage establishment in the United States, had a beautiful pair of horses which he wished to dispose of to the General, whom he knew to be an excellent judge of horses. The General appointed five o'clock in the morning to examine them. But the captain did not arrive with the horses until a quarter past five, when he was told by the groom that the General was there at five, and then fulfilling other engagements. Pease, much mortified, was obliged to wait a week for another opportunity, merely for delaying the first quarter of an hour.

VIII. DR. FRANKLIN'S MORAL CODE.

THE following list of moral virtues was drawn up by Dr. Franklin, for the regulation of his life.

Temperance. Eat not to fulness; drink not to elevation.

Silence. . . . Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.

Order. . . . Let all your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.

Resolution. . Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.

Frugality. . . Make no expense, but to do good to others or yourself; that is, waste nothing.

Industry. . . . Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.

Sincerity. . . . Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly; and, if you speak, speak accordingly.

Justice. . . . Wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty.

Moderation. . . Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries.

Cleanliness. . . Suffer no uncleanness in body, clothes, or habitation.

Tranquillity. . Be not disturbed about trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.

Humility. . . . Imitate Jesus Christ.

IX. MR. JEFFERSON'S TEN RULES OF LIFE.

THE following Rules for practical life were given by Mr. Jefferson, in a letter of advice to his namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith, in 1825:—

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
2. Never trouble others for what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst, and cold.
6. We never repent of having eaten too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain have those evils cost us which never happened.
9. Take things always by their smooth handle.
10. When angry, count ten before you speak, — if very angry, a hundred.

UNITED STATES.

I. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

THE twelfth presidential term of four years began on the 4th of March, 1833; and it will expire, with the 24th Congress, on the 3d of March, 1837.

			Salary.
ANDREW JACKSON,	Tennessee,	<i>President,</i>	\$ 25,000
MARTIN VAN BUREN,	New York,	<i>Vice-President,</i>	5,000

The following are the principal officers in the *executive departments* of the government, who all hold their offices at the will of the President. The four Secretaries and the Attorney-General form the Cabinet, by usage. The Postmaster-General has for the most part not been considered a member.

			Salary.
John Forsyth,	Georgia,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	\$ 6,000
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire,	<i>Secretary of the Treasury,</i>	6,000
Lewis Cass,	Ohio,	<i>Secretary of War,</i>	6,000
Mahlon Dickerson,	New Jersey,	<i>Secretary of the Navy,</i>	6,000
William T. Barry,	Kentucky,	<i>Postmaster-General,</i>	6,000
Benj. F. Butler,	New York,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

John Forsyth, *Secretary.*

	Salary.		Salary.
Asbury Dickens, <i>Chief Cl'k,</i>	\$2,000	Alex. McIntire, <i>Clerk,</i>	1,000
Wm. S. Derrick, <i>Clerk,</i>	1,600	Sam. P. Walker, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Aaron O. Dayton, <i>do.</i>	1,500	C. M. Keller, <i>Mechanist,</i>	700
William Hunter, jun., <i>do.</i>	1,400	Henry Bishop, <i>Messenger,</i>	400
Francis Markoe, jun., <i>do.</i>	1,400		
Benjamin C. Vail, <i>do.</i>	1,400		
Andrew T. McCormick, <i>do.</i>	1,400		
Lewis Randolph, <i>do.</i>	900		
Thomas P. Jones, <i>do.</i>	1,400		
George Hill, <i>do.</i>	1,000		
Arthur Shaaff, <i>do.</i>	1,400		
Edward Stubbs, <i>do.</i>	1,450		
Robert Greenhow, <i>do.</i>	1,600		
Joseph Waring, <i>Messenger,</i>	700		
W. H. Prentiss, <i>Assist. do.,</i>	350		

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

G. W. Campbell,	{ <i>Com-</i>	{ \$3,000
John K. Kane,	{ <i>mis'rs.</i>	{ 3,000
R. M. Saunders,		3,000
John E. Frost,	<i>Secretary,</i>	2,000
John H. Wheeler,	<i>Clerk,</i>	1,500

CLAIMS ON NAPLES.

Wyllis Silliman,	{ <i>Com-</i>	{ \$3,000
J. R. Livingston,	{ <i>mis'rs.</i>	{ 3,000
Joseph C. Cabot,		3,000
Thos. Swann, jun.,	<i>Secretary,</i>	2,000
John W. Overton,	<i>Clerk,</i>	1,500

PATENT OFFICE.

J. D. Craig, *Superintend't,* \$ 1,500

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Levi Woodbury, *Secretary*.

	Salary.		Salary.
McC. Young, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	\$ 2,000	Jere'h W. Bronaugh, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,150
J. L. Anthony, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,600	Thomas G. Slye, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Samuel M. McKean, <i>do.</i>	1,600	Daniel P. Porter, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Thomas Dungan, <i>do.</i>	1,400	John A. Brightwell, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Francis A. Dickens, <i>do.</i>	1,400	John B. Kirpatrick, <i>do.</i>	800
John McGinnis, jun., <i>do.</i>	1,400	C. B. Davis, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700
Gilbert Rodman, <i>do.</i>	1,400		
Samuel C. Porter, <i>do.</i>	1,400	Wm. B. Lewis, <i>2d Auditor</i> ,	3,000
Cyrus S. Jacobs, <i>do.</i>	1,150	J. Eakin, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
T. G. Bradford, <i>do.</i>	1,150	J. Wells, Jun., <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400
J. J. Langdon, <i>do.</i>	1,000	John Peters, <i>do.</i>	1,400
Wm. T. Read, <i>do.</i>	1,400	Samuel Lewis, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Alexander Nesbitt, <i>do.</i>	1,000	R. M. Boyer, <i>do.</i>	1,150
John N. Lovejoy, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700	Robert Ellis, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Charles Pettit, <i>Assistant do.</i> ,	350	William Mechlin, <i>do.</i>	1,150
		Leonard Mackall, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Jos. Anderson, <i>1st Comptrol.</i>	3,500	O. S. Hall, <i>do.</i>	1,000
John Laub, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	J. F. Polk, <i>do.</i>	1,000
W. Williamson, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400	P. Brady, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Lund Washington, <i>do.</i>	1,400	R. T. Queen, <i>do.</i>	1,000
James Larned, <i>do.</i>	1,400	Edward B. Grayson, <i>do.</i>	1,000
William Anderson, <i>do.</i>	1,400	D. W. Parrish, <i>do.</i>	1,000
John Woodside, <i>do.</i>	1,150	William Ford, <i>do.</i>	800
Richard S. Briscoe, <i>do.</i>	1,150	William Lloyd, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700
Samuel Handy, jun., <i>do.</i>	1,150		
Samuel P. Webster, <i>do.</i>	1,150	Peter Hagner, <i>3d Auditor</i> ,	3,000
Benjamin Harrison, <i>do.</i>	1,150	J. Thompson, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
N. B. Van Zandt, <i>do.</i>	1,000	Charles Vinson, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400
George Wood, <i>do.</i>	1,000	John Abbott, <i>do.</i>	1,400
Thomas F. Anderson, <i>do.</i>	1,000	Richard Burges, <i>do.</i>	1,400
George Johnson, <i>do.</i>	1,000	Robert Read, <i>do.</i>	1,400
James M. Burke, <i>do.</i>	1,000	Henry Whetcroft, <i>do.</i>	1,400
John N. Lovejoy, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700	Bennett Clements, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Jacob Hines, <i>Assistant do.</i> ,	350	Thomas Gunton, <i>do.</i>	1,150
		Henry C. Matthews, <i>do.</i>	1,150
J. B. Thornton, <i>2d Comptrol.</i>	3,000	S. B. Goddard, <i>do.</i>	1,150
John N. Moulder, <i>Chief Clk.</i>	1,700	Henry Randall, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Jonathan Sevier, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400	James Davidson, <i>do.</i>	1,150
John Davis, <i>do.</i>	1,400	Samuel J. Rind, <i>do.</i>	1,150
James L. Cathcart, <i>do.</i>	1,150	Gideon Pierce, <i>do.</i>	1,150
James M. Cutts, <i>do.</i>	1,150	Benjamin S. Miller, <i>do.</i>	1,000
John M. Brodhead, <i>do.</i>	1,150	John Harry, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Joseph Manahan, <i>do.</i>	1,000	Wm. Merton, Jun., <i>do.</i>	1,000
Alfred Hume, <i>do.</i>	800	Thomas Dove, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700
John Sessford, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700	Richard Dove, <i>Assis't. do.</i> ,	350
R. Harrison, <i>1st Auditor</i> ,	3,000	Amos Kendall, <i>4th Auditor</i> ,	3,000
W. Parker, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	T. H. Gillis, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
J. Williams, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400	William Hunter, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400
William Morton, <i>do.</i>	1,400	Joseph Mechlin, <i>do.</i>	1,400
James M. Tarbit, <i>do.</i>	1,150	Robert Getty, <i>do.</i>	1,150
John Coyle, <i>do.</i>	1,150	George Gillis, <i>do.</i>	1,150
John Underwood, <i>do.</i>	1,150		

	Salary.		Salary.
Richard Bennet, <i>Clerk</i> ,	\$ 1,150	Lewis Salomon, <i>Clerk</i> ,	\$ 1,000
Robert Johnston, <i>do.</i>	1,150	Joseph Mountz, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Robert T. McGill, <i>do.</i>	1,150	William James, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Henry Forrest, <i>do.</i>	1,000	Isaac K. Hanson, <i>do.</i>	1,000
George M. Head, <i>do.</i>	1,000	Benj. F. Rittenhouse, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Joseph Perry, <i>do.</i>	1,000	James D. Woodside, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Hampton C. Williams, <i>do.</i>	1,000	Edgar Patterson, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Amos Kendall, Jun., <i>do.</i>	1,000	Joseph Brewer, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Alexander Kyle, <i>do.</i>	1,000	Robert Lawrence, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Samuel Grubb, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700	John Nourse, <i>do.</i>	800
		P. W. Gallaudet, <i>do.</i>	800
S. Pleasonton, <i>5th Auditor</i> ,	3,000	A. McDonald, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700
T. Mustin, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	James Watson, <i>Assistant do.</i> ,	350
J. H. Houston, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400		
Joseph Thaw, <i>do.</i>	1,400	SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.	
Henry W. Ball, <i>do.</i>	1,150	Virgil C. Maxcy, <i>Solicitor</i> ,	3,500
William Dewees, <i>do.</i>	1,150	Nicholas Harpur, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,150
David Easton, <i>do.</i>	1,150	Basil Waring, <i>do.</i>	1,150
James D. King, <i>do.</i>	1,150	Benj. F. Pleasants, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Arthur Campbell, <i>do.</i>	1,000	Pacificus Orde, <i>Messenger</i> ,	500
James Gooch, <i>do.</i>	1,000		
E. J. Hume, <i>do.</i>	1,000	LAND OFFICE.	
Edward Holland, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700	E. Hayward, <i>Commiss'r Gen.</i>	3,000
		J. M. Moore, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
John Campbell, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	3,000	Sterling Gresham, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,150
P. G. Washington, <i>Chief Cl'k.</i>	1,700	Samuel D. King, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Henry Jackson, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400	William Simmons, <i>do.</i>	1,150
George W. Dashiell, <i>do.</i>	1,150	James R. M. Bryant, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Samuel Forrest, <i>do.</i>	1,000	Frederick Keller, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Andrew Smith, <i>do.</i>	800	William S. Smith, <i>do.</i>	1,150
James Moore, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700	Sackett Reynolds, <i>do.</i>	1,150
		Robert Mills, <i>do.</i>	1,150
Thomas L. Smith, <i>Register</i> ,	3,000	Mead Fitzhugh, <i>do.</i>	1,150
M. Nourse, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	Nicholas H. Randall, <i>do.</i>	1,150
J. McClery, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400	Joseph S. Collins, <i>do.</i>	1,000
John D. Barclay, <i>do.</i>	1,400	Joseph S. Wilson, <i>do.</i>	1,000
James Laurie, <i>do.</i>	1,400	Samuel Hanson, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Wm. B. Randolph, <i>do.</i>	1,400	Edward Bernard, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Wm. Mackey, <i>do.</i>	1,150	John Wilson, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Francis Lowndes, <i>do.</i>	1,150	Thomas B. Reiley, <i>do.</i>	1,000
John B. Blake, <i>do.</i>	1,400	J. T. Walker, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Lewis Cass, *Secretary*.

	Salary.		Salary.
D. Kurtz, <i>Acting Chief Cl'k.</i>	\$2,000	BOUNTY LANDS.	
L. L. Vankleeck, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,850	Wm. Gordon, <i>Principal</i> ,	1,400
C. A. Harris, <i>do.</i>	1,400	Edward Stephens, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,000
John T. Cochran, <i>do.</i>	1,400		
William Robinson, <i>do.</i>	1,000	INDIAN AFFAIRS.	
John C. Reynolds, <i>do.</i>	1,000	Elbert Herring, <i>Commiss'r</i> ,	3,000
W. Markward, <i>Messenger</i> ,	650	D. Kurtz, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,600
Thos. Datcher, <i>Assistant do.</i>	400		

	Salary.
Hezekiah Miller, <i>Clerk</i> ,	\$1,400
Samuel J. Potts, <i>do.</i>	1,000
William Ward, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Charles Drane, <i>Messenger</i> .	

PENSION OFFICE.

J. L. Edwards, <i>Commiss'r.</i>	2,500
Geo. W. Crump, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,600
Benjamin L. Beall, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400
Richard Ela, <i>do.</i>	1,400
William L. Allison, <i>do.</i>	1,400
French S. Evans, <i>do.</i>	1,400
H. H. Sylvester, <i>do.</i>	1,200
Vinal Rice, <i>do.</i>	1,200
Nathan Luce, <i>do.</i>	1,000
D. Brown, <i>do.</i>	1,000
J. D. Wilson, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Wm. R. Palmer, <i>do.</i>	900
E. D. Bullock, <i>do.</i>	800
D. D. Addison, <i>do.</i>	800
John T. Sprague, <i>do.</i>	800
D. Boyd, <i>do.</i>	800
John Cromwell, <i>do.</i>	800
W. L. Williams, <i>do.</i>	800
N. Berryman, <i>do.</i>	800
F. F. Franciosa, <i>do.</i>	800
Wm. M. Steuart, <i>do.</i>	800

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Roger Jones, <i>Col. & A. G.</i>	
L. Thornton, <i>1st Lt. 4th Inf.</i>	
J. H. Prentiss, <i>2d Lt. 1st Art.</i>	
Brook Williams,	1,150
John M. Hepburn,	1,000
James L. Addison,	800

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Nathan Towson, <i>Paym'r Gen.</i>	
T. P. Andrews, <i>Pay Master</i> .	
N. Frye, Jun., <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
W. Dent Beal, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,100
William Rich, <i>do.</i>	1,100
J. Brodbeck, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mahlon Dickerson, *Secretary*.

	Salary.
John Boyle, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	2,000
Christ. Andrews, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,600
Abraham H. Quincy, <i>do.</i>	1,400
L. B. Hardin, <i>do.</i>	1,400
Thomas Miller, <i>do.</i>	1,000
John D. Simms, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Thomas L. Ragsdale, <i>do.</i>	1,000

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
George Bomford, <i>Colonel</i> .	
Wm. H. Bell, <i>Captain</i> .	
Wm. Riddall, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,150
Anthony G. Glynn, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Morris Adler, <i>do.</i>	800

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU.

J. J. Abert, <i>Lt. Col. & Top. Eng.</i>	
G. D. Ramsay, <i>1st Lt. & Asst. do.</i>	
Robert Fowler, <i>Clerk</i> .	

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

George Gibson, <i>Brig. Gen.</i>	
J. H. Hook, <i>Maj. & Com. Subsist.</i>	
C. G. Wilcox, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,350
Wm. C. Easton, <i>do.</i>	800
Richard Gott, <i>do.</i>	800

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Joseph Lovell, <i>Sur. Gen.</i>	
Benj. King, <i>Surgeon</i> .	
R. Johnson, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,150

QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE.

T. S. Jesup, <i>B. G. & Q. M. G.</i>	
T. Cross, <i>Major & Q. M.</i>	
T. F. Hunt, <i>Capt. 5th Inf.</i>	
Wm. A. Gordon, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,150
Levin Belt, <i>do.</i>	900
Lewis A. Fleury, <i>Assistant Clerk</i> .	

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Charles Gratiot, <i>Chief Eng.</i>	
Lieut. W. H. C. Bartlett, <i>Assist't.</i>	
Benj. Fowler, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,150
J. C. Wilson, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Willis Fawcett, <i>do.</i>	800

NAVY COMMISSIONERS.

	Salary.
John Rodgers,	3,500
Charles Morris,	3,500
Isaac Chauncey,	3,500
C. W. Goldsborough, <i>Sect'y.</i>	2,000
W. G. Ridgely, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,600
John Green, <i>Clerk,</i>	1,150
Robert Beale, <i>do.</i>	1,000
James Hutton, <i>do.</i>	1,000
J. P. McCorkle, Jun., <i>do.</i>	1,000
B. S. Randolph, <i>do.</i>	1,000
C. Schwarz, <i>Draftsman,</i>	1,000

R. Elliott, <i>Messenger,</i>	Salary. 700
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NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON.

Isaac Hull, <i>Com'd't N. Y.</i>
Wm. J. Belt, <i>Master Com'd't.</i>

CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

Samuel Humphreys,	3,000
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NAVAL STOREKEEPER.

Carey Selden,	1,700
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GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

William T. Barry, *Postmaster-General.*

Charles K. Gardner,	<i>Assist. Postmaster-General, 1st Div.</i>	Salary. \$ 2,500
Selah R. Hobbie,	<i>do. do. do. 2d Div.</i>	2,500
Obadiah B. Brown,	<i>Treasurer and Chief Clerk, 3d Div.</i>	1,700

CLERKS.

	Salary.		Salary.
T. B. Dyer, <i>Prin. B'k-Kp'r.</i>	1,400	E. L. Childs, <i>Mail Con., N. D.</i>	1,000
Joseph W. Hand, <i>Solicitor,</i>	1,400	Geo. Plitt, <i>Appoint., N. Div.</i>	1,000
John Suter, <i>Prin. Pay Clerk,</i>	1,400	W. J. Bronaugh, <i>Exam'rs. Off.</i>	1,000
J. MacLeod, <i>Register's Off.</i>	1,200	J. H. Waggaman, <i>do. do.</i>	900
Wm. G. Eliot, <i>Ch'f Exam.</i>	1,200	J. H. Doughty, <i>Register's do.</i>	900
M. T. Simpson, <i>Sup. D. L. Off.</i>	1,200	Jas. Coolidge, <i>4th Book Keeper,</i>	900
D. Saunders, <i>Chief Register,</i>	1,200	John Taylor, <i>Mail Con., N. Div.</i>	900
A. Nelson, <i>Prin. Cl'k N. Div.</i>	1,200	Estwick Evans, <i>D. Letter Off.</i>	900
W. B. Ferguson, <i>Mail Dep's.</i>	1,200	J. J. Lehmanowsky, <i>Route B'k.</i>	900
R. Dement, <i>2d Book-Keeper,</i>	1,200	Allan Macrae, <i>Bonds, N. Div.</i>	900
N. Tastet, <i>Bank Accountant,</i>	1,100	Wm. French, <i>Examiner's Off.</i>	800
T. Arbuckle, <i>Register's Off.</i>	1,100	R. Emmons, <i>Chief Clerk's Off.</i>	800
J. F. Caldwell, <i>Exam'r's Off.</i>	1,000	C. H. W. Wharton, <i>P. O. Bl'ks,</i>	800
S. Fitzhugh, <i>Register's Off.</i>	1,000	Thos. A. Scott, <i>Solicitor's Off.</i>	800
Wm. C. Ellison, <i>do. do.</i>	1,000	L. J. Middleton, <i>Examin. Off.</i>	800
W. C. Lipscomb, <i>do. do.</i>	1,000	Alex. H. Fitzhugh, <i>do. do.</i>	800
T. B. Addison, <i>M'l Con. N. D.</i>	1,000	Cor. T. Hinckley, <i>Pay Office,</i>	800
Mat. Ross, <i>Dead Letter Off.</i>	1,000	Livy McLean Blair, <i>Ex'r's Off.</i>	800
David Koones, <i>Examin. Off.</i>	1,000	James H. Marr, <i>Rec., N. Div.</i>	800
Presley Simpson, <i>Sol'r's Off.</i>	1,000	Jos. Carter, <i>Register of Clerks,</i>	800
G. D. Hanson, <i>Rec. 3d Div.</i>	1,000	Benet A. White, <i>Pay Office,</i>	800
W. D. Addison, <i>M. Con. S. D.</i>	1,000	J. A. M. Duncanson, <i>Ex'r's Off.</i>	800
F. G. Blackford, <i>Route B'k S. D.</i>	1,000	A. H. Mechlin, <i>Mail Con., S. D.</i>	800
J. G. Whitwell, <i>Solicitor's Off.</i>	1,000	Fred. Baldwin, <i>Appoint., N. Div.</i>	800
J. F. Boone, <i>3d B'k-Keeper,</i>	1,000	Lewis H. France, <i>Pay Office,</i>	800
E. F. Brown, <i>Ch. Clk's Off.</i>	1,000	W. H. Middleton, <i>Miscellaneous,</i>	800
C. S. Williams, <i>Ap., S. Div.</i>	1,000	Wm. Douglas, <i>Register's Off.</i>	800
R. A. Lacey, <i>Bonds, S. Div.</i>	1,000	Wm. Ingle, <i>Examiner's Off.</i>	800
J. A. Webber, <i>Ap., N. Div.</i>	1,000	Jos. Reynolds, <i>do. do.</i>	800
G. L. Douglass, <i>Prin. C., S. D.</i>	1,000	James G. Bryce, <i>Miscellaneous,</i>	800
J. Marron, <i>Appoint., S. Div.</i>	1,000	B. E. Payne, <i>Appoint., S. Div.</i>	800
W. H. Dundas, <i>M. Con., S. D.</i>	1,000	C. B. Brown, <i>Examiner's Off.</i>	800
		Perrin Washington, <i>do. do.</i>	800

	Salary.		Salary.
James P. Maury, <i>Rec., S. Div.</i>	800	Jeff. Sessford, <i>Examiner's Off.</i>	600
A. D. Benning, <i>do. do.</i>	800	Alex. Kyle, <i>Paper Warehouse,</i>	600
John S. Hughes, <i>Pay Office,</i>	800	E. Lehmanowsky, <i>Regr's Off.</i>	500
William Henry, <i>do. do.</i>	800	Joseph Borrows, <i>Messenger,</i>	700
Lewis Welch, <i>Rec., N. Div.</i>	800	Wm. W. Cox, <i>Assistant do.</i>	350
John Evans, <i>Examiner's Office,</i>	800	Nat'l. Herbert, <i>do. do.</i>	350
Drake Hobbie, <i>do. do.</i>	800	Wm. Jackson, <i>do. do.</i>	350
A. G. Meriwether, <i>do. do.</i>	800	Charles Bell, <i>Watchman,</i>	250
James Tate, <i>Chief Clerk's Off.</i>	600	Wm. Harvey, <i>do.</i>	250

II. CONGRESS.

THE Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble, at least, once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each state; and of course the present regular number is 48. They are chosen by the legislatures of the several states, for the term of six years, one third of them being elected biennially.

The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the senators. In his absence, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several States, elected by the people for the term of two years. The representatives are apportioned among the different states according to population; and the 23d Congress was elected in accordance with an act of Congress of 1832, one representative being returned for every 47,700 persons, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution. The present regular number is 240 representatives, and 3 delegates.

Since the 4th of March, 1807, the compensation of each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, has been \$ 8 a day, during the period of his attendance in Congress, without deduction in case of sickness; and \$ 8 for every twenty miles' travel, in the usual road, in going to and returning from the seat of government. The compensation of the President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is \$ 16 a day.

THE SENATE. — TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.*

The figures denote the expiration of the terms of the Senators.

Names.	Residence.	Names.	Residence.
<i>Maine.</i>		<i>North Carolina.</i>	
Peleg Sprague, <i>Hallowell,</i>	1835	Bedford Brown, <i>Milton,</i>	1835
Ether Shepley, <i>Saco,</i>	1839	Wm. D. Mangum, <i>Hillsboro',</i>	1837
<i>New Hampshire.</i>		<i>South Carolina.</i>	
Samuel Bell, <i>Chester,</i>	1835	J. C. Calhoun, <i>Pendleton C. H.</i>	1835
Isaac Hill, <i>Concord,</i>	1837	Wm. C. Preston, <i>Columbia,</i>	1837
<i>Vermont.</i>		<i>Georgia.</i>	
Samuel Prentiss, <i>Montpelier,</i>	1837	John P. King, <i>Augusta,</i>	1835
Benjamin Swift, <i>St. Albans,</i>	1839	<i>One vacancy.</i>	
<i>Massachusetts.</i>		<i>Alabama.</i>	
Nath'l Silsbee, <i>Salem,</i>	1835	Wm. R. King, <i>Selma,</i>	1835
Daniel Webster, <i>Boston,</i>	1839	Gabriel Moore, <i>Huntsville,</i>	1837
<i>Rhode Island.</i>		<i>Mississippi.</i>	
Nehe. R. Knight, <i>Providence,</i>	1835	Geo. Poindexter, <i>Natchez,</i>	1835
Asher Robbins, <i>Newport,</i>	1839	John Black, <i>Monroe,</i>	1839
<i>Connecticut.</i>		<i>Louisiana.</i>	
Gid. Tomlinson, <i>Fairfield,</i>	1837	G. A. Waggaman, <i>New Or'l's,</i>	1835
Nathan Smith, <i>New Haven,</i>	1839	Alexander Porter, <i>do. do.</i>	1837
<i>New York.</i>		<i>Tennessee.</i>	
Silas Wright, <i>Canton,</i>	1837	Hugh L. White, <i>Knoxville,</i>	1835
N P. Tallmadge, <i>Poughkeepsie,</i>	1839	Felix Grundy, <i>Nashville,</i>	1839
<i>New Jersey.</i>		<i>Kentucky.</i>	
F. Frelinghuysen, <i>Newark,</i>	1835	G. M. Bibb, <i>Yellow Banks,</i>	1835
S. L. Southard, <i>Trenton,</i>	1839	Henry Clay, <i>Lexington,</i>	1837
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		<i>Ohio.</i>	
Samuel McKean, <i>Burlington,</i>	1839	Thomas Ewing, <i>Lancaster,</i>	1837
<i>One vacancy.</i>		Thomas Morris, <i>Bethel,</i>	1839
<i>Delaware.</i>		<i>Indiana.</i>	
John M. Clayton, <i>Dover,</i>	1835	Wm. Hendricks, <i>Madison,</i>	1837
Arnold Naudain, <i>Wilmington,</i>	1839	John Tipton, <i>Logansport,</i>	1839
<i>Maryland.</i>		<i>Illinois.</i>	
E. F. Chambers, <i>Chestertown,</i>	1837	J. M. Robinson, <i>Carmi,</i>	1835
Joseph Kent, <i>Bladensburg,</i>	1839	Elias K. Kane, <i>Kaskaskia,</i>	1837
<i>Virginia.</i>		<i>Missouri.</i>	
John Tyler, <i>Gloucester, C. H.,</i>	1839	Lewis F. Linn, <i>St. Louis,</i>	1837
Benj. W. Leigh, <i>Richmond,</i>	1835	T. H. Benton, <i>do.</i>	1839

Officers of the Senate.

	Salary.		Salary.	
Walter Lowrie, <i>Secret'y</i> ,	\$3,000	J. Shackford, <i>Sergeant at</i>	} \$1,500	
J. G. McDonald, <i>Chief Cl'k</i> ,	1,800	<i>Arms and Door-Keeper</i> ,		
Lewis H. Machen, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,500	S. Haight, <i>As't Door-Keeper</i> ,	1,450	
Wm. Hickey,	do.	1,500	Rev. F. W. Hatch, <i>Chaplain</i> ,	500
Wm. Carr,	do.	1,000	John H. Club, <i>Messenger</i> ,	700

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 23D CONGRESS, *which will expire on the 3d of March, 1835.*

JOHN BELL OF TENNESSEE, SPEAKER.

Names.	Residence.	Names.	Residence.
<i>Maine. — 8.</i>		<i>Connecticut. — 6.</i>	
Evans, George,	Gardiner.	Barber, Noyes,	Groton.
Hall, Joseph,	Camden.	Tweedy, Samuel,	Danbury.
Jarvis, Leonard,	Ellsworth.	Young, Ebenezer,	Killingly.
Kavanagh, Edward,	Damariscotta.	<i>Three Vacancies.</i>	
McIntire, Rufus,	Parsonfield.	<i>New York. — 40.</i>	
Mason, Moses,	Bethel.	Adams, John,	Catskill.
Parks, Gorham,	Bangor.	Beardsley, Samuel,	Utica.
Smith, Fran. O. J.,	Portland.	Bockee, Abraham,	Federal Store.
<i>New Hampshire. — 5.</i>		Bodle, Charles,	Bloomburgh.
Bean, Benning M.	Moultonboro'.	Brown, John W.,	Newburgh.
Burns, Robert,	Hebron.	Cambreleng, C. C.,	New York.
Harper, Joseph M.	Canterbury.	Clark, Samuel,	Waterloo.
Hubbard, Henry,	Charlestown.	Cramer, John,	Waterford.
Pierce, Franklin,	Hillsborough.	Day, Rowland,	Sempronius.
<i>Vermont. — 5.</i>		Dickson, John,	W. Bloomfield.
Allen, Heman,	Burlington.	Fillmore, Millard,	Buffalo.
Deming, Benj. F.	Danville.	Fuller, Philo C.,	Geneseo.
Everett, Horace,	Windsor.	Fuller, Wm. K.,	Chittanooga.
Hall, Hiland,	Bennington.	Gillet, Ransom H.,	Ogdensburgh.
Slade, William,	Middlebury.	Halsey, Nicoll,	Trumansburg.
<i>Massachusetts. — 12.</i>		Hard, Gideon,	Albion.
Adams, J. Quincy,	Quincy.	Hathaway, S. G.,	Solon.
Bates, Isaac C.,	Northampton.	Hazeltine, Abner,	Jamestown.
Baylies, Wm.,	W. Bridgewater.	Howell, Edward,	Bath.
Briggs, George N.,	Lanesborough.	Huntington, Abel,	East Hampton.
Choate, Rufus,	Salem.	Johnson, Noadiah,	Delhi.
Everett, Edward,	Charlestown.	Lansing, Gerrit Y.,	Albany.
Gorham, Benj.,	Boston.	Lay, George W.,	Batavia.
Grennell, Geo., Jr.,	Greenfield.	McVean, Charles,	Canajoharie.
Jackson, Wm.	Newton.	Mann, Abijah, jun.,	Fairfield.
Lincoln, Levi,	Worcester.	Martindale, H. C.,	Sandy Hill.
Osgood, Gayton P.,	N. Andover.	Mitchell, Henry,	Norwich.
Reed, John,	Yarmouth.	Page, Sherman,	Unadilla.
<i>Rhode Island. — 2.</i>		Pierson, Job,	Schaghticoke.
Burges, Tristram,	Providence.	Selden, Dudley,	New York.
Pearce, Dutée J.,	Newport.	Taylor, William,	Manlius.
		Turrill, Joel,	Oswego.
		Vanderpoel, Aaron,	Kinderhook.
		Van Houten, Isaac,	Clarkstown.
		Ward, Aaron,	Mt. Pleasant.

Names.	Residence.
Wardwell, Daniel,	Mannsville.
Whallon, Reuben,	Split Rock.
White, Campbell P.,	New York.
Whittlesey, Fred.,	Rochester.
<i>One Vacancy.</i>	

New Jersey. — 6.

Dickerson, Phil.,	Patterson.
Fowler, Samuel,	Hamburg.
Lee, Thomas,	Port Elizabeth.
Parker, James,	Perth Amboy.
Schenck, Ferd. S.,	Six Mile Run.
Shinn, Wm. N.,	Mount Holly.

Pennsylvania. — 28.

Anthony, Joseph B.,	Williamsport.
Banks, John,	Mercer.
Barnitz, Ch. A.,	York.
Beaumont, Andrew,	Wilkesbarre.
Binney, Horace,	Philadelphia.
Burd, George,	Bedford.
Chambers, George,	Chambersb'rg.
Clark, William,	Dauphin.
Coulter, Richard,	Greensburg.
Darlington, Edward,	Chester.
Denney, Harmar,	Pittsburg.
Galbraith, John,	Franklin.
Harper, James,	Philadelphia.
Harrison, S. S.,	Kittanning.
Heister, William,	New Holland.
Henderson, Joseph,	Brown's Mills.
King, Henry,	Allentown.
Laporte, John,	Asylum.
McKenna, T. M. T.,	Washington.
Mann, Joel K.,	Jenkintown.
Miller, Jesse,	Landisburg.
Muhlenberg, H. A.,	Reading.
Potts, David, Jun.,	Pottstown.
Ramsay, Robert,	Hartsville.
Stewart, Andrew,	Uniontown.
Sutherland, J. B.,	Philadelphia.
Wagener, D. B.,	Easton.
Watmough, J. G.,	Philadelphia.

Delaware. — 1.

Milligan, J. J.,	Wilmington.
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Maryland. — 8.

Carmichael, R. B.,	Centreville.
Dennis, L. P.,	Somerset.
Heath, James P.,	Baltimore.
Johnson, Wm. C.,	Jefferson.
McKim, Isaac,	Baltimore.
Stoddert, J. T.,	Harris's Lot.
Thomas, Francis,	Frederick.

Names.	Residence.
Turner, James,	Wiseburg.

Virginia. — 21.

Allen, John J.,	Clarksburg.
Archer, Wm. S.,	Elkhill.
Beale, J. M. H.,	Shenandoah.
Bouldin, John W.,	Charlotte C. H.
Chinn, Joseph W.,	Nuttsville.
Claiborne, N. H.,	Rocky Mount.
Davenport, Thomas,	Meadsville.
Fulton, John H.,	Abingdon.
Gholson, James H.,	Percival's.
Gordon, Wm. F.,	Lindsay's Sto.
Loyall, George,	Norfolk.
Lucas, Edward,	Charlestown.
McComas, Wm.,	Greenbriar.
Mason, John Y.,	Hicksford.
Mercer, Charles F.,	Aldie.
Moore, S. McD.,	Lexington.
Patton, John M.,	Freder'burg, S.
Robertson, John,	Richmond.
Taylor, Wm. P.,	Freder'burg, C.
Wilson, Edgar C.,	Morgantown.
Wise, Henry A.,	Onancock.

North Carolina. — 13.

Barringer, D. L.,	Raleigh.
Bynum, Jesse A.,	Northampton.
Connor, Henry W.,	Sherrillsford.
Deberry, Edmund,	Lawrenceville.
Graham, James,	Rutherford.
Hall, Thomas H.,	Tarborough.
Hawkins, M. T.,	Warrenton.
McKay, James J.,	Elizabethtown.
Rencher, Abraham,	Pittsborough.
Shepard, Wm. B.,	Elizabeth City.
Shepperd, A. H.,	Germantown.
Speight, Jesse,	Stantonsburg.
Williams, Lewis,	Panther Creek.

South Carolina. — 9.

Campbell, Th. F.,	Union C. H.
Clowney, Wm. K.,	Pendleton c. h.
Davis, Warren R.,	Orangeburg.
Felder, John M.,	Beaufort.
Grayson, Wm. J.,	Milton.
Griffin, John K.,	Willington.
McDuffie, George,	Willington.
Manning, R. J.,	Willington.
Pinckney, Henry L.,	Charleston.

Georgia. — 9.

Clayton, A. S.,	Athens.
Coffee, John,	Jacksonville.
Foster, Th. M.,	Greensboro'.

Names.	Residence.
Gamble, Roger L.,	Louisville.
Gilmer, George R.,	Lexington.
Jones, Seaborn,	Columbus.
Schley, William,	Augusta.
Wayne, James M.,	Savannah.
Wilde, Richard H.,	Augusta.

Alabama. — 5.

Clay, Clement C.,	Huntsville.
Lewis, Dixon H.,	Montgomery.
McKinley, John,	Florence.
Mardis, Sam. W.,	Montevallo.
Murphy, John,	Claiborne.

Mississippi. — 2.

Cage, Harry,	Woodville.
Plummer, F. E.,	Westville.

Louisiana. — 3.

Thomas, Philemon,	Baton Rouge.
Garland, Rice,	

*One vacancy.**Tennessee.* — 13.

Bell, John,	Nashville.
Blair, John,	Jonesborough.
Bunch, Samuel,	Rutledge.
Crockett, David,	Crockett's.
Dickinson, D. W.,	Murfreesboro'.
Dunlap, Wm. C.,	Bolivia.
Forrester, J. B.,	McMinnsville.
Inge, Wm. M.,	Fayetteville.
Johnson, Cave,	Clarkesville.
Lea, Luke,	Campbell's Sta.
Peyton, Bailie,	Gallatin.
Polk, James K.,	Columbia.
Standefer, James,	Mount Airy.

Kentucky. — 13.

Allan, Chilton,	Winchester.
Beatty, Martin,	Big S. Fork.
Chilton, Thomas,	Elizabethtown.
Davis, Amos,	Mt. Sterling.
Hardin, Benj.,	Bardstown.
Hawes, Albert G.,	Hawesville.
Johnson, Rich. M.,	G't Crossings.
Love, James,	Barbourville.
Lyon, Chittenden,	Eddyville.
Marshall, Th. A.,	Paris.
Pope, Patrick H.,	Louisville.
Tompkins, Chris.,	Glasgow.

One vacancy.

Names.	Residence.
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Ohio. — 19.

Allen, Wm.,	Chillicothe.
Bell, James M.,	Cambridge.
Chaney, John,	Courtwright.
Corwin, Thomas,	Lebanon.
Crane, Joseph H.,	Dayton.
Hamer, Th. L.,	Georgetown.
Jones, Benj.,	Wooster.
Lytle, Robert T.,	Cincinnati.
McLean, Jeremiah,	Columbus.
Mitchell, Robert,	Zanesville.
Patterson, William,	Mansfield.
Sloane, Jonathan,	Ravenna.
Spangler, David,	Coshocton.
Thompson, John,	New Lisbon.
Vance, Joseph,	Urbana.
Vinton, Samuel F.,	Gallipolis.
Webster, Taylor,	Hamilton.
Whittlesey, Elisha,	Canfield.

*One vacancy.**Indiana.* — 7.

Boon, Ratliff,	Boonsville.
Carr, John,	Charleston.
Ewing, John,	Vincennes.
Hannegan, E. A.,	Covington.
Kinnard, Geo. L.,	Indianapolis.
Lane, Amos,	Lawrenceburg.
McCarty, Jona.,	Fort Wayne.

Illinois. — 3.

Casey, Zadok,	Mt. Vernon.
Duncan, Joseph,	Jacksonville.

*One vacancy.**Missouri.* — 2.

Ashley, Wm. H.,	St. Louis.
Bull, John,	Chariton.

TERRITORIES.

Florida. — 1 *Delegate.*

Joseph M. White,	Monticello.
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Michigan. — 1 *Delegate.*

Lucius Lyon,	Bronson.
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Arkansas. — 1 *Delegate.*

Ambrose H. Sevier,	Little Rock.
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Officers of the House of Representatives.

	Salary.
W. S. Franklin,	<i>Clerk,</i> \$3,000
Samuel Burch,	<i>Chief do.</i> 1,800
John T. Frost,	<i>Clerk,</i> 1,500
Brook M. Berry,	<i>do.</i> 1,500
R. N. Johnson,	<i>do.</i> 1,500
Henry Welsh,	<i>do.</i> 1,500
Benj. B. French,	<i>do.</i> 1,500

	Salary.
T. B. Randolph,	<i>Serg't at A.</i> \$1,500
O. Carr,	<i>Prin. Door-keeper,</i> 1,500
J. W. Hunter,	<i>As't do.</i> 1,450
Rev. T. H. Stockton,	<i>Chaplain,</i> 500
W. J. McCornish,	<i>Postmaster,</i> 1,500
James Barren,	<i>Messenger,</i> 700

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES.

Name.	State.	Name.	State.	Name.	State.
Adams, John	N. Y.	Clark, Samuel	N. Y.	Gorham, Benj.	Mass.
Adams, John Q.	Mass.	Clark, William	Penn.	Graham, James	N. C.
Allan, Chilton	Ken.	Clay, C. C.	Ala.	Grayson, W. J.	S. C.
Allen, Heman	Vt.	Clayton, A. S.	Geo.	Grennell, G. Jun.	Mass.
Allen, John J.	Va.	Clowney, W. K.	S. C.	Griffin, John K.	S. C.
Allen, William	Ohio	Coffee, John	Geo.		
Anthony, J. B.	Penn.	Connor, H. W.	N. C.	Hall, Hiland	Vt.
Archer, Wm. S.	Va.	Corwin, Thomas	Ohio	Hall, Joseph	Me.
Ashley, Wm. H.	Mo.	Coulter, Richard	Penn.	Hall, T. H.	N. C.
		Cramer, John	N. Y.	Halsey, Nicoll	N. Y.
Banks, John	Penn.	Crane, Jos. H.	Ohio	Hamer, T. L.	Ohio
Barber, Noyes	Con.	Crockett, David	Tenn.	Hannegan, E. A.	Ind.
Barnitz, Ch. A.	Penn.			Hard, Gideon	N. Y.
Barringer, D. L.	N. C.	Darlington, E.	Penn.	Hardin, Benj.	Ken.
Bates, Isaac C.	Mass.	Davenport, T.	Va.	Harper, James	Penn.
Baylies, William	do.	Davis, Amos	Ken.	Harper, J. M.	N. H.
Beale, J. M. H.	Va.	Davis, W. R.	S. C.	Harrison, S. S.	Penn.
Bean, B. M.	N. H.	Day, Rowland	N. Y.	Hathaway, S. G.	N. Y.
Beardsley, Sam.	N. Y.	Deberry, Edm.	N. C.	Hawes, A. G.	Ken.
Beatty, Martin	Ken.	Deming, B. F.	Vt.	Hawkins, M. T.	N. C.
Beaumont, A.	Penn.	Denney, Harmar	Penn.	Hazeltine, Abner	N. Y.
Bell, James M.	Ohio	Dennis, L. P.	Md.	Heath, James P.	Md.
Bell, John	Ten.	Dickerson, P.	N. J.	Henderson, Jos.	Penn.
Binney, Horace	Penn.	Dickinson, D. W.	Ten.	Heister, Wm.	do
Blair, John	Ten.	Dickson, John	N. Y.	Howell, Edward	N. Y.
Bockee, Abraham	N. Y.	Duncan, Joseph	Ill.	Hubbard, Henry	N. H.
Bodle, Charles	do.	Dunlap, Wm. C.	Ten.	Huntington, Abel	N. Y.
Boon, Ratliff	Ind.				
*Bouldin, J. W.	Va.	Evans, George	Me.	Inge, Wm. M.	Ten.
Briggs, G. N.	Mass.	Everett, Edward	Mass.		
Brown, John W.	N. Y.	Everett, Horace	Vt.	Jackson, Wm.	Mass.
Bull, John	Mo.	Ewing, John	Ind.	Jarvis, Leonard	Me.
Bunch, Samuel	Ten.			Johnson, Cave	Ten.
Burd, George	Penn.	Felder, John M.	S. C.	Johnson, N.	N. Y.
Burges, Tristram	R. I.	Fillmore, M.	N. Y.	Johnson, R. M.	Ken.
Burns, Robert	N. H.	Forrester, J. B.	Ten.	Johnson, W. C.	Md.
Bynum, Jesse A.	N. C.	Foster, T. F.	Geo.	Jones, Benj.	Ohio
		Fowler, Samuel	N. J.	Jones, Seaborn	Geo.
Cage, Harry	Mis.	Fuller, Philo C.	N. Y.		
Cambreleng, C. C.	N. Y.	Fuller, Wm. K.	do.	Kavanagh, Ed.	Me.
†Campbell, T. F.	S. C.	Fulton, John H.	Va.	King, Henry	Penn.
Carmichael, R. B.	Mar.			Kinnard, G. L.	Ind.
Carr, John	Ind.	Galbraith, John	Penn.		
Casey, Zadok	Ill.	Gamble, R. L.	Geo.	Lane, Amos	Ind.
Chambers, G.	Penn.	†Garland, Rice	La.	Lansing, G. Y.	N. Y.
Chaney, John	Ohio	Gholson, J. H.	Va.	Laporte, John	Penn.
Chilton, Thomas	Ken.	Gillet, R. H.	N. Y.	Lay, G. W.	do.
Chinn, J. W.	Va.	Gilmer, G. R.	Geo.	Lea, Luke	Ten.
Choate, Rufus	Mass.	Gordon, W. F.	Va.	Lee, Thomas	N. J.
Claiborne, N. H.	Va.				

* Elected in place of T. T. Bouldin, dec'd.

† In place of Mr. Singleton, dec'd.

‡ Elected in place of Mr. Bullard, resigned.

Name.	State.	Name.	State.	Name.	State.
Lewis, D. H.	Ala.	Osgood, G. P.	Mass.	Stoddert, J. T.	Md.
Lincoln, Levi	Mass.	Page, Sherman	N. Y.	Sutherland, J. B.	Penn.
Love, James	Ken.	Parker, James	N. J.		
Loyall, George	Va.	Parks, Gorham	Me.	Taylor, Wm.	N. Y.
Lucas, Edward	do.	Patterson, Wm.	Ohio	Taylor, Wm. P.	Va.
Lyon, Chittenden	Ken.	Patton, J. M.	Va.	Thomas, Francis	Md.
Lyon, Lucius	Mich.	Pearce, D. J.	R. I.	Thomas, Phile.	La.
Lytle, R. T.	Ohio	Peyton, Bailie	Ten.	Thomson, John	Ohio
		Pierce, Franklin	N. H.	Tompkins, C.	Ken.
Mann, A. Jun.,	N. Y.	Pierson, Job	N. Y.	Turner, James	Md.
Mann, J. K.	Penn.	Pinckney, H. L.	S. C.	Turrill, Joel	N. Y.
Manning, R. J.,	S. C.	Plummer, F. E.	Mis.	Tweedy, Samuel	Con.
Mardis, S. W.	Ala.	Polk, James K.	Ten.		
Marshall, T. A.	Ken.	Pope, P. H.	Ken.	Vance, Joseph	Ohio
Martindale, H. C.	N. Y.	Potts, D., Jun.	Penn.	Vanderpoel, A.	N. Y.
Mason, Moses,	Me.			Van Houten, I.	do.
Mason, John Y.	Va.	Ramsay, Robert	Penn.	Vinton, S. F.	Ohio
McCarty, Jona.	Ind.	Reed, John	Mass.		
McComas, Wm.	Va.	Rencher, A.	N. C.	Wagener, D. B.	Penn.
McDuffie, George	S. C.	Robertson, John	Va.	Ward, Aaron	N. Y.
McIntire, Rufus	Me.			Wardwell, D.	do.
McKay, J. J.	N. C.	Schenck, F. S.	N. J.	Watmough, J. G.	Penn.
McKenna, T. M.	Penn.	Schley, Wm.	Geo.	Wayne, J. M.	Geo.
McKim, Isaac	Md.	Selden, Dudley	N. Y.	Webster, Taylor	Ohio
McKinley, John	Ala.	Sevier, A. H.	Ark.	Whallon, R.	N. Y.
McLene, Jer.	Ohio	Shepard, W. B.	N. C.	White, C. P.	do.
McVean, Charles	N. Y.	Shepperd, A. H.	do.	White, J. M.	Flor.
Mercer, C. F.	Va.	Shinn, W. N.	N. J.	Whittlesey, E.	Ohio
Miller, Jesse	Penn.	Slade, Wm.	Vt.	Whittlesey, F.	N. Y.
Milligan, John J.	Del.	Sloane, Jonathan	Ohio	Wilde, R. H.	Geo.
Mitchell, Henry	N. Y.	Smith, F. O. J.	Me.	Williams, Lewis	N. C.
Mitchell, Robert	Ohio	Spangler, David	Ohio	Wilson, E. C.	Va.
Moore, S. McD	Va.	Speight, Jesse	N. C.	Wise, Henry A.	do.
Muhlenberg, H. A.	Penn.	Standefer, James	Ten.		
Murphy, John	Ala.	Stewart, Andrew	Penn.	Young, Eben.	Con.

III. RATES OF POSTAGE.

On a single Letter composed of One Piece of Paper.

For any distance, not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents.

Over 30, and not exceeding 80 " 10 "

Over 80, and not exceeding 150 " 12½ "

Over 150, and not exceeding 400 " 18¾ "

Over 400 miles 25 "

A letter composed of two pieces of paper, is charged with *double* these rates; of three pieces, with *triple*; and of four pieces, with *quadruple*, "One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing *one ounce*, shall be charged with *quadruple* postage; and at the same rate, should the weight be greater.

Newspaper Postage.

For each Newspaper, not carried out of the State in which it is published, or if carried out of the State, not carried over 100 miles, 1 cent. Over 100 miles, and out of the State in which it is published, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Magazines and Pamphlets.

If published periodically, dist. not exceeding 100 miles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per sheet.

Ditto	do.	distance over	100	"	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
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If not pub. periodically,	dist. not exceeding	100	"	4	"	"	"
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Ditto	do.	distance over	100	"	6	"	"
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"Every printed pamphlet or magazine which contains more than twenty-four pages, on a *royal* sheet, or any sheet of *less* dimensions, shall be charged by the sheet; and small pamphlets, printed on a half or quarter sheet, of royal or less size, shall be charged with half the amount of postage charged on a full sheet."

The postage on *Ship Letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents; if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

Privilege of Franking.

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the government, are by law received and conveyed by post, free of postage.

The President and Vice-President of the United States; Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney-General; Postmaster-General and Assistant Postmaster-General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioner of the General Land Office; Commissioners of the Navy Board; Commissary-General; Inspectors-General; Quartermaster-General; Paymaster-General; Superintendent of Patent Office; Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives; President and Secretary of the Senate; and any individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters, and packets, weighing not more than two ounces (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for), and all documents printed by order of either House, from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress, till the next meeting of Congress.

Postmasters may send and receive, free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight; and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may provide.

IV. THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

** For an account of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and the District Courts, see the American Almanac for 1831.

	Residence.		Appointed.	Salary.
John Marshall,	Richmond, Va.	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1801,	\$ 5,000
William Johnson,	Charleston, S. C.	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1804,	4,500
Gabriel Duvall,	Marietta, Md.	<i>do.</i>	1811,	4,500
Joseph Story,	Cambridge, Mass.	<i>do.</i>	1811,	4,500
Smith Thompson,	New York, N. Y.	<i>do.</i>	1823,	4,500
John McLean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	<i>do.</i>	1829,	4,500
Henry Baldwin,	Pittsburg, Pa.	<i>do.</i>	1830,	4,500
Benj. F. Butler,	Washington, D. C.	<i>Attorney-General,</i>		4,000
Richard Peters,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Reporter,</i>		1,000
William T. Carroll,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Clerk,</i>		Fees, &c.

The Supreme Court is held in the City of Washington, and has one session, annually, commencing on the 2d Monday in January.

DISTRICT COURTS:—JUDGES, ATTORNEYS,

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Judges.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Attorneys,</i>	<i>Pay.</i>
Maine,	Ashur Ware,	Portland,	\$1,800	John Anderson,	\$200 & fees.
N. Hampshire,	Matthew Harvey,	Hokinton,	1,000	J. P. Hale,	200 do.
Vermont,	Elijah Paine,	Williamstown,	1,200	David Kellogg,	200 do.
Massachusetts,	John Davis,	Boston,	2,500	Andrew Dunlap,	Fees, &c.
Rhode Island,	John Pitman,	Providence,	1,500	R. W. Greene,	200 & fees.
Connecticut,	William Bristol,	New Haven,	1,500	Wm. S. Holabird,	200 do.
N. Y. { N. Dist.	A. Conkling,	Albany,	2,000	Nat. S. Benton,	200 do.
{ S. Dist.	S. R. Betts,	New York,	3,500	Wm. M. Price,	200 do.
New Jersey,	William Rossel,	Mt. Holly,	1,500	G. D. Wall,	200 do.
Pa. { E. Dist.	Jos. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	2,500	H. D. Gilpin,	Fees, &c.
{ W. Dist.	Thomas Irwin,	Pittsburg,	1,800	Benj. Patton, Jun.	200 & fees.
Delaware,	Willard Hall,	Belmont,	1,500	Geo. Read, Jun.	200 do.
Maryland,	Elias Glenn,	Baltimore,	2,000	N. Williams,	Fees, &c.
Va. { E. Dist.	P. P. Barbour,	Gordonsville,	1,800	R. C. Nicholas,	200 & fees.
{ W. Dist.	Alex. Caldwell,	Clarksburg,	1,600	W. A. Harrison,	200 do.
North Carolina,	H. Potter,	Fayetteville,	2,000	T. P. Devereaux,	200 do.
South Carolina,	Thomas Lee,	Charleston,	2,500	R. B. Gilchrist,	Fees, &c.
Georgia,	Jer. Cuyler,	Savannah,	2,500	M. H. McAllister,	200 & fees.
Ala. { S. Dist.	Wm. Crawford,	Mobile,	2,500	John Elliot,	200 do.
{ N. Dist.				Byrd Brandon,	200 do.
Mississippi,	Powhatan Ellis,	Winchester,	2,000	George Adams,	200 do.
La. { E. Dist.	S. H. Harper,	New Orleans,	3,000	Henry Carleton,	600 do.
{ W. Dist.				B. F. Linton,	200 do.
Ten. { E. Dist.	M. W. Brown,		1,500	J. A. McKinney,	200 do.
{ W. Dist.				J. Collingsworth,	200 do.
Kentucky,	Th. B. Monroe,		1,500		200 do.
Ohio,	H. H. Leavitt,	Steubenville,	1,000	N. H. Swayne,	200 do.
Indiana,	Benj. Parke,	Salem,	1,000	T. A. Howard,	200 do.
Illinois,	Nathaniel Pope,	Vandalia,	1,000	David J. Baker,	200 do.
Missouri,	James H. Peck,	St. Louis,	1,200	George Shannon,	200 do.
D. Columbia,	William Cranch,	Washington,	2,700	E. H. Lee,	Fees, &c.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into the seven following judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year, for each State within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District, in which the Court sits.

Present Judge,

1st Circuit, Maine, N. Hampshire, Mass., and R. I.,	Mr. Justice Story.
2d do. Vermont, Connecticut, and New York,	Mr. Justice Thompson.
3d do. New Jersey and Pennsylvania,	Mr. Justice Baldwin.
4th do. Delaware and Maryland,	Mr. Justice Duvall.
5th do. Virginia and North Carolina,	Mr. Chief Jus. Marshall.
6th do. South Carolina and Georgia,	Mr. Justice Johnson.
7th do. Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio,	Mr. Justice McLean.

In the other six States, viz. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and the territories of Florida, Michigan, and Arkansas, no Circuit Court sits, but the District Court in these several states and territories possesses the powers and jurisdiction of a Circuit Court.

There is a local Circuit Court held by three Judges in the District of Columbia, specially appointed for that purpose. The Chief Justice of that Court sits also as District Judge of that District.

MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.

<i>Marshals.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>	<i>Clerks.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>
Albert Smith,	Damariscotta,	Fees, &c.	John Mussey,	Portland,	Fees, &c.
Pearson Cogswell,	Gilmanton,	\$200 & fees.	C. W. Cutter,	Portsmouth,	do.
Heman Lowry,	Burlington,	200 do.	Jesse Gove,	Rutland,	do.
Jonas L. Sibley,	Boston,	Fees, &c.	J. W. Davis,	Boston,	do.
B. Anthony,	Providence,	do.	Benj. Cowell,	Providence,	do.
N. Wilcox,	Berlin,	do.	C. A. Ingersoll,	New Haven,	do.
J. W. Livingston,	Utica,	200 & fees.	R. B. Miller,	Utica,	do.
W. C. H. Waddell,	New York,	Fees, &c.	Fred. J. Betts,	New York,	do.
J. S. Darcy,	Newark,	do.	W. Pennington,	Newark,	do.
B. S. Bonsall,	Philadelphia,	do.	F. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	do.
John M. Davis,	Pittsburg,	200 & fees.	E. J. Roberts,	Pittsburg,	do.
D. C. Wilson,	Wilmington,	200 do.	T. Witherspoon,	Wilmington,	do.
Thomas Finley,	Baltimore,	Fees, &c.	Philip Moore,	Baltimore,	do.
E. Christian,	Richmond,	do.	Richard Jeffries,	Richmond,	do.
James Points,	Wheeling,	200 & fees.	J. Y. Doddridge,	Staunton,	do.
Beverly Daniel,	Raleigh,	Fees, &c.	W. H. Haywood,	Raleigh,	do.
Thomas C. Condy,	Charleston,	do.	James Jarvey,	Charleston,	do.
William Maxwell,	Savannah,	do.	George Glenn,	Savannah,	do.
R. L. Crawford,	Mobile,	do.	D. Files,	Mobile,	do.
B. Pattenon,	Huntsville,	do.	C. K. Clifton,	Huntsville,	do.
S. W. Dickson,	Natchez,	200 & fees.	William Burns,	Natchez,	do.
J. Nicholson,	New Orleans,	200 do.	F. W. Lea,	New Orleans,	do.
P. H. Overton,	New Iberia,	Fees, &c.	J. Lessassier,		
William Lyon,	Knoxville,	200 & fees.	W. C. Mynatt,	Knoxville,	do.
S. B. Marshall,	Murfreesboro',	200 do.	N. A. McNairy,	Nashville,	do.
J. M. McCalla,	Lexington,	200 do.	J. H. Hanna,	Frankfort,	do.
John Patterson,	Columbus,	200 do.	William Minor,	Columbus,	do.
G. Taylor,	Brownstown,	200 do.	Henry Hurst,	Corydon,	do.
Henry Wilton,	Kaskaskia,	200 do.	W. H. Brown,	Vandalia,	do.
Augustus Jones,	St. Louis,	200 do.	Joseph Gamble,	St. Louis,	do.
	Washington,	Fees, &c.	E. J. Lee,	Alexandria,	do.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

District Courts.

MAINE.	{ <i>Wiscasset</i> —Last Tuesday in Feb. and 1st Tuesday in Sept.;— <i>Portland</i> —First Tuesday in June and Dec.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	{ <i>Portsmouth</i> —3d Tuesday in March and Sept.;— <i>Exeter</i> —3d Tuesday in June and Dec.
VERMONT.	<i>Rutland</i> —6th of October;— <i>Windsor</i> —24th of May.
MASSACHUSETTS.	{ <i>Boston</i> —3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June, 2d Tuesday in Sept., and 1st Tuesday in Dec.
RHODE ISLAND.	{ <i>Newport</i> —2d Tuesday in May, and 3d in October;— <i>Providence</i> —1st Tuesday in Aug. and February.
CONNECTICUT.	{ <i>New Haven</i> —4th Tuesday in February and Aug.;— <i>Hartford</i> —4th Tuesday in May and Nov.
NEW YORK, S. DISTRICT.	{ <i>New York</i> —1st Tuesday of each month.
NEW YORK, N. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Albany</i> —3d Tuesday in Jan.;— <i>Utica</i> —Last Tuesday in August.
NEW JERSEY.	{ <i>New Brunswick</i> —2d Tuesday in March and Sept.;— <i>Burlington</i> —3d Tuesday in May and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Philadelphia</i> —3d Monday in February, May, August, and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Pittsburg</i> —1st Monday in May and 3d Monday in October.
DELAWARE.	{ <i>Newcastle & Dover</i> —alternately, on the 4th Tuesday in Nov. 1789; and three other sessions progressively, on the 4th Tuesday of every 3d calendar month.
MARYLAND.	{ <i>Baltimore</i> —on the 1st Tuesday in March, June, Sept., and December.
COLUMBIA.	<i>Washington</i> —1st Monday in June and December.
VIRGINIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Richmond</i> —15th of May and 15th of November;— <i>Norfolk</i> —1st of May and 1st of November.
VIRGINIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Staunton</i> —1st day of May and 1st day of October;— <i>Wythe Court House</i> —3d Monday in April and Sept.;— <i>Lewisburg</i> —4th Monday in April and Sept.;— <i>Clarksburg</i> —4th Monday in May and Oct.
N. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Edenton</i> —3d Monday in April and Oct.;— <i>Newbern</i> —4th Monday in April and Oct.;— <i>Wilmington</i> —1st Monday after the 4th Monday in April and Oct.
S. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Charleston</i> —3d Monday in March and Sept.; 1st Monday in July and 2d Monday in Dec.;— <i>Laurens Court House</i> —the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Columbia.
GEORGIA.	<i>Savannah</i> —2d Tues. in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.
ALA., N. DISTRICT.	<i>Huntsville</i> —2d Monday in April and October.
ALA., S. DISTRICT.	<i>Mobile</i> —1st Monday in May and December.

MISSISSIPPI.	<i>Adams Co. Court House</i> —4th Mond. in Jan. & June.
LA., E. DISTRICT.	<i>New Orleans</i> --2d Monday in December.
LA., W. DISTRICT.	<i>Opelousas Court House</i> --2d Monday in June.
TENNESSEE, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Knoxville</i> —3d Monday in April and 2d Monday in October.
TENNESSEE, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Nashville</i> —4th Monday in May and November.
KENTUCKY.	<i>Frankfort</i> —1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	{ <i>Columbus</i> —3d Monday in July, and 4th Monday in December.
INDIANA.	<i>Indianapolis</i> —last Monday in May and November.
ILLINOIS.	<i>Vandalia</i> --1st Monday in May and December.
MISSOURI.	<i>Jefferson</i> --1st Monday in March and September.

Circuit Courts.

MAINE.	<i>Portland</i> —1st May ;— <i>Wiscasset</i> —1st October.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	<i>Portsmouth</i> —8th May ;— <i>Exeter</i> —8th October.
VERMONT.	<i>Windsor</i> —21st May ;— <i>Rutland</i> —3d October.
MASSACHUSETTS.	<i>Boston</i> —15th May and 15th October.
RHODE ISLAND.	<i>Newport</i> —15th June ;— <i>Providence</i> —15th November.
CONNECTICUT.	{ <i>New Haven</i> —last Wednesday in April ;— <i>Hartford</i> —17th September.
NEW YORK.	{ <i>New York</i> —last Monday in Feb., 1st Monday in April, last Monday in July and October.
NEW JERSEY.	<i>Trenton</i> —1st April and 1st October.
PENNSYLVANIA.	<i>Philadelphia</i> —11th April and 11th October.
DELAWARE.	{ <i>Newcastle and Dover</i> , alternately, 3d June and 27th Oct.
MARYLAND.	<i>Baltimore</i> —8th April and 1st November.
VIRGINIA.	<i>Richmond</i> —22d May and 22d November.
N. CAROLINA.	<i>Raleigh</i> —12th May and 12th November.
S. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Charleston</i> —2d Tuesday in April ;— <i>Columbia</i> —4th Monday in November.
GEORGIA.	{ <i>Savannah</i> —Thursday after the 1st Monday in May ; — <i>Milledgeville</i> —Thursday after the 1st Monday in November.
TENNESSEE.	{ <i>Nashville</i> —1st Monday in March and Sept. ;— <i>Knoxville</i> —2d Monday in October.
KENTUCKY.	<i>Frankfort</i> —1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	<i>Columbus</i> —2d Mond. in July and 3d Mond. in Dec.
D. OF COLUMBIA.	{ <i>Washington</i> —4th Monday in March and November ; — <i>Alexandria</i> —1st Monday in May and October.

V. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

<i>Foreign States.</i>	<i>Ministers Plenipotentiary.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Secretaries of Legation.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
France,	Edw. Livingston,	La.	1833	\$9000	Th. P. Barton,	\$2000
Russia,	William Wilkins,	Pa.	1831	9000	J. Randolph Clay, Pa.	2000
Spain,	C. P. Van Ness,	N. Y.	1829	9000	Arthur Middleton,	2000
	<i>Ch'gés d'Affaires.</i>					
Great Britain,	Aaron Vail,	N. Y.	1832	4500		
Portugal,	Th. L. L. Brent,	Va.	1825	4500		
Netherlands,	Auguste Davezac,	La.	1831	4500		
Belgium,	Hugh S. Legaré,	S. C.	1832	4500		
Sweden,	Christo. Hughes,	Md.	1830	4500		
Denmark,	Henry Wheaton,	R. I.	1827	4500		
Turkey,	David Porter,	Md.		4500		
Mexico,	Anthony Butler,			4500		
Columbia,	R. B. McAfee,			4500		
Brazil,	William Hunter,	R. I.	1834	4500		
Rep. Cent. Am.	Ch. D. De Witt,			4500		
Chili,	Richard Pollard,		1834	4500		
Peru,	Samuel Larned,			4500		

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria,	Venice,	Charles Barnet	Germany,	Darmstadt,	Fred. Kahl
"	Trieste,	George Moore	"	D'y of Baden,	Fred. List
"	Vienna,	J. G. Schwarz	"	Munich,	R. de Ruedorffer
Barbary,	Algiers,	George F. Brown	G't Britain	London,	Th. Aspinwall
"	Tunis,	Samuel D. Heap	& Depen-	Liverpool,	F. B. Ogden
"	Tripoli,	D. S. McCauley	dencies.	Bristol,	Th. Dennison
"	Tangier,	James R. Leib	"	Falmouth,	Robert W. Fox
Belgium,	Antwerp,	Wm. D. Patterson	"	Plymouth,	Thomas W. Fox
Brazil,	Rio Janeiro,	J. M. Baker	"	Hull,	Albert Davy
"	San Salvador,	W. Odlin	"	Cowes,	R. R. Hunter
"	Pernambuco,	J. T. Mansfield	"	Glasgow,	Alex. Thomson
"	Para,	A. R. Smith	"	Dublin,	Thomas Wilson
"	Montevideo,	Joshua Bond	"	Cork,	Reuben Harvey
"	Is. Maranhani,	Charles B. Allen	"	Belfast,	Th. W. Gilpin
"	Rio Grande,	Isaac A. Hayes	"	Gibraltar,	Horatio Sprague
"	Santos,	George Black	"	I. of France,	Paul Froberville
"	I. St. Cath'ne,	Lemuel Well	"	Tk's Island,	Thomas Wynn
Bu'os Ay'r's,	Bue'os Ayres,	Eben. R. Dorr	"	Bermuda,	Wm. T. Tucke
Cent. Ame-	Guatemala,	Charles Savage	"	Nassau, N. P.	George Huyler
rica.	Truxillo,	G. Coursalt	"	Antigua, &c.	R. Higinbotham
Chili,	Valparaiso,	George G. Hobson	"	Kingston, J.	R. M. Harrison
"	St. Jago de C.	Daniel Wynne	"	Trinidad,	C. L. Bartlett
China,	Canton,	J. H. Grosvenor	"	Barbadoes,	John Haly
Colombia,	Carthagena,	J. M. Macpherson	"	Malta,	Paul Eynaud
"	La Guayra,	J. G. A. Williamson	"	St. Helena,	Wm. Carroll
"	Santa Martha,	Alex. Danouille	"	Br. Guyana,	Moses Benjamin
"	Porto Cabello,	F. Litchfield	"	Galway,	Th. M. Perrae
"	Panama,	J. B. Ferand	"	Halifax, N. S.	John Morrow
"	Angostura,	Th. B. Malle	"	Leith, Scot.	Robert Grieve
Denmark &	Copenhagen,	C. J. Hambro	"	Bathurst Isl.	W. H. Haxton
Depen-	St. Thomas,	Nathan Levy	Hanseatic	Hamburg,	John Cuthbert
dencies,	St. Croix,	Joseph Ridgeway	Towns,	Bremen,	Joshua Dodge
"	Elsineur,	Th. H. Barker	"	Frankfort,	E. Schwendke
France and	Paris,	Daniel Brent	Hayti,	P't au Prince,	F. M. Dimond
Depen-	Bordeaux,	George Strobel	"	Aux Cayes,	William Miles
dencies,	Marseilles,	D. C. Croxall	"	Cape Haytien,	Samuel Israel
"	Nantes,	F. C. Fenwick	"	Amsterdam,	J. W. Parker
"	Havre de Gr.,	R. G. Beasley	Holland and	Rotterdam,	John Wambert
"	Lyons,	Samuel Allison	Dependen-	Surinam,	Thomas Trask
"	Cette,	Theodore Privat	cies,	Isle Curaçoa,	James Paimbo
"	La Rochelle,	Jas. J. Debesse	"	Batavia,	John Schillabe
"	Guadaloupe,	P. Suau	"	Ostend,	Louis Mark

Holland &c.	St. Eustacia,	J. Hollingsworth	Russia,	Archangel,	Edmund Brandt
Italian	Leghorn,	Th. Appleton	Sandwich I.	S. Islands,	J. C. Jones, Jr.
States,	Florence,	James Ombrosi	Saxony,	Leipzig,	Frederick List
"	Genoa,	R. Campbell	Spain & De-	Cadiz,	Alex. Burton
"	Nice,	V. A. Sasserno	penden-	Barcelona,	Wm. Sterling
Mexican	Mexico,	Wm. S. Parrott	cies,	Malaga,	Geo. G. Barrel
States,	Tampico,	G. R. Robertson	"	Alicante,	Geo. B. Adams
"	Aguatulco,	Thomas Reily	"	Bilboa,	M. Aguirre
"	Acapulco,	Harvey Gregg	"	Manilla,	A. H. P. Edwards
"	Vera Cruz,	M. Burrough	"	Teneriffe,	Payton Gay
"	Matamoros,	D. W. Smith	"	Balearic Isl.	Geo. T. Ladico
"	Chihuahua,	J. S. Langham	"	Havana,	N. P. Trist
"	Santa Fe,	— Davis	"	Trinidad, C.	R. R. Stewart
"	Saltillo,	J. W. McGoffin	"	St. Jago,	J. Leonard
"	Campeche,	Henry Perrine	"	Baracoa, do.	Fra's Thomassin
"	Guaymas, &c.	J. L. Kennedy	"	Matanzas, do.	L. Shoemaker
"	Galvezton,	D. G. Burnet	"	Puerto del P.	John Owen
"	Petic, &c.	C. W. Davis	"	Ponce, P. R.	Hopeful Toler
"	Tabasco,	Daniel N. Pope	"	Guayama,	W. H. Tracy
"	Laguna,	J. W. Langdon	"	Mayaguez, do.	S. C. Russel
"	Monterey, &c.	A. J. Raines	"	St. Johns, do.	Sydney Mason
"	Brazoria,	Th. Wooldridge	Sweden,	Stockholm,	David Erskine
Peru,	Arequipa, &c.	Wm. F. Taylor	"	Gottenburg,	C. A. Murray
"	Lima,	A. Worthington	"	Bergen, N'y	Helimch Janson
Portugal &	Lisbon,	I. P. Hutchinson	Switzerl'nd,	Switzerland,	J. G. Boker
Dependen-	Madeira,	John H. March	Turkey,	Smyrna,	David Offley
cies,	Fayal,	C. W. Dabney	"	Salonica,	W. B. Llewellen
"	Cape Verd,	Wm. G. Merrill	"	Stanchio,	D. Devenant
"	Rhio Is'd, &c.	Joseph Balestier	"	Tenedos,	E. Samarissa
Prussia,	Elbervelt,	W. T. Simons	"	Alexandria,	John Gliddon
"	Stettin,	Fred. Schillow	"	Damascus, &c.	J. Chasseaud
Roman St's,	Rome,	Felix Cicognani	"	Jerusalem,	David Darmon
Russia,	St. Petersb'g,	A. P. Gibson	"	Canea,	D. Ponnal
"	Odessa,	John Ralli	"	Bronsa,	N. L. Perick
"	Taganrock,	Henry Schielen	"	Dardanelles,	Dr. M. Lazzaro

MINISTERS &C. OF FOREIGN POWERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Belgium,	Baron de Behr,	<i>Minister Resident.</i>
Brazil,	Manoel Guilherme,	<i>Chargé d'Affaires.</i>
Colombia,	M. Domingo Acosta,	<i>do.</i>
Denmark,	M. Stein Bille,	<i>do.</i>
France,	M. Serurier,	<i>Envoy Extra. & Min. Plenip.</i>
G. Britain,	Sir Charles Richard Vaughan,	<i>do. do.</i>
Mexico,	Joachim Maria de Castillo,	<i>do. do.</i>
Netherlands,	E. M. A. Martini,	<i>do. do.</i>
Portugal,	Commandeur Torlade D'Azambuja,	<i>Chargé d'Affaires.</i>
Prussia,		<i>do</i>
Russia,	Baron de Krudener,	<i>Envoy Extra. & Min. Plenip.</i>
Spain,	Chev. Francisco Tacon,	<i>do. do.</i>

VI. THE NAVY.

Description.	In Com-mis-sion.	In ordi-nary.	Building at	Ships of the Line.	Frigates.
Ships of the Line	1	6	Portsmouth	1	1
Frigates 1st Class	2	5	Charlestown (B'n.)	2	1
Frigates 2d Class	1	2	Brooklyn (N. Y.)		2
Sloops 24 guns	1	1	Philadelphia	1	1
Sloops 18 guns	9	4	Washington		1
Schooners	7	2	Gosport (Norfolk)	1	1
	21	20		5	7

VESSELS OF WAR. — FEB. 1834.

Name and Rate.	Where and when built.	Where employed.
<i>Ships of the Line. Guns.</i>		
Independence, . . . 74	Boston, . . . 1814	In ordinary at Boston.
Franklin, . . . 74	Philadelphia, . . . 1815	Do. at New York.
Washington, . . . 74	Portsmouth, N. H. . . 1816	Do. at New York.
Columbus, . . . 74	Washington, . . . 1819	Do. at Boston.
Ohio, . . . 74	New York, . . . 1820	Do. at New York.
North Carolina, . . . 74	Philadelphia, . . . 1820	Do. at Norfolk.
Delaware, . . . 74	Gosport, Va. . . 1820	In commission, Mediterranean,
Alabama, . . . 74	. . . . .	On the stocks at Portsmouth, N. H.
Vermont, . . . 74	. . . . .	Do. at Boston.
Virginia, . . . 74	. . . . .	Do. at Boston.
Pennsylvania, . . . 74	. . . . .	Do. at Philadelphia.
New York, . . . 74	. . . . .	Do. at Norfolk.
<i>Frigates, 1st Class.</i>		
United States, . . . 44	Philadelphia, . . . 1797	In commission, Mediterranean.
Constitution, . . . 44	Boston, . . . 1797	In ordinary at Boston.
Guerriere, . . . 44	Philadelphia, . . . 1814	Do. at New York.
Java, . . . 44	Baltimore, . . . 1814	Do. at Norfolk.
Potomac, . . . 44	Washington, . . . 1821	In commission, Pacific.
Brandywine, . . . 44	Washington, . . . 1825	In ordinary at New York,
Hudson, . . . 44	Purchased, . . . 1826	Do. at New York.
Santee, . . . 44	. . . . .	On the stocks at Portsmouth, N. H.
Cumberland, . . . 44	. . . . .	Do. at Boston.
Sabine, . . . 44	. . . . .	Do. at New York.
Savannah, . . . 44	. . . . .	Do. at New York.
Raritan, . . . 44	. . . . .	Do. at Philadelphia.
Columbia, . . . 44	. . . . .	Do. at Washington.
St. Lawrence, . . . 44	. . . . .	Do. at Norfolk.
<i>Frigates, 2d Class.</i>		
Constellation, . . . 36	Baltimore, . . . 1797	In commission, Mediterranean.
Congress, . . . 36	Portsmouth, N. H. . . 1799	In ordinary at Norfolk.
Macedonian, . . . 36	Captured, . . . 1812	Do. at Norfolk.
<i>Sloops of War.</i>		
John Adams, . . . 24	Charleston, S. C. . . 1799	In commission, Mediterranean.
Cyane, . . . 24	Captured, . . . 1815	In ordinary at Philadelphia.
Erie, . . . 18	Baltimore, . . . 1813	In ordinary at Boston.
Ontario, . . . 18	Baltimore, . . . 1813	On the coast of Brazil.
Peacock, . . . 18	New York, . . . 1813	On the coast of Brazil and India.
Boston, . . . 18	Boston, . . . 1825	In ordinary at Boston.
Lexington, . . . 18	New York, . . . 1825	On the coast of Brazil.
Vincennes, . . . 18	New York, . . . 1826	In the Pacific.
Warren, . . . 18	Boston, . . . 1826	In ordinary at Philadelphia.
Natchez, . . . 18	Norfolk, . . . 1827	In commission, coast of Brazil.
Falmouth, . . . 18	Boston, . . . 1827	In commission, Pacific Ocean.
Fairfield, . . . 18	New York, . . . 1828	In commission, Pacific Ocean.
Vandalia, . . . 18	Philadelphia, . . . 1828	In the West Indies.
St. Louis, . . . 18	Washington, . . . 1828	In the West Indies.
Concord, . . . 18	Portsmouth, . . . 1828	In ordinary at Portsmouth, N. H.
<i>Schooners, &c.</i>		
Dolphin, . . . 12	Philadelphia, . . . 1821	In the Pacific.
Grampus, . . . 12	Washington, . . . 1821	In the West Indies.
Porpoise, . . . 12	Portsmouth, . . . 1820	In the West Indies.
Shark, . . . 12	Washington, . . . 1821	In the West Indies.
Enterprise, . . . 12	New York, . . . 1831	On the coast of Brazil.
Boxer, . . . 12	Boston, . . . 1831	On the coast of Brazil and India.
Experiment, . . . 12	Washington, . . . 1831	In commission, West Indies.
Fox, . . . 3	Purchased, . . . 1823	Receiving Ship at Baltimore.
Sea Gull, (galliot)	Purchased, . . . 1823	Do. at Philadelphia.

VII. PUBLIC DEBT.

Funded and Unfunded Debt of the United States, Jan. 1, 1834.

Stocks.	Date of acts constitut'g the stocks	Amount.	
* Funded debt—five per cent stock	Mar. -3, 1821		\$ 4,722,260 29
† Unfunded debt—registered debt, being claims for services and supplies during the Revolutionary war . . .	July 9, 1798	27,476 70	
† Treasury notes issued during the late war	Feb. 24, 1815	6,025 00	
† Mississippi stock	Mar. 3, 1815	4,320 09	
			37,821 79
			4,760,082 08

* Redeemable after the 1st January, 1835. † Redeemable on presentation.

VIII. FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1832, with the Total Amount from 1789 to 1832.

RECEIPTS.		
	In 1832.	From 1789 to 1832.
Customs	\$ 28,465,237 24	\$ 594,909,067 29
Internal Revenue	11,630 65	22,235,269 81
Direct Taxes	6,791 13	12,736,888 60
Postage	244 95	1,091,223 61
Public Lands	2,623,381 03	40,627,250 92
Loans, Treasury Notes, &c.		156,181,578 57
Dividends and sale of Bank Stock	659,000 00	11,052,506 30
Miscellaneous	99,276 16	5,428,892 33
<i>Total Receipts</i>	31,865,561 16	844,262,668 43
EXPENDITURE.		
	In 1832.	From 1789 to 1832.
Civil List	\$ 1,800,757 74	\$ 37,158,047 31
Foreign Intercourse	325,181 07	24,143,582 33
Miscellaneous	2,451,202 64	32,194,703 11
Military Establishment— Military service, including Fortifications, Arsenal, Armories, Ordnance, Internal Improv'ts, &c.	5,446,034 88	190,538,643 21
Revolutionary Pensions	1,057,121 58	17,298,282 22
Other Pensions	127,300 82	6,710,307 23
Indian Department	1,352,419 75	13,413,188 16
Naval Establishment	3,956,370 29	112,703,933 23
Public Debt	17,840,309 29	408,090,204 08
<i>Total Expenditure</i>	34,356,698 06	842,250,890 88
<i>Balance in the Treasury</i>	2,011,777 55	

IX. COMMERCE.

Table, exhibiting the Value of Imports from, and Exports to, each Foreign Country, during the Year ending on the 30th Sept. 1833.

	Countries.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		
			Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
1	Russia - - - -	\$ 2,772,550	\$ 223,734	\$ 480,071	\$ 703,805
2	Prussia - - - -	124,570	12,812		12,812
3	Sweden and Norway - -	1,168,697	244,587	70,262	314,849
4	Swedish West Indies - -	32,202	100,163	5,057	105,220
5	Denmark - - - -	28,172	180,511	112,453	292,964
6	Danish West Indies - -	1,138,700	1,279,670	267,200	1,546,870
7	Netherlands - - - -	1,166,856	1,634,353	722,409	2,356,762
8	Dutch East Indies - -	750,290	93,852	680,989	774,841
9	Dutch West Indies - -	380,871	238,205	54,038	342,243
10	Dutch Guiana - - - -	49,326	92,515		92,515
11	Belgium - - - -	139,628	644,112	361,499	1,005,611
12	England - - - -	36,668,315	29,882,673	1,452,768	31,035,441
13	Scotland - - - -	1,025,229	1,186,469	21,058	1,207,527
14	Ireland - - - -	152,280	120,482		120,482
15	Gibraltar - - - -	182,508	573,076	164,570	737,646
16	Malta - - - -	31,073	50,828		50,828
17	British East Indies - -	1,832,059	136,156	188,843	324,999
18	British West Indies - -	1,358,239	1,754,305	59,760	1,814,065
19	British Guiana - - - -	7,448	4,752		4,752
20	British American Colonies	1,793,393	4,390,081	81,003	4,471,084
21	Cape of Good Hope - -	13,700	7,562		7,562
22	St. Helena - - - -		7,854		7,854
23	Mauritius - - - -	21,621			
24	Hanse Towns - - - -	2,227,726	2,108,110	795,186	2,903,296
25	France on the Atlantic	12,351,626	9,769,685	2,196,812	11,966,497
26	France on the Mediterranean	1,080,052	1,036,898	768,826	1,805,724
27	French East Indies - -	19,993			
28	Bourbon - - - -		6,586	2,968	9,554
29	French West Indies - -	511,242	613,719	24,346	638,065
30	French Guiana - - - -		4,693		4,693
31	Spain on the Atlantic - -	337,794	201,619	24,571	226,190
32	Spain on the Mediterranean	806,714	136,150	546	136,696
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries	148,090	24,313	15,355	39,668
34	Manilla and Philippine Isles	504,498	1,021	8,376	9,397
35	Cuba - - - -	9,754,787	3,966,113	1,706,587	5,672,700
36	Other Spanish West Indies	1,879,324	393,992	27,398	421,390
37	Portugal - - - -	170,189	73,313	5,330	78,643
38	Madeira - - - -	319,349	119,341	15,642	134,983
39	Fayal and the other Azores	26,281	18,387	3,528	21,915
40	Cape de Verde Islands - -	39,318	162,033	44,987	207,020
41	Italy - - - -	999,134	70,364	301,822	372,186
42	Sicily - - - -	165,714	6,123	2,940	9,063
43	Trieste - - - -	314,611	146,517	408,447	554,964
44	Turkey - - - -	786,044	167,208	518,471	685,679
45	Hayti - - - -	1,740,058	1,147,809	280,154	1,427,963
46	Mexico - - - -	5,452,818	1,649,314	3,758,777	5,408,091
47	Central America - - - -	267,740	267,760	307,256	575,016
48	Honduras - - - -	101,615	70,522	24,724	99,246
49	Colombia - - - -	1,524,622	439,984	517,559	957,543
50	Brazil - - - -	5,089,693	2,474,555	797,546	3,272,101
51	Argentine Republic - -	1,377,117	494,391	205,337	699,728
52	Chili - - - -	334,130	730,140	733,800	1,463,940
53	Peru - - - -	654,630			
54	South America, generally	18,409	121,050		121,050
55	China - - - -	7,541,570	537,774	895,985	1,433,759
56	Europe, generally - - -		45,430	520	45,950
57	Asia, do. - - - -	269,425	60,152	477,042	537,194
58	Africa, do. - - - -	441,809	215,222	120,146	335,368
59	West Indies, do. - - -		353,061	14,712	367,773
60	South Seas - - - -	21,557	53,305	79,793	133,098
61	Sandwich Islands - - -	1,094			
62	Northwest Coast of America		22,292	11,266	33,558
63	Uncertain ports - - -	1,811			
Total		\$ 108,118,311	70,317,698	19,822,735	90,140,433

Imports and Exports of each State and Territory, in the Year ending September 30th, 1833; and the Tonnage, Dec. 31, 1832.

States and Territories.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.			Tonnage, Dec. 31, 1833. Tons & 95ths
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total of domestic & foreign produce.	
Me.	\$1,170,156	\$ 210,152	\$ 1,380,308	\$ 989,187	\$ 30,644	\$1,019,831	192,714 63
N. H.	167,754		167,754	145,355	9,903	155,258	17,126 54
Vermont,	523,260		523,260	377,399		377,399	1,531 4
Mass.	19,447,267	493,644	19,940,911	5,150,584	4,532,538	9,683,122	395,924 23
R. I.	1,041,836	450	1,042,286	330,869	154,612	485,481	40,907 22
Con.	347,058	4,956	352,014	427,603		427,603	52,878 79
N. Y.	51,832,033	4,086,616	55,918,449	15,411,296	9,983,821	25,395,117	319,209 80
N. J.	170		170	30,853	1,900	32,753	33,143 53
Penn.	9,730,254	720,996	10,451,250	2,671,300	1,407,651	4,078,951	88,162 11
Del.		9,043	9,043	45,911		45,911	13,265 64
Md.	4,904,009	533,048	5,437,057	3,301,014	761,453	4,062,467	80,705 70
D. Col.	128,577	21,469	150,046	981,366	21,450	1,002,816	17,225 3
Va.	551,805	138,586	690,391	4,459,534	8,053	4,467,587	43,877 55
N. C.	188,927	9,831	198,758	432,986	49	433,035	32,142 17
S. C.	919,087	598,618	1,517,705	8,337,512	96,813	8,434,325	15,560 75
Ga.	132,113	186,877	318,990	6,270,040		6,270,040	8,651 45
Al.	197,608	68,310	265,918	4,522,221	5,740	4,527,961	7,210 31
Mo.	5,881		5,881				
La.	6,653,916	2,931,589	9,590,505	16,133,457	2,807,916	18,941,373	61,171 73
Ohio,	4,980	3,373	8,353	225,544		225,544	9,683 72
Flo. T.	45,205	40,181	85,386	64,613	192	64,805	1,911 28
Mich. T.	63,876		63,876	9,054		9,054	1,753 74
Ten.							3,047 1
Missip.							925 43
K. West,							1,091 73
<i>Total \$</i>	<i>98,060,772</i>	<i>10,057,539</i>	<i>108,118,311</i>	<i>70,317,698</i>	<i>19,822,735</i>	<i>90,140,433</i>	<i>1,439,450 21</i>

TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL SEAPORTS OR DISTRICTS.

Dec. 31, 1832.

New York,	N. Y.	298,832	Providence,	R. I.	19,136
Boston,	Mass.	171,045	Belfast,	Me.	18,576
Philadelphia,	Pa.	77,103	Plymouth,	Mass.	17,669
New Bedford,	Mass.	70,550	Portsmouth,	N. H.	17,126
New Orleans,	La.	61,171	Norfolk,	Va.	15,790
Portland,	Me.	47,942	Passamaquoddy,	Me.	13,370
Baltimore,	Md.	47,129	Gloucester,	Mass.	13,266
Bath,	Me.	33,480	Wilmington,	N. C.	13,265
Salem,	Mass.	30,293	Charleston,	S. C.	13,244
Nantucket,	do.	23,580	Vienna,	Md.	13,129
Barnstable,	do.	23,153	Bristol,	R. I.	12,879
Waldoborough,	Me.	24,948	Bridgetown,	N. J.	12,690
New London,	Ct.	24,225	Fairfield,	Ct.	10,892
Penobscot,	Me.	22,115	Alexandria,	D. C.	10,599
Newburyport,	Mass.	20,131	Pittsburgh,	Pa.	10,091

EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1833.

Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, during the Year ending on the 30th day of September, 1833.

THE SEA.			
<i>Fisheries —</i>			
Dried or cod fisheries . . . . .	. . .	\$712,317	
Pickled fish or river fisheries, her- ring, shad, salmon, mackerel . . . . .	. . .	277,973	
Whale and other fish oil . . . . .	. . .	924,810	
Spermaceti oil . . . . .	. . .	42,589	
Whalebone . . . . .	. . .	185,329	
Spermaceti candles . . . . .	. . .	259,451	
		<hr/>	\$ 2,402,469
THE FOREST.			
Skins and Furs . . . . .	. . .	841,933	
Ginseng . . . . .	. . .	183,194	
<i>Product of wood —</i>			
Staves, shingles, boards, &c.	\$ 1,969,191		
Other lumber	249,036		
Masts and spars	32,625		
Oak bark, and other dye	93,609		
All manufactures of wood	318,641		
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine	433,712		
Ashes, pot and pearl	814,398		
	<hr/>	3,961,212	
		<hr/>	4,986,339
AGRICULTURE.			
<i>Product of Animals —</i>			
Beef, tallow, hides, & horned cattle	958,076		
Butter and cheese	258,452		
Pork (pick'd), bacon, lard, live hogs	2,151,558		
Horses and mules	167,330		
Sheep	21,464		
	<hr/>	3,556,880	
<i>Vegetable food —</i>			
Wheat	29,592		
Flour	5,613,010		
Indian corn	337,505		
Indian meal	534,309		
Rye meal	140,017		
Rye, oats, and other small grain & pulse	102,568		
Biscuit, or ship bread	252,555		
Potatoes	52,052		
Apples	33,262		
Rice	2,744,418		
Indigo	180		
	<hr/>	9,839,468	
		<hr/>	13,396,348
Tobacco . . . . .	. . .	. . .	5,755,968
Cotton . . . . .	. . .	. . .	36,191,105
<i>All other agricultural products —</i>			
Flaxseed . . . . .	. . .	228,300	
Hops . . . . .	. . .	92,963	
Brown sugar . . . . .	. . .	7,635	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	328,898

MANUFACTURES.			
Soap and tallow candles . . . . .	.	.	\$673,076
Leather, boots, and shoes . . . . .	.	.	213,510
Household furniture . . . . .	.	.	200,635
Coaches and other carriages . . . . .	.	.	28,830
Hats, saddlery, and wax . . . . .	.	.	455,070
Spirits from grain, beer, ale, & porter . . . . .	.	.	144,069
Snuff and tobacco . . . . .	.	.	288,973
Lead . . . . .	.	.	5,685
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine . . . . .	.	.	30,293
Cordage . . . . .	.	.	23,140
Iron — pig, bar, and nails . . . . .	.	.	72,177
Castings . . . . .	.	.	48,009
Manufactures of . . . . .	.	.	113,626
Spirits, from molasses . . . . .	.	.	28,463
Sugar (refined), and chocolate . . . . .	.	.	42,475
Gunpowder . . . . .	.	.	139,164
Copper and brass . . . . .	.	.	203,880
Medicinal drugs . . . . .	.	.	126,355
			2,837,430
<i>Cotton, piece goods —</i>			
Printed or colored	\$	421,721	
White		1,802,116	
Nankeens		2,054	
Twist, yarn, and thread		104,335	
All other manufactures of		202,291	
			2,532,517
<i>Flax and Hemp —</i>			
Cloth and thread . . . . .	.	.	5,964
Bags, and all manufactures of . . . . .	.	.	18,985
Wearing apparel . . . . .	.	.	43,943
Combs, buttons, and brushes . . . . .	.	.	146,127
Umbrellas and parasols . . . . .	.	.	21,380
Leather and morocco skins, not sold per pound . . . . .	.	.	38,267
Printing presses and type . . . . .	.	.	16,599
Fire engines and apparatus . . . . .	.	.	9,791
Musical instruments . . . . .	.	.	5,400
Books and maps . . . . .	.	.	48,946
Paper and other stationery . . . . .	.	.	46,484
Paints and varnish . . . . .	.	.	22,552
Vinegar . . . . .	.	.	3,347
Earthen and stone ware . . . . .	.	.	12,159
Manufactures of glass . . . . .	.	.	93,494
do. tin, pewter, and lead . . . . .	.	.	4,938
do. marble and stone . . . . .	.	.	5,087
do. gold and silver, and gold leaf . . . . .	.	.	381
Gold and silver coin . . . . .	.	.	366,842
Artificial flowers and jewelry . . . . .	.	.	10,433
Molasses, trunks, brick, and lime . . . . .	.	.	13,753
Domestic salt . . . . .	.	.	18,211
			3,485,600
<i>Articles not enumerated —</i>			
Manufactured . . . . .	.	.	600,892
Other . . . . .	.	.	332,649
			933,541
			70,317,698

X. OPERATIONS OF THE MINT IN 1833.

THE coinage effected within the year 1833, amounts to \$3,765,710; comprising \$978,550 in gold coins, \$2,759,000 in silver, \$28,160 in copper, and consisting of 10,307,790 pieces of coin, viz.

Half Eagles,	193,630	pieces, making	\$968,510
Quarter Eagles,	4,160	do. do.	10,400
Half Dollars,	5,206,000	do. do.	2,603,000
Quarter Dollars,	156,000	do. do.	39,000
Dimes,	485,000	do. do.	48,500
Half Dimes,	1,370,000	do. do.	68,500
Cents,	2,739,000	do. do.	27,390
Half Cents,	154,000	do. do.	770
<hr/>			
<i>Total no. of pieces,</i>	10,307,790	<i>Total value,</i>	\$3,765,710

Of the amount of gold coined within the past year, about \$85,500 were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; \$12,000 from Africa; \$868,000 from the gold region of the United States, and about \$13,000 from sources not ascertained.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity of gold received from the several districts of the United States, which have thus far produced it in quantities sufficient to be an object of regard, commencing with the year 1824. Previously to that period, gold had been received at the Mint only from North Carolina, from which quarter it was first transmitted for coinage in 1804. During the interval, however, from that date to 1823 inclusive, the average annual amount had not exceeded \$2,500.

In the report of 1st January, 1833, it was remarked that the quantity of gold in the United States, brought to the Mint in the year 1832, was regarded, according to estimates entitled to great respect, as not much exceeding one half of the quantity produced from the mines within that year; nearly an equal amount being supposed to have been exported uncoined, or consumed in the arts. Nothing has since occurred to create a doubt of the correctness of that conjecture. It is altogether probable that the remark is equally true in regard to the last year, and that the amount of gold derived from the United States within that period has exceeded one million and a half of dollars. This sum, it is believed, is not less than about one fifth of the amount of gold produced, within the same period, from all other sources, in Europe and America, estimated according to the best authorities.

Amount of Gold received from different States.

	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Tenn.	Alabama.	Total.
1824	\$ 5,000	5,000	• •	• •	• •	• •	\$ 5,000
1825	• •	17,000	• •	• •	• •	• •	17,000
1826	• •	20,000	• •	• •	• •	• •	20,000
1827	• •	21,000	• •	• •	• •	• •	21,000
1828	• •	46,000	• •	• •	• •	• •	46,000
1829	2,500	134,000	3,500	• •	• •	• •	140,000
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	212,000	• •	• •	466,000
1831	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	1,000	1,000	520,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1,000	• •	678,000
1833	104,000	475,000	66,000	216,000	7,000	• •	863,000
\$	190,500	1,674,000	162,500	744,000	9,000	1,000	2,781,000

XI. BILLS RELATING TO GOLD AND SILVER COINS;

Passed in June, 1834.

A Bill concerning the Gold Coins of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Gold Coins of the United States shall contain the following quantities of metal, that is to say: — each Eagle shall contain two hundred and thirty-two grains fine gold and two hundred and fifty-eight grains standard gold; each Half Eagle one hundred and sixteen grains fine gold, and one hundred and twenty-nine grains standard gold; each Quarter Eagle shall contain fifty-eight grains fine gold and $64\frac{1}{2}$ grains standard gold; every such Eagle shall be of the value of ten dollars; every such half Eagle shall be of the value of five dollars; and every such Quarter Eagle shall be of the value of two dollars and fifty cents; and the said gold coins shall be receivable in all payments, when of such weight, according to their said respective values; and when of less than such weight, at less values, proportioned to their respective actual weights.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all standard gold and silver deposits for coinage, after the 31st day of July next, shall be paid for in coin, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, within five days from the making such deposit, deducting from the amount of said deposit of gold and silver, one half of one per centum; Provided, that no deduction shall be made unless said advance be required by such depositor within forty days.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all gold coins of the United States, minted anterior to the 31st day of July next, shall be receivable in all payments at the rate of ninety-four and eight tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the 31st day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

An Act, regulating the Value of certain Foreign Gold Coins, within the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. — That from and after the 31st day of July next, the following gold coins shall pass current as money, within the United States, and be receivable in all payments, by weight, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rates following, that is to say :

The gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, and Brazil, of not less than twenty-two carats fine, at the rate of 94 cts. and 8-10ths of a cent per pennyweight, the gold coins of France, 9-10ths fine, at the rate of 93 cents and 1-10th of a cent per pennyweight ; and the gold coins of Spain, Mexico, and Colombia, of the fineness of 20 carats, 3 grains, and 7-16ths of a grain, at the rate of 89 cents and 9-10ths of a cent per pennyweight.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid gold coins made current by this act, to be had at the mint of the United States, at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

An Act, regulating the Value of certain Foreign Silver Coins within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the following silver coins shall be of the legal value, and shall pass current as money within the United States, by tale, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rate of one hundred cents the dollar ; that is to say, the Dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Central America, of not less weight than four hundred and fifteen grains each, and those restamped in Brazil of the like weight, of not less fineness than ten ounces fifteen pennyweights of pure silver, in the troy pound of twelve ounces of standard silver ; and the Five-Franc pieces of France, when of not less fineness than ten ounces and sixteen pennyweights, in twelve ounces troy weight of standard silver, and weighing not less than three hundred and eighty-four grains each, at the rate of ninety-three cents each.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid silver coins, made current by this act, to be had at the Mint of the United States at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

XII. TABLE OF GOLD COINS.

Old Standard, 22 carats. New do. 21 2 $\frac{14}{43}$.

[From Bicknell's "Gold Coin Chart," except the "Contents in pure Gold," which is taken from Moore's "Philadelphia Price Current."]

Names of Coins.	Weight.		Contents in pure Gold.	Assay.		New value.
	dwt. gr.	gr.		car. gr.	d. c. m.	
<i>United States.</i> — Eagle, coined before July 31, 1834,	11 6	247 5		22	10 66 5	
Do. coined after July 31, 1834, shares in proportion,	10 18	232		21 2 & 14-43	10	
<i>Austrian Dominions.</i> — Souverain,	3 14	78 6		21 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 38 7	
Double Ducat,	4 12	106 4		23 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 59 3	
Hungarian do.	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 3		23 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 29 7	
<i>Bavaria.</i> — Carolin,	6 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	115		18 2	4 95 7	
Max d'or, or Maximilian,	4 4	77		18 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 31	
Ducat,	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 8		23 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 27 5	
<i>Berne.</i> — Ducat, double in proportion,	1 23	45 9		23 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 97 7	
Pistole,	4 21	105 5		21 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 54 2	
<i>*Brazil.</i> — Johannes, $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion,	18			21 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 6 4	
Dobraon,	34 12	759		22	32 70 6	
Dobra,	18 6	401 5		22	17 30 1	
Moidore, $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion,	6 22	152 2		22	6 55 7	
Crusado,	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 8		21 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	63 8	
<i>Brunswick.</i> — Pistole, double in prop'n	4 21 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 7		21 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 55 2	
Ducat,	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	51 8		23 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 23 1	
<i>Cologne.</i> — Ducat,	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 6		23 2	2 26 7	
<i>*Colombia.</i> — Doubloon,	17 9	360 5		20 3	15 53 5	
<i>Denmark.</i> — Ducat, current,	2	42 2		21 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 81 5	
Ducat, specie,	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 6		23 2	2 26 7	
Christian d'or,	4 7	93 3		21 3	4 2 1	
<i>East India.</i> — Rupee, Bombay, 1818,	7 11	164 7		22 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 9 6	
Rupee of Madras, 1818,	7 12	165		22	7 11	
Pagoda, Star,	2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 8		19	1 79 8	
<i>*England.</i> — Guinea, $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion,	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 7		22	5 7 5	
Sovereign, do.,	5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 1		22	4 83 8	
Seven Shilling Piece,	1 19	39 6		22	1 69 8	
<i>*France.</i> — Double Louis, coin. b. 1786,	10 11	224 9		21 2	9 68 8	
Louis, do.	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 4		21 2	4 84 3	
Double Louis, coin. since 1786.	9 20	212 6		21 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 16 2	
Louis, do. do.	4 22	106 3		21 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 58 1	
Double Napoleon, or 40 francs,	8 7	179		21 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 70 3	
Napoleon, or 20 francs,	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 7		21 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 86 6	
<i>Frankfort on the Main.</i> — Ducat,	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 9		23 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 27 9	
<i>Geneva.</i> — Pistole, old,	4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 5		21 2	3 98 5	
Pistole, new,	3 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	80		21 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 44 6	
<i>Hamburg.</i> — Ducat, double in prop'n.	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 9		23 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 27 9	
<i>Genoa.</i> — Sequin,	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 4		23 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 30 2	
<i>Hanover.</i> — George d'or,	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 6		21 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 99	
Ducat,	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 3		23 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 29 7	
Gold Florin, double in prop'n.	2 2	39		18 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 69 4	
<i>Holland.</i> — Double Ryder,	12 21	283 2		22	12 20 5	
Ryder,	6 9	140 2		22	6 4 3	

Names of Coins.	Weight.		Contents in pure Gold.	Assay.		New value.
	dw.	gr.	gr.	car.	gr.	d. c. m.
Ducat,	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 8	23	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 27 5
Ten Guilder Piece, 5 do. in proportion,	4	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 2	21	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 1 6
<i>Malta.</i> — Double Louis,	10	16	215 3	20	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 27 8
Louis,	5	8	108	20	1	4 65 3
Demi Louis,	2	16	54 5	20	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 34 8
* <i>Mexico.</i> — Doubloons, shares in pro'n.	17	9	360 5	20	3	15 53 5
<i>Milan.</i> — Sequin,	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 2	23	3	2 29 3
Doppia or Pistole,	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 4	21	3	3 80 7
Forty Lire Piece, 1808,	8	8	179 7	21	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 74 2
<i>Naples.</i> — Six Ducat Piece, 1783,	5	16	121 9	21	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 24 9
Two do. or Sequin, 1762,	1	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 4	20	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 61 3
Three do. or Oncetta, 1818,	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 1	23	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 49 6
<i>Netherlands.</i> — Gold Lion or 14 Florin Piece,	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	117 1	22		5 4 6
Ten Florin Piece, 1820,	4	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 2	21	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 1 6
<i>Parma.</i> — Quadruple Pistole, double in proportion,	18	9	386	21		16 62 7
Pistole or Doppia, 1787,	4	14	97 4	21	1	4 19 6
Do. do. 1796,	4	14	95 9	20	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 13 5
Maria Theresa, 1818,	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 7	21	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 85 1
<i>Piedmont.</i> — Pistole, coin. since 1785, half in proportion,	5	20	125 6	21	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 41 2
Sequin, half in proportion,	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 9	23	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 27 9
Carlino, coined since 1785, half in proportion,	29	6	634 4	21	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 33 4
Piece of 20 Francs, called Ma- rengo,	4	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	82 7	20		3 56 4
<i>Poland.</i> — Ducat,	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 9	23	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 27 9
* <i>Portugal.</i> — Dobraon,	34	12	759	22		32 70 6
Dobra,	18	6	401 5	22		17 30 1
Johannes,	18					17 6 4
Moidore, half in proportion,	6	22	152 2	21	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 55 7
Piece of 16 Testoons, or 1600 rees,	2	6	49 3	22		2 12 1
Old Crusado of 400 rees,	15		13 6	21	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 8
New Crusado of 480 rees,	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		14 8	21	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 7
Milree, coined in 1755,	19 $\frac{1}{4}$		18 1	21	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	78
New Dobra,	17	6		22		16 25 3
Joannese, double in proportion,	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		21	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 76 3
Half in proportion,	4	15		21	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 37 1
Piece of 12 Testoons, or 1200 Rees	1	16 $\frac{1}{4}$		21	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 57 4
Piece of 8 Testoons, or 80 Rees. <i>Prussia.</i> — Ducat, 1748,	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		21	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 12
Ducat, 1787,	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 9	23	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 27 9
Frederick, double, 1769,	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 6	23	2	2 26 7
Do. do. 1800,	8	14	185	21	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 97 5
Do. single, 1778,	8	14	184 5	21	2	7 95 1
Do. do. 1800,	4	7	92 8	21	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 99 9
<i>Rome.</i> — Sequin, coined since 1760, Scudo of the Republic,	4	7	92 2	21	2	3 97 5
<i>Russia.</i> — Sequin, coined since 1760, Scudo of the Republic,	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 2	23	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 25
<i>Russia.</i> — Ducat, 1796,	17	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	367	21	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 80 4
Ducat, 1763,	2	6	53 2	23	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 29
Ducat, 1763,	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 6	23	2	2 26 7

Names of Coins.	Weight.		Contents in pure Gold.		Assay.	New value.
	dw.	gr.	gr.	car. gr.		
Gold Ruble, 1756, . . .	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 5	22		96 7
Gold Ruble, 1799, . . .		18 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 1	21 3 $\frac{3}{4}$		73 7
Gold Poltin, 1777, . . .		9	8 2	22		35 5
Imperial, 1801, . . .	7	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	181 9	23 2 $\frac{1}{4}$		7 83 6
Half do. 1801, . . .	3	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 9	23 2 $\frac{1}{4}$		3 91 3
Do. do. 1818, . . .	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 3	22 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 94 2
<i>Sardinia</i> . — Carlino, halfin proportion, . . .	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	219 8	21 1 $\frac{1}{4}$		9 47
<i>Saxony</i> . — Ducat, 1784, . . .	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 6	23 2		2 26 7
Ducat, 1797, . . .	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 9	23 2 $\frac{3}{4}$		2 27 9
Augustus, 1754, . . .	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 2	21 1 $\frac{3}{8}$		3 92 7
Do. 1784, . . .	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 2	21 2 $\frac{1}{4}$		3 97 4
<i>Sicily</i> . — Ounce, 1751, . . .	2	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 2	20 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 50 5
Double do. 1758, . . .	5	17	117	20 2		5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
* <i>Spain</i> . — Quadruple Pistole, or Doubloons, 1772, double and single and shares in proport'n, . . .	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 2	21 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		16 3 8
Doubloon, 1801, . . .	17	9	360 5	20 3		15 53 5
Pistole, 1801, . . .	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 1	20 3		3 88 4
Coronilla, Gold Dollar, or Vintem, 1801, . . .	1	3	22 8	20 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 3
<i>Sweden</i> . — Ducat, . . .	2	5	51 9	23 2		2 23 6
<i>Switzerland</i> . — Pistole of Helvetic Republic, 1800, . . .	4	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 9	21 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 56
<i>Treves</i> . — Ducat, . . .	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 6	23 2		2 26 7
<i>Turkey</i> . — Sequin fonduculi, of Constantinople, 1773, . . .	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	43 3	19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 86 8
Do. 1789, . . .	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 9	19 0 $\frac{3}{4}$		1 84 8
Half Misseir, 1818, . . .		18 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 2	16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		52 1
Sequin Fonduculi, . . .	2	5	42 5	19 1		1 83 1
Yermeebeshlek, . . .	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 3	22 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 2 8
<i>Tuscany</i> . — Zechino, or Sequin, . . .	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 6	23 3 $\frac{3}{4}$		2 30 9
Ruspone of the km. of Etruria, . . .	6	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	161	23 3 $\frac{3}{8}$		6 93 9
<i>Venice</i> . — Zechino or Sequin, shares in proportion, . . .	2	6	53 6	23 3 $\frac{1}{4}$		2 31
<i>Wurtemberg</i> . — Carolin, . . .	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 7	18 2		4 89 8
Ducat, . . .	2	5	51 9	23 2		2 23 7
<i>Zurich</i> . — Ducat, double, and half in proportion, . . .	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 6	23 2		2 26 7

With respect to the "Gold Coin Chart," from which the above Table is taken (except the column which gives the "Contents in pure Gold"), Mr. Bicknell states that it "is presented to the public entirely correct in every particular, as the information communicated has been derived from sources of the most accurate and indisputable character."

* *Note*. — The gold coins of the countries to which the star is prefixed, viz. *Brazil, Colombia, Great Britain or England, France, Mexico, Portugal, and Spain*, if possessed of the fineness prescribed, are made, by the act regulating certain foreign gold coins (see page 152), to "pass current as money, and to be receivable in all payments, by weight, for the payment of all debts and demands, from and after the 31st day of July, 1834." The other coins in the preceding Table are not made, by the act of Congress, a legal tender; but they are sold at a certain rate per dwt., according to the purity of the gold.

XIII. STATISTICAL TABLES.

THE seven following elaborate Statistical Tables, which exhibit a variety of interesting comparative views of the different States, have been kindly communicated for the American Almanac by Edward T. Tayloe, Esq., of Virginia.

Table 1. CENSUS OF 1790 AND 1800.

a POPULATION IN 1790.					e POPULATION IN 1800.				
States.	Free.	Slaves.	No. of free to 1 slave.	Total.	States.	Free.	Slaves.	No. of free to 1 slave.	Total.
1. Va.	454,983	292,627	1.55	747,610	1. Va.	539,181	346,968	1.55	886,149
2. bMas.	475,327			475,327	2. Penn.	600,812	1,706	352	602,548
3. Penn.	430,636	3,737	115	434,373	3. N. Y.	565,437	20,613	27	586,050
4. N. C.	293,179	100,572	2.91	393,751	4. fMas.	574,564			574,564
5. N. Y.	318,796	21,324	15	340,120	5. N. C.	344,907	133,196	2.59	478,103
6. Md.	216,692	103,036	2.10	319,728	6. Md.	241,985	107,707	2.24	349,692
7. S. C.	141,979	107,094	1.32	249,073	7. S. C.	199,440	146,151	1.36	345,591
8 Conn.	235,182	2,764	85	237,946	8. Conn.	250,051	951	263	251,002
9. N. J.	172,716	11,423	15	184,139	9. Ky.	180,616	40,343	4.47	220,959
10. N. H.	141,727	158	897	141,885	10. N. J.	198,727	12,422	16	211,149
11. cVt.	85,523	16	5345	85,539	11. N. H.	183,850		8 22981	183,858
12 Geo.	53,234	29,264	1.82	82,548	12. Geo.	102,987	59,699	1.72	162,686
13. d Ky.	61,247	12,430	5	73,677	13. Vt.	154,465			154,465
14. R. I.	67,877	948	72	68,825	14. gTen.	92,018	13,584	6.77	105,602
15. Del.	50,207	8,887	5.64	59,094	15. R. I.	68,742	380	18	69,122
Ter'ies.	32,274	3,417	9.44	36,691	16. Del.	58,120	6,153	9.44	64,273
					Ohio.	45,365			45,365
Total,	3,231,629	697,697	4.63	3,929,326	Dist. Col.	10,849	3,244	3.34	14,093
					T. Mis.	5,361	3,489	1.53	8,850
					Indiana,	5,506	135	40.78	5,641
					Total,	4,422,913	896,849	4.92	5,319,762

§ The second division of this Table, relating to the Population of 1800, varies in Seybert considerably from that in later publications. In the Encyclopedia Americana, Vol. xii. p. 428, the population for 1800 is stated to be 5,309,758; but if the details are correct, the sum total is 5,310,718; Virginia, 880,200; Maryland, 345,824; Dist. of Columbia, 15,093, &c. — For an "Official Revision of the Population of the United States according to Five Enumerations," see the American Almanac for 1834, p. 144.

(a) Seybert's Statistical Annals, pp. 20, 35.

(b) Massachusetts, 378,787 } 475,327. These formed one State until 1820.
Maine, 96,540 }

(c) Vermont was admitted into the Union in 1791.

(d) Kentucky was admitted into the Union in 1792.

(e) Seybert's Statistical Annals, p. 21.

(f) Pop. of Massachusetts, 422,845; of Maine, 151,719.

(g) Tennessee was admitted into the Union in 1796.

Table 2. CENSUS OF 1810, 1820, AND 1830.

a POPULATION IN 1810.					d POPULATION IN 1820.				
States.	Free.	Slaves.	No. of Free to 1 Slave.	Total.	States.	Free.	Slaves.	No. of Free to 1 Slave.	Total.
Va.	582,104	392,518	1.48	974,622	1. N. Y.	1,362,724	10,088	135	1,372,812
N. Y.	944,032	15,017	63	959,049	2. Va.	640,213	425,153	1.50	1,065,366
Penn.	809,296	795	1018	810,091	3. N. C.	1,049,247	211	4972	1,049,458
Mass.	700,745			700,745	4. Penn.	433,812	205,017	2.11	638,828
N. C.	386,676	168,824	2.29	555,500	5. Ohio	581,434			581,434
S. C.	218,750	196,365	1.11	415,115	6. Ky.	437,585	126,732	3.45	564,317
Ky.	325,950	80,561	4.04	406,511	7. Mas.	523,237			523,237
Md.	269,044	111,502	2.41	380,546	8. S. C.	244,266	258,475	.94	502,741
Conn.	261,632	310	8.44	261,942	9. Ten.	342,716	80,097	4.27	422,813
Ten.	217,192	44,535	4.87	261,727	10. Md.	299,952	107,398	2.79	407,350
Geo.	147,215	105,218	1.39	252,433	11. Geo.	191,333	149,656	1.27	340,982
N. J.	234,711	10,851	21.69	245,562	12. Me.	298,335			298,335
Ohio	230,760			230,760	13. N. J.	270,018	7,557	36	277,575
Vt.	217,895			217,895	14. Conn.	275,151	97	2336	275,248
N. H.	214,460			214,460	15. N. H.	244,161			244,161
R. I.	76,823	108	711	70,931	16. Vt.	235,764			235,764
Del.	68,497	4,177	16.39	72,674	17. e La.	84,343	69,064	1.22	153,407
Louisiana	41,896	34,660	1.20	76,556	18. f Ind.	146,988	190	7.73	147,178
Mis.	23,264	17,088	1.35	40,352	19. g Ala.	86,022	41,879	2.05	127,901
Mo.	17,834	3,011	5.67	20,845	20. R. I.	83,011	48	1729	83,059
Ind.	24,233	237	102	24,520	21. h Mis.	42,634	32,814	1.29	75,448
Ill.	12,114	168	72	12,282	22. Del.	68,240	4,509	15.13	72,749
Mich.	4,738	24	197	4,762	23. i Mo.	56,364	10,222	5.51	66,586
ist. Col.	18,628	5,395	3.45	24,023	24. j Ill.	54,294	917	59	55,211
Total	6,048,539	1,191,364	5.07	7,239,903	Dist. Col.	26,662	6,377	4.18	33,039
					T. Ark.	12,656	1,617	7.82	14,273
					Michigan	8,896			8,896
					Total	8,100,108	1,538,118	5.26	9,638,226

k POPULATION IN 1830.				
States.	Free.	Slaves.	No. of Free to 1 Slave.	Total.
1. N. Y.	1,918,533	75	25580	1,918,608
2. Penn.	1,347,830	403	3343	1,348,233
3. Va.	741,648	469,757	1.58	1,211,405
4. Ohio	937,897	6		937,903
5. N. C.	492,386	245,601	2	737,987
6. Ky.	522,704	165,213	3.16	687,917
7. Ten.	540,301	141,603	3.81	681,904
8. Mas.	610,407	1		610,408
9. S. C.	265,784	315,401	.84	581,185
10. Geo.	299,292	217,531	1.37	516,823
11. Md.	344,046	102,994	3.34	447,040
12. Me.	399,953	2		399,955
13. Ind.	343,028	3		343,031
14. N. J.	318,569	2,254	142	320,823
15. Ala.	191,978	117,549	1.63	309,527
16. Conn.	297,650	25	12943	297,675
17. Vt.	280,652			280,652
18. N. H.	269,325	3		269,328
19. La.	106,151	109,588	.96	215,739
20. Ill.	156,693	747	209	157,445
21. Mo.	115,364	25,091	4.60	140,455
22. Mis.	70,962	65,659	1.08	136,621
23. R. I.	97,182	17	5717	97,199
24. Del.	73,456	3,292	22.31	76,748
25. Col.	33,715	6,119	5.50	39,834
26. Fl.	19,229	15,501	1.24	34,730
27. Mich.	31,607	32	987	31,639
28. Ark.	25,812	4,576	5.63	30,388
Total	10,845,847	2,009,043	5.39	12,866,020

(a) Seybert's Statistical Annals, p. 22.

(b) Mass. 472,040. Maine, 228,705.

(c) Ohio was admitted into the Union in 1803.

(d) Encyc. Am. Vol. xii. p. 428.

(e) Louisiana was admitted into the Union in 1811.

(f) Indiana was admitted into the Union in 1816.

(g) Alabama was admitted into the Union in 1819.

(h) Mississippi was admitted into the Union in 1817.

(i) Missouri was admitted into the Union in 1821.

(j) Illinois was admitted into the Union in 1818.

(k) Amer. Almanac for 1833, p. 162.

(l) Including 5602 not returned regularly.

(m) Including 210 not returned regularly.

(n) Adding 5318 for naval service.

Table 3. RATES OF INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE FREE AND SLAVE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

From 1790 to 1800.				From 1800 to 1810.				From 1810 to 1820.			
States.	Free.	Slave.	Total.	States.	Free.	Slave.	Tot.	States.	Free.	Slave.	Tot.
	per ct.		per ct.			per ct.					p. ct.
1. Ky.	194.8	+224.5	200	1. Ten.	136	+227.8	147.8	1. La.	373	+2193.7	636
2. Geo.	93.2	+104.	79	2. Ky.	80.5	+99.6	83.9	2. Ind.	505.3	— 19.8	500
3. Vt.	80.6		80.6	3. N.Y.	66.9	— 27.1	63.6	3. Ill.	348.2	+445.8	351
4. N. Y.	77.3	— 3.3	72.3	4. Geo.	42.9	+76.2	55.1	4. Ohio	152		152
5. S. C.	49.9	+36.4	38.7	5. Vt.	41		41	5. Ten.	57.7	+79.8	61.5
6. Penn.	39.5	— 54.3	38.6	6. Pa.	34.6	— 53.4	34.4	6. N.Y.	44.3	— 32.8	43.1
7. N. H.	29.7	— 94.9	29.5	7. †Ms.	21.9		21.9	7. Ky.	34.2	+57.8	39
8. N. C.	17.6	+32.4	21.3	8. S. C.	9.6	+34.3	20.1	8. Geo.	29.9	+42.2	35.1
9. *Ms.	20.8		20.8	9. N.H.	16.6		16.6	9. Me.	30.4		30.4
10. Va.	18.5	+18.5	18.5	10. N. J.	18.1	— 12.6	16.3	10. Pa.	29.6	— 73.4	29.5
11. N. J.	15.4	+8.7	14.6	11. N.C.	12.1	+26.7	16.2	11. S. C.	11.6	+31.6	18.1
12. Md.	11.8	+4.5	9.3	12. Del.	17.8	— 32.1	13	12. N.C.	12.1	+21.4	15
13. Del.	15.7	— 30.7	8.7	13. R. I.	11.7	— 71.5	11.2	13. N.H.	13.8		13.8
14. Con.	6.3	— 65.5	5.4	14. Va.	7.9	+13.1	9.9	14. N. J.	15	— 30.3	13
15. R. I.	1.2	— 59.9	0.4	15. Md.	11.1	+3.5	8.8	15. Mas.	10.9		10.9
				16. Con.	4.6	— 67.4	4.3	16. Va.	9.9	+8.3	9.3
Total	36.8	+28.5	35.4	T. Mis.	334	+389.7	356	17. Vt.	8.2		8.2
				† Ind.	341	+75.5	334.6	18. R. I.	8	— 55.5	8
* Mass. 11.6.		Maine, 57.1.		Dt. Col.	71.7	+66.3	61.1	19. Md.	11.4	— 3.6	7
				Total	36.7	+32.8	36	20. Con.	5.1	— 68.7	5.1
								21. Del.	—0.3	+7.9	0.1
								† T. Mo.	287	+293	288
								“ Mic.	88		88
								Dt. Col.	43.1	+18.2	37.6
								Total	33.9	+29.1	33.1

† Mass. 11.6. Maine, 50.7.

† Inclusive of Arkansas.

+ Denotes increase ; and — decrease.

From 1820 to 1830.

States.	Free.	Slave.	Total.	States.	Free.	Slave.	Total.
1. Illinois,	188.6	— 81.4	185.1	16. Mass.	16.6		16.6
2. Alabama,	123.3	+180.7	142	17. S. Carolina,	8.8	+22	15.6
3. Indiana,	133.3		133	18. N. Carolina,	13.5	+19.8	15.5
4. Missouri,	104.8	+145.4	110.9	19. N. Jersey,	17.9	— 70.1	15.5
5. Mississippi	66.4	+100	81	20. Virginia,	15.8	+10.5	13.7
6. Ohio,	61.3		61.3	21. N. Hamp.	10.3		10.3
7. Tennessee,	57.7	+76.8	61.3	22. Maryland,	14.7	— 4.1	9.7
8. Georgia,	56.4	+45.3	51.6	23. Conn.	8.1	— 74.2	8.1
9. Louisiana,	25.8	+58.7	40.6	24. Delaware,	7.6	— 27	5.5
10. New York,	40.8		39.7	Ter. Michigan,	255.3		255.6
11. Maine,	34		34	“ Arkansas,	103.9	+183	112.8
12. Penn.	28.4	+91	28.5	Dist. Columbia,	26.4	— 2.5	20.5
13. Kentucky,	19.4	+30.4	21.9				
14. Vermont,	19		19	Total	23.9	30.6	33.5
15. R. Island,	17	— 64.6	17				

Table 4. EXTENT AND NUMBER OF INHABITANTS TO A SQUARE MILE.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS TO A SQUARE MILE.											
States.	Extent in Sq. Miles*.	States.	1790.	States.	1800.	States.	1810.	States.	1820.	States.	1830.
1. Va.	64,000	1. R. I.	51.3	1. Con.	52.7	1. R. I.	57.4	1. Ms.	69.7	1. Mas.	81.4
2. Mo.	63,000	2. Con.	50	2. R. I.	51.6	2. Con.	55	2. R. I.	62	2. R. I.	72.5
3. Geo.	62,000	3. Del.	27.9	3. Del.	30.3	3. Del.	34.2	3. Con.	57.7	3. Con.	62.5
4. Ill.	52,000	4. Md.	23	4. N. J.	25.4	4. N. J.	29.5	4. Del.	34.3	4. N. Y.	41.6
5. La.	48,220	5. N. J.	22.1	5. Md.	25	5. Md.	27.3	5. N. J.	33.3	5. N. J.	38.5
6. N. C.	48,000	6. N. H.	14.9	6. N. H.	19.4	6. N. H.	22.6	6. Md.	29.2	6. Del.	36.2
7. N. Y.	46,085	7. Va.	11.7	7. Vt.	15.1	7. Vt.	21.3	7. N. Y.	27.6	7. Md.	32.7
8. Ala.	46,000	8. †Ms.	11.7	6. †Ms.	14.3	8. N. Y.	20.8	8. N. H.	25.7	8. Pa.	30.6
9. Mis.	45,760	9. Pa.	9.9	9. Pa.	14.1	9. Pa.	18.4	9. Pen.	23.8	9. N. H.	28.4
10. Pen.	44,000	10. S. C.	9	10. Va.	13.8	10. §Ms.	17.4	10. Vt.	23	10. Vt.	27.5
11. Ky.	42,000	11. Vt.	8.3	11. N. Y.	12.7	11. Va.	15.2	11. S. C.	17.9	11. Ohio	23.9
12. Ten.	40,000	12. N. C.	8.2	12. S. C.	12.3	12. S. C.	14.8	12. Va.	16.6	12. S. C.	20.7
13. Ohio	39,123	13. N. Y.	7.4	13. N. C.	10	13. N. C.	11.5	13. Ohio	14.8	13. Va.	18.9
14. Ind.	37,000	14. Ky.	1.7	14. Ky.	5.2	14. Ky.	9.7	14. Ky.	13.4	14. Ten.	17
15. Me.	32,628	15. Geo.	1.3	15. Ten.	2.6	15. Ten.	6	15. N. C.	13.3	15. Ken.	16.4
16. S. C.	28,000			16. Geo.	2.6	16. Ohio	5.9	16. Ten.	10.5	16. N. C.	15.4
17. Md.	13,950		3.9	Ohio	1.1	17. Geo.	4	17. Me.	9	17. Me.	12.2
18. Vt.	10,212			Mis.	.2	La.	1.6	18. Geo.	5.5	18. Ind.	9.3
19. N. H.	9,491			Ind.	.1	1 Mis.	.9	19. Ind.	4	19. Geo.	8.3
20. N. J.	8,320	† Mass.	50.5	D. C.	140.9	Indiana,	.7	20. La.	3.2	20. Ala.	6.7
21. Mas.	7,500	Me.	2.9			Missouri	.3	21. Ala.	2.8	21. La.	4.4
22. Con.	4,764				5.3	Illinois,	.2	22. Mis.	1.6	22. Ill.	3
23. Del.	2,120					Mich.	.1	23. Ill.	1	23. Mis.	3
24. R. I.	1,340					D. Col.	240.2	24. Mo.	1	24. Mo.	2.2
T. Ark.	121,000			† Mass.	56.4			Mich.		Mich.	.8
" Flor.	45,000			Maine,	4.7		7.2	Ark.		Florida	.8
" Mic.	40,000							D. Col.		Arkan.	.2
						§ Mass.	63.			D. Col.	398.3
						Maine,	7.				12.8
Total	1,001,518										

* Encyc. Am. Vol. xii. p. 423.

* Encyc. Am. Vol. xii. p. 423.

Table 5. RELATIVE POPULATION.

States.	Relative Pop. in 1790.			Relative Pop. in 1800.			Relative Pop. in 1810.			Relative Pop. in 1820.			Relative Pop. in 1830.		
	Free.	Slave.	Total.	Free.	Slave.	Total.	Free.	Slave.	Total.	Free.	Slave.	Total.	Free.	Slave.	Total.
1. Maine,	15			10			10			12			9		
2. N. Hamp.	19			13			14			15			16		
3. Vermont,	18			11			14			15			16		
4. Mass.	21	*2	*4	2	*2	*4	5			5			5		
5. R. Island,	24			12			15			16			20		
6. Conn.	22	6	14	8	6	14	8	6	14	11	2	13	14	2	16
7. N. York,	7	4	6	5	3	7	3	1	10	2	1	12	1	1	11
8. N. Jersey,	20	8	8	9	9	10	11	12	13	13	12	16	14		
9. Penn.	10	3	10	1	13	2	3	2	15	3	2	18	2		
10. Delaware,	23	15	9	15	16	10	16	17	13	18	21	15	23	15	24
11. Maryland,	17	7	3	6	7	4	8	7	4	9	6	10	10	9	11
12. Virginia,	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	3	1	2	4	1	3
13. N. Carolina,	6	5	4	5	5	3	5	7	3	8	7	3	8	3	5
14. S. Carolina,	16	9	2	7	8	2	7	11	2	6	13	2	17	2	9
15. Georgia,	3	14	5	12	13	5	11	16	4	11	16	4	11	13	10
16. Alabama,	8			20			18			18			19		
17. Mississippi,	9			20			19			20			21		
18. Louisiana,	5			14			18			17			18		
19. Tennessee,	11			14			13			7			8		
20. Kentucky,	11			11			6			7			6		
21. Ohio,	13			17			10			6			5		
22. Indiana,	14			19			17			13			4		
23. Illinois,	4			23			18			17			11		
24. Missouri,	2			22			14			23			12		
T. of Arkansas,	1			24			20			26			27		
" Michigan,	3			2			2			16			20		
" Florida,	3			1			2			27			26		
Dist. Columbia,	2			21			12			25			13		

* Mass. and Maine.

Table 6. RELATIVE RATIO OF INCREASE.

States.	Relative ratio of Increase and Decrease of Pop. from 1790 to 1800.			Rela. ratio of Inc. and Decr. from 1800 to 1810.			Rela. ratio of Incr. and Decr. from 1810 to 1820.			Rela. ratio of Incr. and Decr. from 1820 to 1830.		
	Free.	Slave.	Total.	Free.	Slave.	Total.	Free.	Slave.	Total.	Free.	Slave.	Total.
1. Maine, . . .							11		12	12		13
2. New Hampshire, . .	8	-14	7	13	11	15	15	16	24	24		24
3. Vermont, . . .	3		3	8	7	21	21	20	17	17		17
4. Massachusetts, . .	*9		*9	*10	*9	19	19	18	20	19		19
5. Rhode Island, . . .	15	-12	15	15	-16	15	22	-16	21	19	-16	18
6. Connecticut, . . .	14	-13	14	19	-15	18	23	-17	23	26	-18	26
7. New York, . . .	4	-9	4	6	-12	5	8	-15	8	11		12
8. New Jersey, . . .	13	+6	11	11	-11	12	14	-14	17	18	-17	22
9. Pennsylvania, . . .	7	-11	6	9	-14	8	13	13	13	13	+5	14
10. Delaware, . . .	12	-10	13	12	-13	14	24	+11	24	27	-15	27
11. Maryland, . . .	5	+7	12	16	+10	17	18	-12	22	22		14
12. Virginia, . . .	10	+5	10	18	+9	16	20	+10	19	21	+12	23
13. North Carolina, . .	11	+4	8	14	+8	13	16	+8	15	23	+11	21
14. South Carolina, . .	6	+3	5	17	+7	10	17	+7	14	25	+10	30
15. Georgia, . . .	2	+2	2	7	+4	6	12	+6	11	10	+8	10
16. Alabama, . . .										4	+2	3
17. Mississippi, . . .				2	+1	1				7	+4	7
18. Louisiana, . . .							2	+1	1	15	+7	11
19. Tennessee, . . .				3	+2	3	7	+4	7	9	+6	9
20. Kentucky, . . .	1	+1	1	4	+3	4	10	+5	9	16	+9	15
21. Ohio, . . .							5		5	8		8
22. Indiana, . . .				1	+5	2	1	-13	2	3		4
23. Illinois, . . .							3	+2	3	2	-19	2
24. Missouri, . . .							4	+3	4	5	+3	6
Territory of Arkansas, .										6	+1	5
“ Michigan, . . .							6		6	1		1
“ Florida, . . .												
District of Columbia, .				5½	+6½	6½	9	+9	10	14	-13	16

+ Denotes increase; and - decrease.

Table 7. RELATIVE DENSITY OF POPULATION, AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

States.	Rela. rank as to No. of Inhabitants to a square mile.		No. of Rep'tives in Cong. under the Constitution at its establishment, and at each successive Census.											
	1830	1840	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
1. Maine, . . .	17	17	3	4	6	6	7	8	5	5	5	5	5	5
2. N. Hamp. . .	6	8	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
3. Vermont, . .	11	7	8	14	20	20	20	13	12	12	12	12	12	12
4. Mass. . .	*8	*10	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5. R. Island, . .	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6. Conn. . .	2	3	5	7	7	7	7	34	40	40	40	40	40	40
7. New York, . .	13	11	6	10	10	10	10	26	28	28	28	28	28	28
8. N. Jersey, . .	5	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
9. Penn. . .	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10. Delaware, . .	4	5	6	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
11. Maryland, . .	7	10	10	19	23	23	23	22	21	21	21	21	21	21
12. Virginia, . .	10	12	13	15	16	16	16	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
13. N. Carolina, . .	12	13	15	16	16	16	16	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
14. S. Carolina, . .	10	12	12	11	12	12	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
15. Georgia, . . .	13	16	17	18	19	19	19	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
16. Alabama, . . .	21	20	21	20	23	23	23	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
17. Mississippi, . .	18	19	22	23	23	23	23	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
18. Louisiana, . .	18	20	21	21	21	21	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19. Tennessee, . .	15	15	16	14	14	14	14	9	13	13	13	13	13	13
20. Kentucky, . .	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
21. Ohio, . . .	17	16	13	11	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22. Indiana, . . .	19	20	19	18	18	18	18	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
23. Illinois, . . .	22	23	22	22	22	22	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24. Missouri, . . .	21	24	24	24	24	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
T. of Arkansas, . .	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
“ Michigan, . .	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
“ Florida, . . .	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total . . .			65	105	181	213	240							

* Mass. and Maine.

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

IN this volume of the Almanac, the subjects more particularly noticed, in the articles relating to the Individual States, are Banks and other financial institutions, and Periodical Literature, including Newspapers, Reviews, Magazines, &c. ; but with respect to a number of the States, the information which has been obtained, is not so full and satisfactory as could be wished. Some general or tabular views relating to these matters may be seen at the end of the notices of the Individual States.

No other country so much abounds in Newspapers and Periodical Journals as the United States ; but most of these publications are of an entirely ephemeral character ; most of them are but very feebly supported ; and but few of them possess any considerable literary merit. If the number of them were greatly diminished, and the character of those that were continued were elevated, and their circulation increased, in proportion, the public would be much benefited by the change.

A desire has been felt to give in this volume a complete enumeration of all the Reviews, Magazines, &c., that are or have been published in the United States, together with the dates of their commencement, and of the termination of such as have been discontinued. But it has not been found practicable to obtain, in season, full and satisfactory information. A good deal of information, however, on these matters will be found ; and further notices may probably be given hereafter.

I. MAINE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1835.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP, of Brunswick, *Governor*, . . . ^{Salary.} \$1,500
Counsellors: Nathaniel Clark, Edmund Mann, John O'Brien,
 Edward Williams, Asa Clark, John H. Jarvis, and Samuel
 Moore.

Roscoe J. Greene, of Augusta, *Secretary of State*, 900
 Mark Harris, of Portland, *Treasurer*, . . . 900

The *Senate* consists of 25 members; Joseph Williamson, *President*.
House of Representatives, 186 members; Nathan Clifford, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

Prentiss Mellen, of Portland, *Chief Justice*, . . . ^{Salary.} \$1,800
 Nathan Weston, Jr., of Augusta, *Associate Justice*, . . . 1,500
 Albion K. Parris, of Portland, *do.* . . . 1,500
 Nathan Clifford, of Newfield, *Attorney-General*, . . . 1,000
 John Fairfield, of Saco, *Reporter*, . . . 600

Court of Common Pleas.

Ezekiel Whitman, of Portland, *Chief Justice*, . . . 1,500
 David Perham, of Brewer, *Associate Justice*, . . . 1,200
 John Ruggles, of Thomaston, *do.* . . . 1,200

BANKS.

[From Returns showing their state, Jan. 4, 1834.]

Name.	Capital.	Bills in circulation.	Name.	Capital.	Bills in circulation.
Augusta,	\$ 110,000	\$ 44,250	Lincoln,	\$ 100,000	\$ 44,097
Bangor Commercial,	100,000	41,929	Maine,	105,000	37,197
Bank of Portland,	200,000	55,803	Manufacturers',	100,000	50,072
Calais,	50,000	56,201	Manufa's & Traders',	150,000	44,302
Canal,	392,000	75,240	Mercantile,	100,000	66,358
Casco,	200,000	46,005	Merchants',	150,000	43,615
Central,	85,000	64,324	Northern,	50,000	39,822
Citizens',	60,000	32,854	Skowhegan,	*25,000	25,544
Commercial,	50,000	40,887	South Berwick,	50,000	45,283
Exchange,	100,000	37,661	Thomaston,	50,000	64,539
Franklin,	50,000	52,329	Ticonic,	50,000	32,667
Freeman's,	50,000	32,342	Union,	50,000	45,704
Gardiner,	100,000	34,391	Waldo,	50,000	30,856
Kenduskeag,	100,000	69,132	York,	50,000	50,269
<i>Total</i>			<i>Total</i>	\$ 2,727,000	1,303,671
To Capital Stock paid in,	\$ 2,727,000.00		By Specie on hand,	\$ 108,403.76	
Bills in circulation,	1,303,671.00		Notes or bills of other banks,	156,226.45	
Net profits, &c.,	75,708.94		Due from other banks,	335,510.94	
Due to other Banks,	113,759.81		Discounts, including bills	} 4,157,556.78	
Due to depositors,	662,804.61		of exchange,		
<i>Total</i>	\$ 4,882,944.36		Real Estate,	98,371.30	
			<i>Total</i>	\$ 4,856,089.23	

* Capital Stock \$50,000; one half only paid in.

The first Bank established in Maine, the Portland Bank, was incorporated in 1799 — closed in 1815; — the 2d, the Maine Bank, at Portland, incorporated in 1802.

Portland Savings Institution.

According to the 15th Annual Report of this Institution, in July, 1834, there had been, since its organization, in 1819, deposited in it \$154,193.12, by 1585 persons. The whole expense of the Institution to that time, was \$900.20: — amount of property belonging to it, \$92,956.52: — due to 879 depositors, in sums of from 5 to 826 dollars, the sum of \$85,787.51. Each depositor whose money had been deposited for the term of one year, or longer, had received an annual interest on the same of 6 and 5½ per cent.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

		Capital.
Ocean Insurance Company,	Portland,	\$ 150,000
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	do.,	
Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	Bangor,	100,000
Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Gorham,	

NEWSPAPERS.

The earliest newspaper established in Maine was the "Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Advertiser," the first number of which was issued at Falmouth, (now Portland — Portland was incorporated as a town in 1786, being formed of what was before called Falmouth Neck), on Saturday Jan. 1, 1785. It was first published by Benj. Titcomb and Thos. B. Wait, on a demy sheet; and in 1786, its name was changed to the "Cumberland Gazette," and it was published by Mr. Wait alone; and in 1790, a second newspaper was issued at Portland by Benj. Titcomb, entitled the "Gazette of Maine," which was discontinued in 1796. At this period there were three newspapers in Maine, one at Portland, one at Hallowell, and one at Augusta. See Willis's "History of Portland." In 1810, there were 8 newspapers published in Maine, 3 at Portland, 1 at Hallowell, 1 at Augusta, 1 at Castine, 1 at Buckstown, and 1 at Kennebunk: — in 1828, 29; and in 1834, 51.

The first daily paper published in Portland, the "Daily Courier," was commenced Oct. 13, 1829, edited by Seba Smith, Jr.; and on the 5th of Jan. 1831, a second daily paper, the "Daily Evening Advertiser," was issued by John and William E. Edwards.

Newspapers in 1834.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>		<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	
Cumberland,	{ Portland,	{ Daily 2	Lincoln,	{ Bath,	Weekly 1
		{ Semi-w'kly 2			do. 2
		{ Weekly 11			do. 1
Hancock,	{ Brunswick,	do. 1	Penobscot,	{ Wiscasset,	Monthly 1
		do. 1			Daily 2
		do. 1			Weekly 3
Kennebec,	{ Augusta,	{ Semi-w'kly 1	Somerset,	{ Norridgewock,	do. 1
		{ Weekly 4			do. 1
		do. 1			do. 2
		do. 1			do. 1
		do. 2			do. 2
Oxford,	{ Gardiner,	do. 1	Walden,	{ Calais,	do. 1
		do. 1			do. 2
		do. 1			do. 1
		do. 1			do. 1
	{ Waterville,	do. 1	Washington,	{ Eastport,	do. 1
		do. 1			do. 1
		do. 1			do. 1
	{ Winthrop,	do. 1	York,	{ Kennebunk,	do. 1
		do. 1			do. 1
	{ Paris,	do. 1		{ Limerick,	do. 1
		do. 1			do. 1
	{ Norway,	do. 1		{ Saco,	do. 1
					51

Periodical Miscellaneous Journals.

The *Escritoir*; — 1826 — : — weekly; conducted by the students of Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

The *Yankee*; — 1828 : — the first year weekly; the second, monthly; edited by John Neal : — Portland.

There are no periodical publications now printed in Maine, except in the form of newspapers.

II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in June, 1835.

			Salary.
WILLIAM BADGER, of Gilmanton,	<i>Governor,</i>		\$ 1,200
Ralph Metcalf, of Concord,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>		800
Abner B. Kelley, of do.	<i>Treasurer,</i>		600
Joseph Low, of do.	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>		200
Robert Davis, of do.	<i>Quartermaster-General,</i>		200

Executive Council.

		County.
Samuel Cushman,	of Portsmouth,	Rockingham.
Job Otis,	of Strafford,	Strafford.
Jacob Tuttle,	of Antrim,	Hillsborough.
Stephen Johnson,	of Walpole,	Cheshire.
Elijah Miller,	of Hanover,	Grafton.
Jared Williams, of Lancaster,	<i>President of the Senate.</i>	
C. G. Atherton, of Dunstable,	<i>Speaker of the House of Rep.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

			Appointed.	Salary.
Wm. M. Richardson,	Chester,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1816,	\$ 1,400
Samuel Green,	Hopkinton,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1819,	1,200
Joel Parker,	Keene,	<i>do.</i>	1833,	1,200
Nathaniel G. Upham,	Concord,	<i>do.</i>	1833,	1,200
George Sullivan,	Exeter,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>		800

Courts of Common Pleas.

By an act of the state legislature of December, 1832, the former Court of Common Pleas was discontinued, and new courts were established, consisting of two justices for each county, and the judges of the Superior Court, who are, *ex officio*, judges of the Court of Common Pleas, one or more of them being required to attend the several terms; and they rank as senior or presiding justices of the several county courts.

Justices of the Courts of Common Pleas, all appointed in 1833.

Counties.			Salary.
Rockingham,	{	Bradbury Bartlett, Nottingham,	\$ 150
	{	Dudley Freeze, Deerfield,	150
Strafford,	{	H. Y. Simpson, New Hampton,	150
	{	Henry B. Rust, Wolfeborough,	150
Merrimack,	{	Benjamin Wadleigh, Sutton,	110
	{	Aaron Whittemore, Pembroke,	110
Hillsborough,	{	Simon P. Colby, Weare,	126
	{	Frederick G. Stark, Manchester,	126
Cheshire,	{	Joseph Weeks, Richmond,	100
	{	Larkin Baker, Westmoreland,	100
Sullivan,	{	Ambrose Cossit, Claremont,	100
	{	Eleazer Jackson, Jr., Cornish,	100
Grafton,	{	Elijah Blaisdell, Canaan,	150
	{	Samuel Burns, Rumney,	150
Coos,	{	Joshua Marshall, Stratford,	100
	{	John Pendexter, Jr., Bartlett,	100

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name.	Place.
New Hampshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company,	Concord.
Merrimack County Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	do.
Rockingham Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Exeter.
Hillsborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Amherst.

SAVINGS BANKS.

New Hampshire Savings Bank,	Concord.
Portsmouth Savings Bank,	Portsmouth.
Exeter Savings Bank,	Exeter.

STATE OF THE BANKS, MAY 5TH, 1834.

Names of Banks.	Capital Stock paid in.	Am't of Real Estate.	Amount of Debts due the Bank.	Specie in vaults & in Boston B.	Am't in Bills of other B's.	Amount of De- posits.	Amount of Bills in cir- culation.
New Hampshire	\$147,500	9,579 12	221,718 22	7,772 72	4,234	24,220 50	77,587
N. H. Union	150,000	7,174	188,017	5,736	13,393	7,121	41,036
Portsmouth	100,000	5,616 93	131,075 38	13,556 70	1,038 66	17,005 69	30,778
Commercial	100,000		185,889 07	51,348 17	21,656 89	60,333 43	87,212
Rockingham	100,000	1,000	122,511 31	5,673 53	5,509 89	14,718 13	18,992
Piscataqua	271,800		374,278 43	20,840 52	2,116 14	17,674 98	88,802
Exeter	100,000	1,000	137,440 20	10,491 41	351	7,472 60	26,824
Granite	100,000	3,721 76	129,565 07	14,535 93	2,768	9,108 76	38,346
Derry	100,000	2,000	119,957 55	16,579 71	682	6,246 57	34,463
Concord	100,000	2,077 60	155,973 16	7,512 58	3,666	11,309 67	53,238 72
Merrimack Co.	100,000	4,671 65	127,392 42	16,671 20	3,319	6,706 12	37,729
Strafford	100,000	5,000	161,171 37	2,722 08	3,954	7,290 51	54,361
Dover	100,008	8,345 49	117,226 61	12,238 76	4,226	4,570 30	33,937
Winnipisaukee	100,000	6,241 21	118,744 23	21,539 93	1,949	1,226 90	44,595
Manufacturers'	100,000	3,337 18	114,973 48	25,644 38	4,244	1,663 51	41,387
Farmers'	65,000	2,350	117,242 42	6,691 29	724	12,028 27	48,458
Cheshire	100,000	2,054	134,593 56	11,424 94	2,669	6,205 90	40,761
Claremont	60,000	2,135 55	105,441 40	17,581 32	1,592	32,002 97	28,205
Conn. River	60,000	2,444 65	99,726 70	3,903 67	6,414	7,203 45	33,592
Ashuelot	100,000	2,998 24	128,463 84	30,740 42	525	8,079 90	52,913
Grafton	100,000	5,954 45	168,329 24	25,025 12	2,672 50	31,779 82	56,992 72
Pemigewasset	50,000	3,243 23	78,970 84	3,971 03	2,165	4,922 57	31,614
Lebanon	100,000	1,314	143,357 72	10,869 71	1,344	2,444 50	45,737
Lancaster	50,000	100	68,261	11,319 00	1,410	13,635 00	15,525
Total \$	2,454,308	82,359 06	3,450,820 22	354,390 12	92,623 08	314,971 05	1,063,145 50

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in New Hampshire was printed at Portsmouth, bearing the date of Friday, August, 1756, entitled "*The New Hampshire Gazette*." This paper is still continued, and is the oldest in New England. The second newspaper printed in New Hampshire made its first appearance at Portsmouth, in 1765, entitled "*The Portsmouth Mercury and Weekly Advertiser*," and was continued only about three years; the third was first issued at Exeter, near the close of the year 1775, with the title of "*A New Hampshire Gazette*."

At the commencement of the war in April, 1775, New Hampshire had only one newspaper; in 1810, 12; in 1828, 17; and in 1834, 27.

Newspapers published in New Hampshire, 1834.

Counties.	Towns.		Counties	Towns.	
Rockingham,	Portsmouth,	Weekly 2	Merrimack,	Concord,	Weekly 6
	Exeter,	do. 1			Semi-monthly 2
	Dover,	do. 4			Monthly 1
Strafford,	Somersworth,	do. 1	Sullivan,	Newport,	Weekly 1
	Moultonboro',	do. 1			Semi-monthly 1
Hillsborough,	Amherst,	do. 1	Grafton,	Claremont,	Weekly 1
	Dunstable,	do. 2		Haverhill,	do. 1
Cheshire,	Keene,	do. 2			27

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

1821. "The Piscataqua Evangelical Magazine," published at Portsmouth, one or two years.

1822. "Collections, Topographical, Historical, and Biographical:" in 1823-4, the title was changed to "Collections, Historical and Miscellaneous, and Monthly Literary Journal":—edited by John Farmer and Jacob Moore.—3 vols. 8vo.

III. VERMONT.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 2d Thursday in October, 1834.

			Salary.
WM. A. PALMER,	of Danville,	<i>Governor,</i>	\$ 750
Lebbeus Edgerton,	of Woodstock,	<i>Lieut.-Governor,</i>	
Timothy Merrill,	of Montpelier,	<i>Secretary,</i>	450
Augustine Clark,	of Danville,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	400

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary powers are vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of 5 judges, chosen every year by the legislature; in a County Court, consisting of 3 judges, chosen in the same manner, (one of the justices of the Supreme Court being chief justice,) who hold courts twice a year in their respective counties; and in justices of the peace appointed in the same manner.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Charles K. Williams,	of Rutland,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 1,175
Stephen Royce,	of St. Albans,	<i>Assist. Justice,</i>	1,175
Samuel S. Phelps,	of Middlebury,	<i>do.</i>	1,175
Jacob Collamer,	of Royalton,	<i>do.</i>	1,175
John Mattocks,	of Danville,	<i>do.</i>	1,175

BANKS.

Name.	Place.	Capital paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie, Bills of other B'ks, Funds in Boston, &c.	Date in 1833.
Bellows Falls,	Bellows Falls,	\$50,000	127,457	49,272.25	June 14
Bennington,	Bennington,	70,000	89,039	53,818.53	do. 14
Brattleborough,	Brattleborough,	50,000	98,525	37,275.39	do. 15
Burlington,	Burlington,	101,980	72,720	21,145	do. 6
Chelsea,	Chelsea,	40,000	93,601	35,916.09	do. 24
Caledonia,	Danville,	40,000	59,516	15,332	May 1
* Essex,	Guildhall,	20,000	2,668	2,893.63	do. 24
* Orleans,	Irasburg,	30,000	49,168	31,460	Oct. 8
* Manchester,	Manchester,	50,000	39,051	73,004.88	June 12
* Middlebury,	Middlebury,	50,000	60,459	27,213.15	do. 10
Montpelier,	Montpelier,	40,000	111,418	86,323.08	April 8
* Newbury,	Newbury,	50,000	27,700	51,321.30	June 25
Rutland,	Rutland,	80,000	90,795	31,176.76	do. 8
St. Albans,	St. Albans,	50,000	87,888	36,793.06	do. 7
Vergennes,	Vergennes,	60,000	55,788	40,178	do. 5
Windsor,	Windsor,	80,000	62,015	56,948.82	Feb. 1
* Woodstock,	Woodstock,	50,000	106,370	32,166.16	June 24
<i>Total</i>		\$ 911,980	1,234,178	682,218.10	

In the "Abstracts, Returns, and Estimates of the condition of the several State Banks, compiled under the direction of the Clerk of the

* These Banks are subject to the provisions of an Act similar to the New York "Safety-Fund Act."

House of Representatives, from materials collected by Mr. Wilde," the above banks are stated to have had, on the 7th of Jan., 1834, a capital of 912,000; Bills in circulation, \$1,468,394; Specie and Specie Funds on hand, \$692,632.99.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name.	Place.
Vermont Fire Insurance Company,	Middlebury.—No Report.
Ascutney Fire Insurance Company,	Windsor.—No Report.
Mutual Fire Insurance Company,	Montpelier.—This Institution has no capital, and makes no dividends. Losses are paid by assessments on all property insured; and by the charter, the policies of insurance constitute a lien on all the property insured. From Oct. 1, 1832, to Oct. 1, 1833, property to the amount of \$3,300,000 was insured, and the losses amounted to \$13,000.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Vermont was printed at Westminster, in 1781, by Judah Paddock Spooner and Timothy Green, entitled "The Vermont Gazette, or Green Mountain Post-Boy." In 1783, the printing-press was removed from Westminster to Windsor. In 1810, there were 14 newspapers published in the state; in 1828, 21; in 1834, 26.

Newspapers in 1834.

Counties.	Towns.		Counties.	Towns.	
Addison,	{ Middlebury,	{ Weekly 3	Rutland,	{ Rutland,	Weekly 1
	{ Vergennes,	{ do. 1		{ Castleton,	do. 1
Bennington,	Bennington,	do. 1	Washington,	Montpelier,	do. 4
Caledonia,	Danville,	do. 1		Windsor,	do. 3
Chittenden,	Burlington,	do. 2	Windsor,	Woodstock,	do. 2
Franklin,	St. Albans,	do. 2		Bellows Falls,	do. 1
Orange,	Chelsea,	do. 1	Windham,	Brattleboro',	do. 2
				Fayetteville,	do. 1

Total, 26 all Weekly.

There is not, at present, any periodical publication in Vermont, except such as are issued in the form of newspapers.

"The Rural Magazine or Vermont Repository," a monthly publication, was issued at Rutland during the years 1795-6, and it forms two volumes, 8vo.

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in Jan. 1835.

		Salary.
JOHN DAVIS,	of Worcester, <i>Governor</i> ,	\$3,666.67
Samuel T. Armstrong,	of Boston, <i>Lieut.-Governor</i> ,	533.33
Edward D. Bangs,	of Boston, <i>Sec. of the Commonwealth</i> ,	2,000
Hezekiah Barnard,	of Boston, <i>Treas. and Receiver Gen.</i>	2,000
William H. Sumner,	of Boston, <i>Adjutant-General</i> ,	1,500
Benjamin T. Pickman,	<i>President of the Senate.</i>	
William B. Calhoun,	<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Lemuel Shaw,	of Boston, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$3,500
Samuel Putnam,	of Boston, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	3,000
Samuel S. Wilde,	of Boston, <i>do.</i>	3,000
Marcus Morton,	of Taunton, <i>do.</i>	3,000
James T. Austin,	of Boston, <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	1,800
Octavius Pickering,	of Boston, <i>Reporter</i> ,	1,000
Asahel Huntington,	of Salem, <i>District Attorney</i> ,	Northern Dist.
Charles H. Warren,	of N. Bedford, <i>do.</i>	Southern do.
Pliny Merriek,	of Worcester, <i>do.</i>	Middle do.
Charles A. Dewey,	of Northampton, <i>do.</i>	Western do.

Court of Common Pleas.

Artemas Ward,	of Boston, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$2,100
Solomon Strong,	of Leominster, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1,800
John M. Williams,	of Taunton, <i>do.</i>	1,800
David Cummings,	of Salem, <i>do.</i>	1,800

Municipal Court of Boston.

Peter O. Thacher, <i>Judge</i> ,		\$1,200
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The Municipal Court is held on the first Monday in each month.

Police Court of Boston.

William Simmons,	} <i>Justices</i> ,	{	\$1,500
John Gray Rogers,			1,500
James C. Merrill,			1,500

The Police Court sits every day at 9 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 P. M., for the trial of criminal causes.

Probate Courts.

Counties.	Judges.	Residence.	Registers Prob.	Residence.
Barnstable,	N. Marston,	Barnstable.	Abner Davis,	Barnstable.
Berkshire,	Wm. P. Walker,	Lenox.	H. W. Bishop,	Lenox.
Bristol,	Hodijah Baylies,	Dighton.	Anselm Basset,	Taunton.
Dukes,	Geo. Athearn,	Tisbury.	C. Marchant,	Edgartown.
Essex,	Daniel A. White,	Salem.	Nath. Lord,	Ipswich.
Franklin,	R. E. Newcomb,	Greenfield.	Elijah Alvord,	Greenfield.
Hampden,	Oliver B. Morris,	Springfield.	Justice Willard,	Springfield.
Hampshire,	S. Hinckley,	Northampton.	S. F. Lyman,	Northamp.
Middlesex,	S. P. P. Fay,	Cambridge.	Isaac Fiske,	Weston.
Nantucket,	Isaac Coffin,	Nantucket.	T. Hussey,	Nantucket.
Norfolk,	S. Leland,	Roxbury.	Jon. H. Cobb,	Dedham.
Plymouth,	Wilkes Wood,	Middleboro'.	Jacob H. Loud,	Plymouth.
Suffolk,	Joseph Hall,	Boston.	J. Heard, Jun.	Boston.
Worcester,	Nathaniel Paine,	Worcester.	J. Wheeler,	Worcester.

SCHOOL FUND.

An act was passed by the legislature of Massachusetts and approved by the governor, March 31, 1834, appropriating, from and after the 1st of January, 1835, all moneys in the treasury derived from the sale of lands in the state of Maine, and from the claim of the state on the government of the United States for military services, and not otherwise appropriated, together with 50 per cent. of all moneys to be received after that time from the sale of lands in Maine, to constitute a permanent fund for the aid and encouragement of common schools; — but it is provided that the fund shall never exceed one million of dollars. The income only of the fund is to be appropriated to the aid of common schools; and a greater sum is never to be paid to any city, town, or district, than is raised therein respectively for the support of common schools.

Returns are to be made by the several school committees respecting the state of the schools as soon as the 1st of December, 1834; and any city, town, or district whose committee neglects to make such return, is not to receive the benefit of the school fund the first year the income of it may be distributed.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Provident Institution for Savings in the city of Boston.

Savings Bank for Seamen, in Boston.

According to the 35th semi-annual report of the Provident Institution for Savings, made on the 15th of July 1834, the total amount of property belonging to it, was \$ 1,779,864.77; the sum then due to 11,516 depositors, with the amount of dividends declared due and carried to their several accounts, was \$ 1,705,348.16.

BANKS.

The State of the Banks as reported to the General Court in October, 1833.

Place.	Names.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circula- tion.	Specie.	Rate pr.ct. & am. of last se- mi-an. divi'd.
Adams,	Adams,	100,000	56,099	2,127 28	3½ 3,500
Amherst,	Amherst,	100,000	68,109	3,850 75	3 3,000
Andover,	Andover,	200,000	46,724	3,806 84	3 3,750
Beverly,	Beverly,	100,000	35,455	2,798 56	3 3,000
Boston,	American,	500,000	63,079	8,239 61	3 15,000
Boston,	Atlantic,	500,000	141,261	5,384 15	3 15,000
Boston,	Boston,	600,000	129,623	15,874 73	3½ 21,000
Boston,	City,	1,000,000	146,696	25,448	3 30,000
Boston,	Columbian,	500,000	92,234	29,163 79	3 15,000
Boston,	Commercial,	500,000	146,318	3,166 58	3½ 16,250
Boston,	Commonwealth,	500,000	105,723	41,507 80	3 15,000
Boston,	Eagle,	500,000	100,980	14,736 11	3 15,000
Boston,	Franklin,	150,000	123,082	13,147 36	3½ 4,875
Boston,	Globe,	1,000,000	83,699	72,971 66	3 30,000
Boston,	Granite,	500,000	89,666	4,480 06	
Boston,	Hamilton,	500,000	76,305	6,638 90	3 15,000
Boston,	Market,	500,000	170,732	9,022 98	3 15,000
Boston,	Massachusetts,	800,000	79,277	13,871 38	2½ 20,000
Boston,	Merchants',	750,000	174,108	50,466 09	3 22,500
Boston,	New England,	1,000,000	59,453	44,002 24	3 30,000
Boston,	North,	750,000	180,982	11,033 88	3½ 24,375
Boston,	Oriental,	750,000	188,116	31,781 33	3 22,500
Boston,	South,	251,250	89,131	10,898 30	
Boston,	State,	1,800,000	117,402	12,927 85	3 54,000
Boston,	Suffolk,	750,000	85,475	158,752 74	3½ 26,250
Boston,	Traders',	500,000	138,659	6,054 61	3 15,000
Boston,	Tremont,	500,000	67,077	4,045 83	3 15,000
Boston,	Union,	800,000	80,804	49,258 23	3 24,000
Boston,	Washington,	500,000	93,735	4,743 93	2½ 13,750
Brighton,	Brighton,	150,000	93,885	1,544 21	4 6,000
Cambridge,	Cambridge,	150,000	60,607	3,036 19	3 4,500
Cambridge,	Charles River,	100,000	69,470	2,749 05	3½ 3,500
Cambridge,	Middlesex,	150,000	64,450	2,087 04	3 4,500
Charlestown,	Bunker Hill,	150,000	61,208	2,721	3½ 5,250
Charlestown,	Charlestown,	150,000	46,029	7,115 23	3 4,500
Charlestown,	Phoenix,	150,000	74,902	1,016 16	3 4,500
Concord,	Concord,	100,000	76,405	3,970 69	3 3,000
Danvers,	Danvers,	150,000	66,190	2,902 16	3 4,500
Danvers,	Warren,	120,000	66,435	2,341 08	4 4,800
Dedham,	Dedham,	150,000	97,416	3,274 01	3½ 5,250
Dorchester,	Dorchester, &c.	100,000	51,617	4,012 64	3½ 3,500
Duxbury,	Duxbury,	50,000		5,000	
Fairhaven,	Fairhaven,	100,000	40,183	2,642 98	3½ 3,250
Falmouth,	Falmouth,	100,000	44,801	2,882 58	3 3,000
Fitchburg,	Fitchburg,	100,000	80,512	3,130 45	3½ 3,500
Framingham,	Framingham,	50,000	42,481	4,784 01	
Gloucester,	Gloucester,	200,000	124,532	5,718 69	3½ 7,000
Greenfield,	Greenfield,	125,000	89,415	3,841 52	4 5,000
Haverhill,	Merrimack,	270,000	97,056	7,819 36	3 8,100
Hingham,	Hingham,	100,000	73,132	1,631 51	

Place.	Names.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circula- tion.	Specie.	Rate pr.ct. & amount of the last dividend.
Ipswich,	Ipswich,	\$ 50,000	21,231	3,375 56	
Leicester,	Leicester,	100,000	67,107	2,203 05	3½ 3,500
Lowell,	Lowell,	250,000	64,004	1,831 24	3½ 8,125
Lowell,	Rail Road,	400,000	250,770	3,981 74	3½ 1,300
Lynn,	Lynn Mech's',	150,000	53,763	2,050 33	3 4,500
Lynn,	Nahant,	150,000	73,697	1,891 82	
Marblehead,	Grand,	100,000	61,018	2,150 45	3½ 3,500
Marblehead,	Marblehead,	120,000	67,225	3,505 91	3 3,600
Millbury,	Millbury,	100,000	43,787	2,045 85	3 3,000
Nantucket,	Citizens',	100,000	48,735	2,869 50	3 3,000
Nantucket,	Man. & Mech.,	100,000	51,012	3,649 27	3 3,000
Nantucket,	Pacific,	200,000	66,234	6,301 73	3½ 7,000
New Bedford,	Bedford Com'l,	400,000	65,932	5,014 93	3 12,000
New Bedford,	Marine,	300,000	63,447	2,390 69	4 8,000
New Bedford,	Mechanics',	200,000	52,900	455 59	3 6,000
New Bedford,	Merchants',	400,000	78,322	4,293 71	3 12,000
Newburyport,	Mechanics',	200,000	60,386	10,426 83	3 6,000
Newburyport,	Merchants',	300,000	58,316	4,793 86	3 6,750
Newburyport,	Ocean,	200,000	87,251	8,440 50	3 6,000
Northampton,	Hampshire,	100,000	63,000	3,378 38	3 3,000
Northampton,	Northampton,	50,000	62,021	2,277 48	
Oxford,	Oxford,	100,000	69,915	4,014 79	3 3,000
Pawtucket,	Pawtucket,	100,000	28,892	1,845 16	2½ 2,500
Pittsfield,	Agricultural,	100,000	85,338	3,573 49	4 4,000
Plymouth,	Old Colony,	100,000	75,553	952 88	5 5,000
Plymouth,	Plymouth,	100,000	24,969	1,890 03	3 3,000
Roxbury,	Norfolk,	200,000	111,608	1,532 18	3 6,000
Roxbury,	People's,	100,000	54,767	3,104	
Springfield,	Springfield,	250,000	173,467	3,620	3 7,500
Salem,	Asiatic,	200,000	37,145	11,535 77	3 6,000
Salem,	Commercial,	200,000	37,883	3,900 87	3 6,000
Salem,	Exchange,	200,000	24,855	2,965 84	3 6,000
Salem,	Gen. Interest,	200,000	56,467	4,180 62	3½ 7,000
Salem,	Mercantile,	200,000	60,051	3,969 99	3 6,000
Salem,	Merchants',	400,000	31,798	3,304 31	3 12,000
Salem,	Naumkeag,	200,000	81,376	5,618 70	4 8,000
Salem,	Salem,	250,000	39,501	9,301 31	3 7,500
Stockbridge,	Housatonic,	100,000	79,904	3,495 96	4 4,000
Taunton,	Bristol County,	100,000	41,602	2,729 29	
Taunton,	Cohannet,	100,000	62,468	4,207 03	3 3,000
Taunton,	Taunton,	250,000	65,780	3,389 04	3½ 8,750
Troy,	Fall River,	200,000	57,221	3,471 68	3 6,000
Uxbridge,	Blackstone,	100,000	47,030	1,820 59	3 3,000
Ware,	Hamp. Man'frs'	100,000	116,453	1,364 30	3½ 3,500
Wareham,	Wareham,	50,000	62,154	1,276 57	
Westfield,	Hampden,	100,000	77,488	5,253 48	3 3,000
Weymouth,	Union,	100,000	49,949	2,215 11	3 3,000
Worcester,	Central,	100,000	77,336	2,640 27	3½ 3,500
Worcester,	Quinsigamond,	50,000	53,399	1,195 37	
Worcester,	Worcester,	200,000	58,621	7,349 24	2½ 5,000
Wrentham,	Wrentham,	100,000	63,043	2,664 10	3 2,600
Yarmouth,	Barnstable,	100,000	66,188	2,177 32	4 4,000
Aggregate of 102 Banks, \$		28,236,250	7,889,110	922,309 84	822,225

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

In Boston.

American Insurance Co.,	300,000	Charlestown Fire & Mar.,	100,000
Atlas Insurance Co.,	300,000	Mutual, (Cambridge,)	100,000
Atlantic Ins. Co.,	250,000	Salem Marine, Salem,	200,000
Boston Ins. Co.,	300,000	Union Marine, do.	100,000
Boston Marine Ins. Co.,	300,000	Commercial, do.	200,000
Boylston Fire and Marine		Oriental, do.	200,000
Ins. Co.,	300,000	Mercantile, do.	150,000
Columbian Ins. Co.,	300,000	Essex Mutual, do.	150,000
Commercial Ins. Co.,	200,000	Social, do.	100,000
Commonwealth Ins. Co.,	300,000	Marblehead, Marblehead,	100,000
Fireman's Ins. Co.,	300,000	Glou. Marine, Gloucester,	100,000
Fishing Ins. Co.,	50,000	Mutual Fire, Danvers,	100,000
Franklin Ins. Co.,	300,000	Merchants', Newburyport,	200,000
Globe Fire & Ma. Ins. Co.,	200,000	Mutual, do.	
Hope Ins. Co.,	200,000	Lynn Merch., Lynn,	50,000
Manufacturers' Ins. Co.,	300,000	Union, do.	100,000
Mass. Fire & Ma. Ins. Co.,	300,000	Commercial, New Bedford,	100,000
Mass. Hospi'l Life Ins. Co.	500,000	Merchants', do.	100,000
Mass. Mutual Fire Ins. Co.,		Mechanics', do.	
Mercantile Marine Ins. Co.	300,000	Marine, do.	100,000
Merchants' Ins. Co.,	300,000	Taunton, Taunton,	50,000
National Ins. Co.,	1,000,000	Mutual Fire, do.	
Neptune Ins. Co.,	200,000	Marine, Plymouth,	100,000
New Eng. Marine Ins. Co.,	300,000	Mutual, Barnstable,	50,000
Ocean Ins. Co.,	200,000	Hing. Mutual, Hingham,	
Protection Ins. Co.,	200,000	Commercial, Nantucket,	125,000
Suffolk Ins. Co.,	300,000	Phoenix, do.	100,000
Tremont Fire & Marine		Union Marine, do.	50,000
Ins. Co.,	200,000	Fairhaven, Fairhaven,	
United States Ins. Co.,	200,000	Wey. & Braint., Weym'th,	100,000
Washington Fire & Marine		Worc'r Mut., Worcester,	200,000
Ins. Co.,	200,000	Middlesex Mut., Concord,	100,000
		Frank. Mut., Greenfield,	100,000
		Hamps. Mut., Northam't'n,	100,000

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

IN 1638, a printing apparatus was sent to Cambridge, Mass., by the Rev. J. Glover, a dissenting clergyman of England; and the first printing performed in British America, was executed here in 1639, by Stephen Daye. The first thing printed was the Freeman's Oath, in 1639; the 2d, an Almanac, calculated for New England, by William Pierce, in 1639; the 3d, (the *first book*), "The Psalms in Metre", or "The Bay-Psalm Book", afterwards called "The New England Version of the Psalms," in 1640. Daye was succeeded in or about the year 1649 by Samuel Green, who long carried on the business and printed numerous works, among which was the Bible, translated into the Indian language by John Eliot; 1st edition in 1663, 2d in 1685. Printing was carried on at Cambridge, exclusively, about 35 years: in 1675 or 1676, a press was established in Boston by John Foster. — According to Isaiah Thomas, more printing was done in Massachusetts before 1740, than in all the other English American Colonies. — Mr. Thomas says, that he ascertained that there was a press established in the city of Mexico before 1569; and some say that Gazettes were printed there before the end of the 17th century.

The first Anglo-American Newspaper was published at Boston, entitled "*The Boston News-Letter*," bearing the date of the 24th of April, 1704. It was established by John Campbell, a Scotchman, who was a bookseller and post-master of Boston, and was printed by Bartholomew Green, the son of Samuel Green, the printer at Cambridge, on a half sheet of pot paper. This was the only paper printed in the English American Colonies for upwards of fifteen years; and it continued to be published till 1776.

On the 21st of December, 1719, "*The Boston Gazette*" made its first appearance; and on the day following, (Dec. 22d,) "*The American Weekly Mercury*," the 3d Anglo-American newspaper, was published at Philadelphia.

"*The New England Courant*," the third Boston newspaper, was first published on the 19th of August, 1721. It was continued only about six years. It was printed by James Franklin, a brother of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and abounded with essays in which men in office, the clergy, and the prevailing religious opinions of the day were attacked. Benjamin Franklin was at that time an apprentice to his brother, and the Courant became noted as the vehicle of his juvenile effusions. The publisher, having involved himself in difficulty with the government, was induced to omit his name in the imprint, and to insert that of his brother Benjamin, who was then a minor.

In addition to the above, there appeared in Boston, previously to the American Revolution, the following newspapers; viz. "*The New England Weekly Journal*," 1727; "*The Weekly Rehearsal*," 1731; "*The*

Boston Weekly Post-Boy," 1734; "The Boston Evening Post," 1735; "The Independent Advertiser," 1748; "The Boston Gazette or Weekly Advertiser," 1753; "The Boston Gazette or Country Journal," 1755; "The Boston Weekly Advertiser," 1757; "The Boston Chronicle," 1767; and "The Massachusetts Spy," 1770;—also the following magazines, &c., viz., "The Boston Weekly Magazine," 1743, which lasted only four weeks; "The Christian History," 1743, a weekly journal, which continued two years, 1743 and 1744; "The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle," 1743, a monthly journal which lasted three years and four months; "The New England Magazine," 1758, of which only three or four numbers were published; "The Censor," 1771, a political publication which continued less than a year; and "The Royal American Magazine," 1774, which was discontinued in a little more than one year after it was commenced.

Newspapers published in other towns in Massachusetts before the Revolution, were the "Essex Gazette," Salem, 1763; "The Salem Gazette, and Newbury and Marblehead Advertiser," Salem, 1774; "The American Gazette or Constitutional Journal," Salem, 1776; "The Essex Journal and Merrimack Packet," Newburyport, 1773; and "The Massachusetts Spy," (first published at Boston,) Worcester, 1775.

Newspapers in Massachusetts in 1775.

Mass. Gazette and News-Letter,	Boston.	Essex Gazette,	Salem.
Boston Evening Post,	do.	Essex Journal,	Newburyport.
Boston Gazette,	do.	Massachusetts Spy,	Worcester,
Mass. Gazette and Post-Boy,	do.		(first at Boston.)

The number of newspapers printed in Massachusetts, in 1810, was 32; in 1828, 78; in 1834, 108. The first daily paper in this state (the Boston Daily Advertiser) was first published in Boston in 1813.

NEWSPAPERS IN 1834.

Counties.	Towns.		Counties.	Towns.	
Suffolk,	Boston,	{ Daily 9	Bristol,	New Bedford,	{ Daily 2
		{ Semi-w'kly 7			{ Weekly 2
		{ Weekly 26			{ do. 3
	{ Salem,	{ Semi-w'kly 3		Taunton,	do. 2
		{ Weekly 4		Fall River,	do. 2
Essex,	{ Newburyport,	{ Daily 1	Plymouth,	Plymouth,	do. 2
		{ Semi-w'kly 1		Middleborough	do. 1
		{ Weekly 1		E. Bridgewater	do. 1
	{ Haverhill,	do. 1	Barnstable,	Hingham,	do. 1
		do. 1		Barnstable,	do. 2
		do. 2		Nantucket,	S'i-w'kly 1
		do. 1		Worcester,	Weekly 3
Middlesex,	{ Lynn,	do. 1	Worcester,	Fitchburg,	do. 2
		do. 1		Southbridge,	do. 2
		do. 2		Mendon,	do. 1
	{ Gloucester,	do. 2	Hampshire,	Northampton,	do. 2
				Springfield,	do. 4
Norfolk,	{ Lowell,	{ Daily 1	Hampden,	Westfield,	do. 1
		{ Weekly 4		Franklin,	do. 3
		{ do. 1		Greenfield,	do. 1
	{ Charlestown,	{ Semi-w'kly 1	Berkshire,	Pittsfield,	do. 1
		{ Weekly 1		Lenox,	do. 1
	{ Concord,	do. 2		Adams,	do. 1
	{ Dedham,	do. 1			
	{ Wrentham,	do. 1			

Total 108.

Reviews, Magazines, &c., in 1834.

Counties.	Towns.					
Suffolk,	Boston,	{	Weekly	2	Once in 2 months	2
			Once in 2 weeks	3	Quarterly	9
			Monthly	20		
Essex,	Andover,		Quarterly	1		
Middlesex,	Cambridge,		Monthly	1		

Newspapers 108 ; Other periodical publications 38 ; — total 146.

PERIODICAL JOURNALS OR PAMPHLETS.

The following list contains most of the Periodical Journals that have been published in Massachusetts since the American Revolution, together with the dates of their commencement, and of the termination of such as have been discontinued.

At Boston.

The Massachusetts Magazine, or Monthly Museum : — 1789–96 : — 8 volumes.

The Columbian Phoenix and Boston Review : — monthly : — 1800 : — 7 numbers only published.

The New England Quarterly Magazine : — 1802.

The Monthly Anthology or Boston Review : — 1803–11 : — 10 volumes. The first 6 numbers edited by Phineas Adams ; the remainder by the Rev. Wm. Emerson, W. S. Shaw, A. M. Walter, James Savage, and others.

The American Baptist Magazine : — monthly : — established in 1803, by the Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D. D. : — present editor, the Rev. John N. Brown : — 13 volumes to Jan. 1834.

{ The Missionary Magazine : — monthly. } The Missionary Magazine,
 { The Panoplist : — monthly. } a monthly journal, was established in 1805, and conducted by a number of Congregational Clergymen, who were members of the Massachusetts Missionary Society. The Panoplist was established in 1806, and conducted by the Rev. J. Morse, D. D., and other clergymen. In 1808, the two publications were united into one, under the title of "The Panoplist and Missionary Magazine United." It was edited by Jeremiah Evarts, from 1810 to 1820 ; and at the latter date it was discontinued, and the Missionary Herald, was issued in its stead, and is still continued.

The Polyanthos : — 18mo. : — monthly : — 1805–7 : — 5 vols. — 2d Series, Feb. 1812, 2 vols., 18mo. — 3d Series, Oct. 1812–14 : — 4 vols., 8vo. : — the whole edited by Joseph T. Buckingham.

The Emerald, or Miscellany of Literature : — weekly : — 1806–8 : — 3 volumes.

The Ordeal, a Critical Journal of Politics and Literature : — 1809 : — 6 months : — weekly : — 1 volume : — edited by Joseph T. Buckingham and Benjamin Pollard.

The Omnium Gatherum : — 1809 : — monthly : — 1 volume. 8vo.

The New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery : — 1812-27 : — 16 volumes.

The Christian Disciple : — 1813. This was, during 6 years, a monthly journal, and was edited, (the first series, 6 vols.,) till the end of the year 1818, by the Rev. Noah Worcester, D. D. Since 1818, it has been published once in two months. The 2d Series (5 vols.) of the Christian Disciple, ended in 1823 ; — edited by the Rev. Henry Ware, Jun., and others. In 1824, the title was changed to "The Christian Examiner"; — edited, in 1824, 1825, and 1826, by the Rev. John G. Palfrey ; — from 1826, to the end of 1831, by Francis Jenks. In 1829, a 2d Series of the Christian Examiner was begun : — edited, since 1831, by the Rev. Messrs. James Walker and F. W. P. Greenwood.

The North American Review, a quarterly publication, comprising two volumes annually. It was established in 1815, and edited during the first two years, by Wm. Tudor. From May 1817, to March 1818, inclusive, it was edited by Jared Sparks ; — from May 1818, to Oct. 1819, inclusive, by Ed. T. Channing ; — from Jan. 1820, to Oct. 1823, inclusive, by Edward Everett ; — from Jan. 1824, to April 1830, inclusive, by Jared Sparks ; — since July 1830, by Alexander H. Everett.

The Friend of Peace : — 1815-27 : — quarterly : — 4 vols : — edited by the Rev. Noah Worcester, D. D.

The Atheneum, or Spirit of the English Magazines : — 1817-32 : — 2 volumes annually.

The Club Room : — 1820 : — 6 or 8 numbers.

The Missionary Herald : — monthly : — first published in a separate form (after the discontinuance of the Panoplist) in 1821 ; — edited by the secretaries of the Foreign Missionary Society, Messrs. Jeremiah Evarts, Rufus Anderson, David Greene, and B. B. Wisner.

The Gospel Advocate, a monthly Episcopal journal : — 1821-6 : — 6 volumes.

The Sabbath School Treasury : — monthly : — 1822, 12mo : — edited at present by J. H. Perkins.

The Medical Intelligencer : — 1823 : — weekly : — edited by J. V. C. Smith, M. D., and J. G. Coffin, M. D.

The Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts : — 1823-5 : — 2 volumes : — edited by Messrs. J. W. Webster, John Ware, and D. Treadwell.

The United States Literary Gazette : — 1824-7 : — 6 volumes. The 1st vol. (4to.) was edited by Theophilus Parsons ; the 2d, 3d, and 4th, (8vo.) by James G. Carter. The last two volumes bear the title of "The United States Review and Literary Gazette," and were edited by Wm. C. Bryant and Charles Folsom.

The Boston Monthly Magazine : — 1825 : — 1 volume : — edited by Samuel L. Knapp.

Juvenile Miscellany : — 1826-34 : — once in two months : — 16 vols. 18mo. : — edited by Mrs. Child. — Sept. 1834 : — New Series ; monthly.

The Journal of Education : — monthly : — 1826-30 : — 5 volumes. The first four volumes were edited by Wm. Russell. In 1831, the title was changed to "The American Annals of Education" ; and it has since been edited by Wm. C. Woodbridge.

The Boston Lyceum : — 1827 : — monthly : — 11 numbers : — edited by Frederick S. Hill.

The New Jerusalem Magazine : — 1827 : — monthly. The first 5 vols. were edited by the Rev. Thomas Worcester : — the 2 succeeding volumes by Caleb Reed, the present editor.

The Quarterly Register and Journal of the American Education Society : — 1827. It is now entitled "The American Quarterly Register" : — conducted, the first two years, by the Rev. Elias Cornelius and B. B. Edwards : — since by B. B. Edwards.

The Liberal Preacher : — monthly. It was first published in 1828, at Keene, N. H. : — since 1829, at Boston.

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal : — 1828 : — weekly : — edited by J. V. C. Smith, M.D.

The Unitarian Advocate : — 1828-32 : — monthly : — 10 vols., 12mo. The first 4 volumes were edited by the Rev. Edmund Q. Sewall.

The Ladies' Magazine and Literary Gazette : — 1828 : — monthly : — edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale.

The Bower of Taste : — 1828-30 : — 2 vols., 8vo. : — edited by Mrs. Katharine A. Ware.

The Christian Teacher's Manual : — 1828 : — monthly : — 6 volumes, 12mo. : — edited by Mrs. Follen.

The Spirit of the Pilgrims : — monthly : — 1828-33 : — 6 volumes : Editor of the first 5 vols., the Rev. Enoch Pond ; of the 6th volume, the Rev. L. I. Hoadly.

The American Jurist and Law Magazine : — quarterly : — 1829 : — principal editors till 1834, Willard Phillips and Samuel E. Sewall : — present editors, Willard Phillips and Charles Sumner, assisted by Richard Fletcher, Wm. C. Aylwin, and Samuel E. Sewall.

The American Monthly Magazine : — 1829-31 : — 3 volumes : edited by Nathaniel P. Willis.

The Mechanic's Magazine : — monthly : — 1830-1 : — 1 volume.

The Methodist Preacher : — 1830-3 : — 4 volumes.

The Stage Register : — monthly : — 1830.

Scientific Tracts : — semi-monthly : — 1831-3 : — edited by Josiah Holbrook. — 1834. Scientific Tracts and Family Lyceum, (new Series) : — semi-monthly : — edited by J. V. C. Smith, and others.

The Volunteer, devoted to the promotion of Revivals, Evangelical Doctrines, and Congregationalism : — 1831-3 : — 3 volumes : — edited by the Rev. Asa Rand.

The New England Magazine : — monthly : — 1831 : — edited, the first two years by Joseph T. and Edwin Buckingham : — since by the former.

The Scripture Interpreter : — 1831 : — 12mo. : — once in two months : — conducted by the Rev. Ezra S. Gannett.

The Monthly Traveller, or Spirit of the Periodical Press : — 1830 : — edited by Badger & Porter.

The Juvenile Repository : — weekly : — 4 vols., completed July, 1834.

The Young Mechanic : — 1832 : — monthly. — In 1834, title changed to "The Mechanics' Journal, a Journal of the Useful Arts and Sciences."

The Boston Literary Magazine : — 1832-33 : — monthly : — 1 vol. : — by W. G. Hanaford and H. Bourne.

The Essayist, or Young Men's Magazine : — 1832-33 : — 1 volume.

The Medical Magazine : — 1832 : — monthly : — edited by J. B. Flint, E. Bartlett, and A. A. Gould.

The Sabbath School Visiter : — monthly : — 1833, 12mo. : — edited, in 1833, by the Rev. C. Marsh : — since by the Rev. Asa Ballard.

The Colonizationist : — monthly : — 1833 : — edited by B. B. Thatcher, 1 volume.

The Gentlemen's Quarterly Magazine of Fashion : — 1831.

The People's Magazine ; — semi-monthly : — 1833 ; — edited by Dr. W. A. Alcott.

Parley's Magazine ; — semi-monthly : — 1833 ; — edited by Dr. W. A. Alcott.

The Religious Magazine : — 1833 : — monthly : — edited by G. D. and J. Abbott.

The Select Journal of Foreign Periodical Literature : — quarterly : — 1833 : — edited by Andrews Norton and Charles Folsom.

The American Quarterly Observer : — 1833 : — conducted by B. B. Edwards.

The Abolitionist, or Record of the New England Anti-Slavery Society : — 1833 : — monthly.

The Annals of Phrenology : — 1834 : — quarterly : — by the Boston Phrenological Society.

The American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge : — monthly : — Sept. 1834 ; — by the Boston Bewick Company.

The United States Magazine : — monthly : — Sept. 1834 ; — edited by Park Benjamin and Epes Sargent, Jun.

Edinburgh Review : — quarterly : — 1802, Edinburgh. This work has been regularly republished at Boston since 1820 ; the preceding volumes were republished at New York. See pp. 105, 106.

Quarterly Review : — quarterly : — 1809, London. This work has been regularly republished at Boston since 1820 ; the preceding volumes were republished at New York. See p. 106.

The New Monthly Magazine : — London : — republished, 1832.

In addition to the above there are several publications issued annually, as the American Annual Register, the Token, the American Almanac, and five or six other Almanacs.

At Amherst.

The Shrine : — monthly : — 1832 - 3 : — 2 volumes : — conducted by a number of the undergraduates in Amherst College.

At Andover.

The Biblical Repository : — 1831 : — 4th vol. for 1834 : — quarterly : — edited by Edward Robinson, D. D.

At Cambridge.

The Literary Miscellany : — quarterly : — 1805 - 6 : — 2 vols.

The Harvard Lyceum : — monthly : — 1810 - 11 : — 1 vol.

The General Repository and Review : — quarterly : — 1812 - 13 : — 4 vols. : — edited by Andrews Norton.

The Harvard Register : — monthly : — 1827 - 8 : — 1 vol.

The Collegian : — monthly : — 1830 : — 6 numbers.

The American Monthly Review : — 1832 - 3 : — 4 vols. : — edited by Sidney Willard.

The Unitarian : — 1834 : — monthly : — conducted by the Rev. Bernard Whitman.

At Worcester.

The Worcester Weekly Magazine : — 1786 - 7 . — 4 vols. : — edited by Isaiah Thomas, and published two years as a substitute for the Massachusetts Spy.

The Worcester Magazine and Historical Journal : — monthly : — Oct. 1825 : — one year : — 2 vols. : — edited by Wm. Lincoln and Christopher C. Baldwin.

V. RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1835.

			Salary.
JOHN BROWN FRANCIS, of Warwick,	Governor,		\$ 400
Jeffrey Hazard,	“ Exeter,	Lieutenant-Governor,	200
Henry Bowen,	“ Providence,	Secretary of State, 750 & fees.	
John Sterne,	“ Newport,	Treasurer,	450
Albert C. Greene,	“ E. Greenwich,	Attorney-General,	Fees.

The Senate is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and 10 senators, viz., Alpheus Billings, Byron Diman, Sanford Almy, Samuel Weatherhead, Robert F. Noyes, Welcome Arnold, Christopher Spencer, Thomas Cory, Jr., Isaac Williamson : — one vacancy.

The House of Representatives is composed of 72 members, elected semi-annually, in April and August. William Sprague, Speaker.

BANKS.

[From Returns made to the General Assembly, Oct. 1833.]

Names of Banks.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie.
Providence	\$ 500,000	\$ 61,000	\$ 27,709 45
Exchange	500,000	33,333 75	9,476 27
North America	100,000	9,557	20,864 27
Eagle, Providence	320,350	22,230	8,787 26
Roger Williams	499,950	35,314	32,133 85
Union, Providence	500,000	22,974	20,751 32
Mechanics', Providence	411,350	37,486	14,415 90
Merchants', Providence	500,000	19,228	36,532 62
Mechanics' & Manufacturers'	150,000	24,489	8,557 18
High Street	100,000	21,561	5,508 78
Globe	325,000	56 405	15,565 78
Blackstone Canal	231,750	15,496	7,647
Arcade	187,800	22,702	9,179 05
Weybosset	200,000	24,807	19,545 84
Manufacturers'	300,000	26,643	13,709 57
New England Pacific	83,750	23,148	4,846 91
Rhode Island Union	200,000	36,171	7,754 61
Bank of Rhode Island	80,000	40,785	5,305 34
Merchants'	100,000	37,166	6,540 03
Newport	120,000	45,283	8,990
N. E. Commercial	75,000	44,488	5,984 97
Woonsocket Falls	75,000	21,834	3,012 53
Cumberland	65,750	22,868	3,353 33
Fall River Union	99,850	27,939	4,001 12
Bristol	147,260	37,749	3,131
Eagle	50,000	9,816	4,880 40
Freeman's	50,000	12,736	1,607 42
Commercial, Bristol	120,000	16,460	1,602 24
Smithfield Lime Rock	100,000	32,168	3,464 24
Smithfield Union	60,000	10,488	2,060 87
Smithfield Exchange	40,000	10,755	808 10
Washington	75,000	41,814	5,153 02
Phoenix, Westerly	42,000	22,184	2,616 82
Village	40,000	21,505	1,574 52
Franklin	38,000	20,438 28	5,127 29
Cranston	25,000	8,515	3,078 62
R. I. Agricultural	50,000	14,464	4,302 22
Scituate	15,660	406	175
Mount Vernon	64,350	51,031	13,627 47
Warren	105,350	13,647	4,712 49
Hope, Warren	100,000	11,688	1,937 34
R. I. Central	74,950	28,373	4,541 64
Warwick	20,000	7,115	1,058 60
Kent	25,000	18,548	4,073 68
Pawtuxet	87,858	13,201	3,027 13
North Kingston	45,000	29,839	5,086 81
Narragansett	50,000	15,234	4,616 59
Landholders'	50,000	21,931	2,240
Centreville	50,000	23,372	6,050 09
Commercial, Providence	162,770	20,480	10,774 53
Citizens' Union	25,000	15,549	2,187 43
<i>Total of 51 Banks</i>	\$ 7,438,848	1,264,394 03	403,696 59

Savings Banks; — 1 at Providence; 1 at Newport, and 1 at Warren.

Insurance Offices; — 4 at Providence; 2 at Newport.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary power is vested in a Supreme Court, and a Court of Common Pleas for each of the five counties. All the judges are appointed annually by the General Assembly.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Samuel Eddy,	of Providence,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 650
Charles Brayton,	of Warwick,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	550
Job Durfee,	of Tiverton,	<i>do.,</i>	550

Each of the courts of Common Pleas comprises 5 judges, who have no salaries, but are paid by entries.

The *Revenue* of the state, which is sufficient for the expenses of the government, is derived from the following sources, viz., taxes on banks, pedlers, lottery grants, sale of lottery tickets, licenses to sell spirits, auctions, bank bonuses, courts, civil commissions, and dividends on stocks. — There has been no state tax since 1825.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Rhode Island was printed at Newport, which was the 2d town in New England from which a newspaper was issued, and the 4th in which a printing-press was established. The earliest newspaper, entitled "The Rhode Island Gazette," made its first appearance on the 27th of September, 1732, and was published by James Franklin, who had before printed the New England Courant, at Boston; but it was continued only seven months.

In 1758, a second newspaper, entitled "The Newport Mercury," was commenced at Newport by James Franklin, son of the printer of the Rhode Island Gazette. The Mercury is still continued, and is, next to "The New Hampshire Gazette" of Portsmouth, the oldest paper in New England.

In 1762, the 3d paper in Rhode Island was published at Providence, entitled "The Providence Gazette and County Journal."

The number of papers published in Rhode Island, in 1775 was 2 ("The Newport Mercury" and "Providence Gazette"); in 1810, 7; in 1828, 14; and in 1834, 16, distributed as follows: —

<i>County.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>		<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	
Providence.	{ Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket Falls,	{ Daily,	Newport, Bristol,	{ Newpo , Bristol, Warren,	Weekly 3
		{ Semi-weekly,			do. 1
		{ Weekly,			do. 1
		{ do.			
		{ do.			

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

The Rhode Island Literary Repository : — April 1814 to April 1815 : — monthly : — 1 volume 8vo. : — edited six months by Isaac Bailey, and six months by Benjamin Cowell. — Providence.

The Christian Magazine : — 1824-7 : — monthly : — 4 volumes : — conducted by the members of the Mendon (Mass.) Association. — Providence.

The Hopkinsian Magazine : — 1825-9 : — monthly : — 5 volumes : — edited by the Rev. Otis Thompson. — Providence.

The Law Intelligencer : — Jan. 1829 to Dec. 1831 : — monthly : — 3 volumes : — edited by Joseph K. Angell. — Providence.

The Literary Journal and Weekly Register : — Jan. 1833 to Jan. 1834 : — 1 volume 4to : — edited by Albert G. Greene. — Providence.

VI. CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday of May, 1835.

		Salary.
SAMUEL AUGUSTUS FOOT,	<i>Governor,</i>	\$1,100
Thaddeus Betts,	<i>Lieut.-Governor,</i>	300
Isaac Spencer,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,000
Thomas Day,	<i>Secretary,</i>	84 & fees.
Roger Huntington,	<i>Comptroller,</i>	1,000
Seth P. Beers,	<i>Commissioner of the School Fund,</i>	1,250

Charles Hawley, *President of the Senate.*

Samuel Ingham, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JUDICIARY.

Supreme and Superior Court.

		Salary.
Thomas S. Williams,	of Hartford, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,100
Clark Bissell,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,050
Samuel Church,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Jabez W. Huntington,	of Litchfield, <i>do.</i>	1,050
Henry M. Waite,	of Lime, <i>do.</i>	1,050
Thomas Day,	of Hartford, <i>Reporter,</i>	350

BANKS.

[From Returns showing their state, Jan. 7, 1834.]

Name.	Place.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie.
Hartford,	Hartford,	\$ 1,119,600	\$ 343,015.06	
Phoenix,	do.	1,233,600	529,092.43	\$ 96,679.88
Connecticut River,	do.	250,000	57,877.00	
New Haven,	New Haven,	354,800	177,089.00	
Mechanics',	do.	472,580	138,573.00	
City Bank,	do.	343,260	108,780.00	
Middletown,	Middletown,	419,300	140,334.00	
Middlesex Co.,	do.	160,310	88,980.00	
East Haddam,	East Haddam,	36,760	49,900.00	
New London,	New London,	150,000	59,967.00	21,026.51
Union,	do.	100,000	70,802.00	
Norwich,	Norwich,	190,025	76,265.00	29,110.83
Thames,	do.	205,300	70,644.00	
Jewett City,	Jewett City,	40,000	23,000.00	
Stonington,	Stonington,	56,000	25,706.00	
Bridgeport,	Bridgeport,	100,000	59,099.00	8,300.00
Connecticut,		128,850	158,153.00	14,149.79
Fairfield Co.,	Norwalk,	157,600	223,408.00	34,223.21
Tolland Co.,	Tolland,	45,000	41,062.00	
Windham Co.,	Brooklyn,	108,290	68,142.00	3,380.77
Windham,	Windham,	31,740	39,339.00	21,599.15
Total		\$ 5,708,015	\$ 2,557,227.49	\$ 228,470.14

Savings Banks. There are Savings Banks at Hartford, New Haven, Middletown, New London, Norwich, and Enfield.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Capital.
Union Marine Insurance Co.,	New London, \$
Ocean Marine Insurance Co.,	New Haven,
New Haven Marine Insurance Co.,	do.,
Life Insurance Co.,	Hartford, 150,000
Etna Insurance Co.,	do., 200,000
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,	do., 150,000
New London Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,	New London, 250,000
Fire Insurance Co.,	Norwich, 100,000
Norwich Mutual Insurance Co.,	do., 6,660
Windham County Mutual Insurance Co.,	
Tolland County Mutual Insurance Co.,	

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

The first printing-press in Connecticut was set up at New London, by Thomas Short, in 1709, 45 years before printing was executed in any other place in the colony; and from this press, in 1710, was issued "The Saybrook Platform of Church Discipline," which is said to be the first book printed in Connecticut. In 1754, a printing-press was established at New Haven by James Parker, and the first work issued from it was the Laws of Yale College, in Latin. The printing business was commenced at Hartford, in 1764, by Thomas Green, a great-great-

grandson of Samuel Green, the printer at Cambridge, Mass.; and at Norwich (which was the fourth town in Connecticut in which a press was established before the Revolution) in 1773.

The first newspaper printed in Connecticut, "The Connecticut Gazette," was published at New Haven on the 1st of January, 1755, by James Parker and John Holt. This paper was discontinued in 1767; and in October, 1767, "The Connecticut Journal and New Haven Post-Boy," printed by Thomas and Samuel Green, made its appearance; and it is still continued.

The second newspaper in Connecticut, "The New London Summary," was commenced at New London on the 8th of August, 1758, by Timothy Green, and was discontinued in consequence of the death of Mr. Green, in 1763. The Summary was succeeded, November 1, 1763, by "The New London Gazette," (altered in 1773 to "The Connecticut Gazette,") which is still continued, and is the oldest in the state.

"The Connecticut Courant" was first published at Hartford, in December, 1764, by Thomas Green; and it is still continued. "The Norwich Packet" made its first appearance, at Norwich, in October, 1773.

In 1775, there were four newspapers printed in Connecticut, viz., "The Connecticut Gazette," at New London, "The Connecticut Courant," at Hartford, "The Connecticut Journal," at New Haven, and "The Norwich Packet," at Norwich:—in 1810, there were 11 newspapers in the state; in 1828, (newspapers and journals) 33; in 1834, 33.

NEWSPAPERS IN 1834.

All weekly excepting three.

Hartford County.

The Connecticut Courant,	Hartford,	July 21,	vol. LXX.,	No. 3,626.
The New England Review,	do.	do.	vol. VII.,	No. 332.
The Free Elector,	do.	May 20,	vol. VI.,	No. 280.
The Christian Secretary,	do.	July 12,	vol. VIII.,	No. 650.
The Independent Press,	do.	do. 28,	vol. II.,	No. 57.
The Hartford Times,	do.	do. 21,	vol. XVIII.,	No. 917.
The Connecticut Observer,	do.	do. 28,	vol. X.,	No. 499.
The Times and Hartford Advertiser, (semi-weekly,)	} do.	do. 26,	vol. II.,	No. 127.

New Haven County.

The Connecticut Journal,	N. Haven,	July 1,	vol. LXVII.,	No. 3,477.
The Columbian Register,	do.	May 31,	vol. XXII.,	No. 1,123.
The Palladium and Republican,	do.	July 12,	vol. V.	
The Connecticut Herald,	do.	do. 29,	vol. XXXII.,	No. 1,605.
The Daily Herald, (daily)	do.	do.		
The Morning Register, (semi-w'kly)	do.	do.		
The Religious Intelligencer,	do.	do.	vol. XIX.	

New London County.

- The New London Gazette, New London, July 23, vol. LXXI., No. 3,689.
 The Norwich Courier, Norwich, do. 23, vol. XIII., No. 1,888.
 The Norwich Republican, do. do. 23, vol. VI.
 The Stonington Spectator, Stonington, do. 23, vol. I., No. 8.

Middlesex County.

- The Sentinel and Witness, Middletown, July 16, vol. XII., No. 603.
 The New England Advocate, do. do. 31, vol. I., No. 1.

Windham County.

- The Windham Co. Advertiser, Brooklyn, July 10, vol. VIII.
 The Unionist, do, June 26, vol. I., No. 47.

Fairfield County.

- The Norwalk Gazette, Norwalk, July 22, vol. XVII.
 The Bridgeport Republican, Bridgeport, do. 23, vol. IV., No. 199.
 The Republican Farmer, do. do. 23, vol. XXV., No. 1,266.
 The Danbury Gazette, Danbury, June 18, vol. II., No. 76.
 The Herald of Freedom, do. July 23, vol. III., No. 145.
 The Stamford Sentinel, Stamford, do. 23, vol. V., No. 232.

Litchfield County.

- The Litchfield Inquirer, Litchfield, July 10, vol. V., No. 421.
 The Democrat, do. do. 19, vol. I., No. 36.

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

The following list comprises the most of the periodical, religious, literary, and scientific Journals, that have been, or are now published in Connecticut.

"The Connecticut Evangelical Magazine": — 1800: — monthly: — conducted by an association of Congregational ministers. — Hartford. — This work was continued a number of years.

"The American Journal of Science": — 1817: — quarterly: — conducted by Benjamin Silliman, LL. D. — New Haven. — Of this work 26 volumes have been published.

"The Christian Spectator": — 1829: — published monthly till 1825: — since that time, quarterly: — edited successively by the Rev. Thos. Davis, Cornelius Tuthill, Esq., Rev. John Mitchell, Rev. Prof. C. A. Goodrich, and Rev. E. G. Smith. — The volume for 1834, is the 16th. — New Haven.

"The Churchman's Magazine": — 1821: — monthly. — Hartford.

"The United States Law Journal": — June, 1822: — quarterly: — 4 numbers: — edited by several members of the bar. — New Haven.

"The Evangelical Magazine": — volume 3d commenced July, 1834. — Hartford.

"The American Advocate for Peace":—1834:—quarterly:—conducted by C. S. Henry. — Hartford.

The Westminster Review, Blackwood's Magazine, (Edinburgh,) and the New Monthly Review, (London,) were begun to be regularly republished at New Haven in 1833.

VII. NEW YORK.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
WILLIAM L. MARCY,	{ Governor; term of Office expires } Jan. 1, 1835.	\$4,000
John Tracy,	{ Lieut.-Gov. and Pres. Senate; pay } \$ 6 a day during the session.	
Azariah C. Flagg,	Comptroller,	2,500
Philip Phelps,	Deputy-Comptroller,	1,500
Abraham Keyser,	Treasurer,	1,500
John A. Dix,	Sec. State, and Superint. Com. Schools,	1,500
Archibald Campbell,	Dep. Sec. & Clerk of Com. of Land Office,	1,500
Greene C. Bronson,	Attorney-General,	1,000
Simeon De Witt,	Surveyor-General,	800
Stephen Van Rensselaer,	Canal-Commissioner,	
Samuel Young,	do.	
William C. Bouck,	Acting Canal-Commissioner,	1,500
Jonas Earll, Jun.	do.	1,500
Michael Hoffman,	do.	1,500

Legislature.

The Senate consists of 32 members, who are elected for four years, 8 being chosen annually. Pay, \$ 3 a day. John Tracy, President.

The House of Representatives consists of 128 members. William Baker, Speaker. — Pay, \$ 3 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

		Residence.	Salary.
Reuben Hyde Walworth,	Chancellor,	Albany,	\$ 2,000
James Porter,	Register,	do. . . .	Fees.
John Walworth,	Assist. Reg.,	New York,	do.
Alonzo C. Paige,	Reporter,	Schenectady,	500

The eight circuit judges are vice-chancellors for their respective circuits.

Supreme Court.

		Residence.	Salary.
John Savage,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	Albany,	\$ 2,000
Jacob Sutherland,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	do.	2,000
Samuel Nelson,	<i>do.</i>	Cooperstown,	2,000
John L. Wendell,	<i>Reporter,</i>	Albany,	500

Circuit Courts.

There are eight Circuit Courts, with eight Judges, and the circuits correspond, in territory and name, to the eight senate districts.

Judges.	Circuits.	Residence.	Salary.
Ogden Edwards,	1st Circuit	New York,	\$ 1,250
Charles H. Ruggles,	2d “	Poughkeepsie,	1,250
James Vanderpoel,	3d “	Albany,	1,250
Esek Cowen,	4th “	Saratoga Springs,	1,250
	5th “		1,250
Robert Monell,	6th “	Greene,	1,250
Daniel Mosely,	7th “	Onondaga,	1,250
Addison Gardner,	8th “	Rochester,	1,250

Superior Court of the City of New York.

		Salary.
Samuel Jones,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 2,500
Josiah O. Hoffman,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,500
Thomas J. Oakley,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
David P. Hall,	<i>Reporter.</i>	
Charles A. Clinton,	<i>Clerk.</i>	

The regular terms of this court are on the first Monday of each month.

Courts of Common Pleas.

Courts of Common Pleas are held in each county in the state, consisting of a first judge and four assistant justices.

A VIEW OF THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

[From Williams's New York Annual Register.]

The courts of general jurisdiction, are the following :—

1st. *The Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors.* For its constituent members, vide Constitution, article 5.

It is the court of last resort, deciding upon appeals from the Court of Chancery, and writs of error from the Supreme Court, and has no original jurisdiction except in cases of impeachments. Its sessions are held at the capitol in Albany, or at the City Hall in New York, as often as it shall direct, but there are not to be more than two sessions during the recess of the legislature in any one year.

2d. *The Court of Chancery*, the powers of which are vested in the Chancellor.

Its stated terms are appointed by him; but two terms at least shall be held in Albany, and two in New York in every year. By the equity powers given to the circuit judges the court of chancery has, except in a few cases, become a court of appeal only.

3d. *The Supreme Court*, consisting of the chief justice and two associate judges.

It has four terms in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, May, and July, and the third Monday in October. The January and October terms are held at the capitol in Albany; the May term at the City Hall, in the city of New York, and the July term in each year at Utica. The terms may be continued to be holden for five weeks.

4th. *Eight Circuit Courts*, each consisting of a single judge.

The circuits correspond, in territory and name, with the eight senate districts. Each of the circuit judges possesses the powers of a justice of the Supreme Court at chambers, in the trial of issues joined in the Supreme Court, and in courts of oyer and terminer, and jail delivery. There must be held in each year at least *two* circuit courts, and courts of oyer and terminer, in each county in the state; and in the city of New York at least *four*.

The courts are held for as many days as the judge thinks necessary. Courts of oyer and terminer (which have power to try all crimes and misdemeanors) may be held at the time and place at which any circuit court may have been appointed, as follows:

(1st.) In the city and county of New York by one or more justices of the Supreme Court, or of the circuit judges, or by the first judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the said county, together with the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, or any two of them.

(2d.) In all the other counties, by a justice of the Supreme Court or a circuit judge, together with at least two of the judges of the county court.

(3d.) In the counties of Albany, Columbia, and Rensselaer, the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the respective cities therein, or any two of them, and in Schenectady, the mayor and aldermen of the city of Schenectady, or two, may act in the court of oyer and terminer, in their respective counties, with or instead of the county judge.

The Governor, with the Senate, has the power of issuing commissions of oyer and terminer and jail delivery, when occasion shall require.

Besides the powers exercised in the courts of law by the circuit judges, each circuit judge (except the judge of the first circuit) within the limits of his circuit shall be a vice-chancellor, and shall, concurrently with the chancellor, and exclusively of any other circuit judge

have and exercise all the original jurisdiction and powers now or hereafter vested in the chancellor, in all causes and matters in equity, where the same shall have arisen within his circuit, or where the subject matter in controversy is situated within such circuit, or where the defendants or either of them reside within the same: subject to the chancellor's appellate jurisdiction.

By an act of the legislature, passed in January, 1831, the equity powers of the judge of the first circuit have been taken away, and a separate vice-chancellor appointed for the first circuit.

5th. *The Superior Court* of the city of New York, consisting of a chief justice and two associates.

6th. *Courts of Common Pleas*, in each and every county of the state, which may be held (except in the county of New York) by the judges of the county courts of each of the counties in this state, or any three of them.

Any three of the judges of the county courts of each of the counties (except New York) shall have the power to hold courts of general sessions to try all crimes except those punishable with death or imprisonment for life.

The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, or mayor and recorder jointly, or either of them singly, with or without the presence of any of the aldermen, may respectively, in the cities of Albany, Troy, and Hudson, hold mayor's courts.

There are, besides the above, certain courts of a peculiar and special jurisdiction, viz.

1st. *Surrogates' Courts*, having jurisdiction of testamentary cases, held by the surrogate of each county.

2d. *Courts of special sessions of the peace* may be held in and for the county of New York, by any three judges of the court of common pleas of the said county, of whom the first judge of the said court, the mayor, or recorder, shall always be one; and for the several counties of the state, by three justices of the peace, or by two such justices and one judge of the county courts of such county, for the purposes provided by law.

3d. The justices of the Marine Court in the city of New York are authorized to hold a court therein, to be called "The Marine Court of the city of New York."

4th. Each of the assistant justices in the city of New York is required to hold a court in the said city within the ward or wards for which he is appointed.

5th. The justices of the Justices' Court of the cities of Albany and Hudson are authorized to hold courts therein, to be called respectively "the Justices' Court of the city of Albany," and "the Justices' Court of the city of Hudson."

6th. *Justices' courts* in each county, held by a justice of the peace.

BANKS

Subject to the Safety-Fund Law, in operation on the 1st of January, 1834.

[From the Report of the Bank Commissioners, Feb. 1, 1834.]

Banks.	Places.	Capital employed.	Bank Notes in circulation.	Specie.
America, . . .	N. York City,	\$2,001,200	\$379,866	\$369,496
Mechanics', . . .	do.	2,000,000	719,830	281,714
Merchants', . . .	do.	1,490,000	618,528	143,651
New York, . . .	do.	1,000,000	630,313	132,985
Union, . . .	do.	1,000,000	503,253	91,054
National, . . .	do.	750,000	204,908	66,279
City, . . .	do.	720,000	289,793	100,744
Merchants' Exchange,	do.	750,000	231,307	82,822
Phenix, . . .	do.	500,000	222,592	109,033
Leather Manufact'rs',	do.	600,000	249,253	57,910
Tradesmen's, . . .	do.	400,000	181,928	39,797
Seventh Ward, . . .	do.	500,000	94,128	38,530
Butchers' & Drovers',	do.	500,000	256,024	38,993
Mech's' & Traders',	do.	200,000	172,725	15,971
Greenwich, . . .	do.	200,000	136,355	26,297
Brooklyn, . . .	Brooklyn,	200,000	154,354	10,104
Westchester County,	Peekskill,	200,000	256,360	13,629
Newburgh, . . .	Newburgh,	140,000	234,882	20,522
Orange County, . . .	Goshen,	105,660	192,699	14,476
Poughkeepsie, . . .	Poughkeepsie,	100,000	190,523	8,044
Ulster County, . . .	Kingston,	100,000	163,902	4,064
Catskill, . . .	Catskill,	150,000	233,561	6,828
Tanners', . . .	do.	100,000	186,666	6,726
Hudson River, . . .	Hudson,	150,000	284,297	5,772
Albany, . . .	Albany,	240,000	121,342	23,725
Mech's' & Farmers',	do.	442,000	202,098	25,607
New York State, . . .	do.	369,600	230,351	22,017
Canal, . . .	do.	300,000	111,098	5,781
Troy, . . .	Troy,	440,000	141,152	11,463
Farmers', . . .	do.	278,000	141,845	9,920
Merchants' & Mech's',	do.	300,000	101,710	7,210
Troy City, . . .	do.	300,000	119,263	9,005
Lansingburgh, . . .	Lansingburgh,	120,000	116,419	9,549
Whitehall, . . .	Whitehall,	100,000	147,161	8,178
Essex County, . . .	Keeseville,	100,000	73,984	5,513
Saratoga County, . . .	Waterford,	100,000	150,116	6,048
Mohawk, . . .	Schenectady,	165,000	49,800	10,431
Schenectady, . . .	do.	150,000	235,551	13,808
Montgomery County,	Johnstown,	100,000	128,611	7,151
Central, . . .	Cherry Valley,	120,000	158,189	7,946
Otsego County, . . .	Cooperstown,	100,000	171,408	4,020
Herkimer County,	Little Falls,	200,000	264,302	11,867
Broom County, . . .	Binghamton,	100,000	168,688	5,452
Chenango, . . .	Norwich,	120,000	190,465	7,973
Madison County, . . .	Cazenovia,	100,000	185,152	6,831
Utica and Branch,	Utica & Canan.	600,000	498,716	30,992
Rome, . . .	Rome,	100,000	165,043	11,903
Lewis County, . . .	Martinsburgh,	100,000	86,242	5,852

Banks.	Place.	Capital employed.	Bank Notes in circulation.	Specie.
Jefferson County, .	Watertown,	\$ 80,000	\$ 121,971	\$ 11,865
Ogdensburgh, .	Ogdensburgh,	100,000	155,779	11,689
Oswego, . . .	Oswego,	150,000	158,153	9,355
Salina, . . .	Salina,	150,000	174,746	7,776
Onondaga County,	Syracuse,	150,000	204,425	11,465
Auburn, . . .	Auburn,	200,000	302,267	15,993
Cayuga County,	do.	250,000	192,918	18,242
Seneca County, .	Waterloo,	200,000	290,476	13,074
Geneva, . . .	Geneva,	400,000	502,638	16,181
Ithaca, . . .	Ithaca,	200,000	349,470	3,658
Yates County, .	Penn Yan,	100,000	175,360	6,787
Chemung Canal, .	Elmira,	200,000	248,302	7,108
Steuben County,	Bath,	150,000	258,801	28,623
Wayne County, .	Palmyra,	100,000	159,309	6,769
Ontario and Branch,	Canandai. & U.	500,000	279,466	14,030
Livingston County,	Geneseo,	100,000	165,092	9,740
Monroe, . . .	Rochester,	300,000	330,631	16,018
Genesee, . . .	Batavia,	100,000	194,934	13,004
Lockport, . . .	Lockport,	100,000	143,713	13,184
Buffalo, . . .	Buffalo,	200,000	164,100	34,062
Chautauque County,	Jamestown,	100,000	122,024	9,891
<i>Total</i>		\$22,731,460	15,471,328	2,232,197

BANKS

Not subject to the Safety-Fund Law.

Names.	Place.	Capital.	Expiration of Charter.
Manhattan Company, . . .	New York,	\$2,050,000	unlimited.
Dry Dock Company, . . .	do.	200,000	do.
Fulton Bank,	do.	600,000	1844
North River Bank,	do.	500,000	1842
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.,	do.	500,000	1844
Chemical Manufacturing Co.,	do.	400,000	1844
Long Island Bank,	Brooklyn,	300,000	1840
Commercial Bank,	Albany,	225,000	1845
Dutchess County Bank, . .	Poughkeepsie,	90,000	1845
Bank of Rochester,	Rochester,	250,000	1840
<i>Total</i>		\$5,115,000	
Amount of capital of Safety Fund Banks, re-			
ported by the Commissioners,		22,731,460	
<i>Total capital of State Banks</i>		\$ 27,846,460	

Recapitulation relating to the Banks.

15 Banks in the city of New York, subject to the Safety Fund,	\$ 12,611,200
6 Banks not subject to the Safety Fund,	4,250,000
<hr/> 21 Total in the city of New York,	<hr/> 16,861,200
54 Banks in Albany, Brooklyn, Troy, and other parts of the State, subject to the Safety Fund,	10,120,260
4 Banks in Albany, Brooklyn, Poughkeepsie, and Rochester, not subject to the Safety Fund,	865,000
<hr/> 79 State Banks (and 2 Branches.) Total capital	<hr/> \$27,846,460
3 Branches of United States Bank do.	3,000,000
<hr/> 82 Banks in the State, January, 1834. do.	<hr/> \$30,846,460

BANK FUND.

The contributions to the Safety Fund by the banks subject to the provisions of the act creating the same, have been as follows, viz.

In 1830	\$ 26,983.67
In 1831	62,627.62
In 1832	94,295.60
In 1833	105,139.54

Total paid into the Treasury,	\$ 289,046.43
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Investments in State stock, viz.

Canal debt, interest 5 per cent.	\$ 8,082.40
Astor debt, do. 5 do.	92,000.00
General Fund debt, 4½ do.	178,026.01

Total investments	\$ 278,108.41
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Due from the revenue to capital of the Fund,	10,938.02
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\$ 289,046.43

The revenue of the Bank Fund, for the current year, will amount to \$11,236 34.

SUMMARY OF BANKS IN THE STATE.

	69 Safety Fund Banks.	6 other Banks.	3 U. S. Branches.	Total.
Capital paid in	22,731,260	3,525,000	3,000,000	29,256,260
Deposits (individ. & public)	13,604,748	4,817,706	1,306,118	19,728,572
Bills in circulation	15,402,705	1,378,099	3,165,512	19,946,316
Specie in vaults	2,196,957	411,047	2,181,417	4,789,421
Notes, &c. of other banks	6,467,589	986,182	491,643	7,945,414
Loans and discounts	46,496,492	7,841,042	7,344,231	61,681,765

The capital of four banks, not included in the above, which have made no returns, is \$1,650,000; and these are estimated, so as to present the following comparative view of all the banks in this state, including the three U. S. Branches, Feb. 1834.

	N. Y. City Banks.	Albany and Country Banks.	Total.
Capital . . .	\$19,361,200	\$11,545,260	\$30,906,460
Circulation . . .	5,000,000	15,626,316	20,626,316
Deposits . . .	16,000,000	4,178,572	20,178,572
Specie . . .	3,500,000	1,364,421	4,864,241

BANKS INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK, AT THE SESSION, 1834.

Banks.	Place.	Capital.
Commercial Bank,	Buffalo,	\$400,000
Commercial Bank,	New York,	500,000
La Fayette Bank,	Do.	500,000
Sacket's Harbour Bank,	Sacket's Harbour,	200,000
Orleans County Bank,	Albion,	200,000
Albany City Bank,	Albany,	500,000
Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank,	Poughkeepsie,	300,000
Highland Bank,	Newburgh,	200,000
<i>Total of 8 banks,</i>		\$2,800,000
Phenix Bank, New York, increased from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000,		1,000,000
<i>Total</i>		\$3,800,000

SAVINGS BANKS.

Banks for Savings, New York, Funds, Jan. 1, 1834,	\$3,074,503.05
Seamen's do. do. do. Jan. 1, 1834,	94,022.46
Greenwich do. do. do. Jan. 1, 1834,	71,790.07
Brooklyn do. do. do. Jan. 1, 1834,	97,293.29
Albany do. do. do. Feb. 4, 1834,	216,021.04
Troy do. do. do. Apl. 1, 1834,	138,773.79

Total amount in 6 Savings Banks, \$3,692,403.64

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

[From Williams's N. Y. Annual Register.]

Marine Insurance in the City of New York.

Incor.	Name.	Capital.	Incor.	Name.	Capital.
1798	New York,	500,000	1825	New York State,	300,000
1810	Ocean, . . .	350,000	1832	Commercial,	300,000
1815	American, . . .	500,000	1832	Good Hope,	300,000
1818	Union, . . .	500,000	1831	Neptune Bell,	250,000
1824	Atlantic, . . .	350,000	1833	Washington,	300,000
1815	Neptune, . . .	250,000			
1815	National, . . .	250,000			\$4,550,000
1831	Jackson, . . .	400,000			

Fire Insurance in the City of New York.

Inc.	Name.	Capital.	Inc.	Name.	Capital.
1798	Mutual, . .	\$500,000	1823	Ætna, . .	\$400,000
1801	Washington, . .	500,000	1829	Taders', . .	250,000
1808	Eagle, . .	500,000	1826	Firemen's, . .	300,000
1814	Globe, . .	1,000,000	1825	Howard, . .	300,000
1818	Merchants', . .	500,000	1832	American, . .	200,000
1818	Franklin, . .	250,000	1832	New York, . .	200,000
1821	Manhattan, . .	250,000	1833	City, . .	300,000
1819	Fulton, . .	500,000	1833	N. Y. Bowery, . .	300,000
1822	Farm.'s F. & Loan	500,000	1833	Guardian, . .	300,000
1822	North River, . .	350,000	1831	Clinton, . .	300,000
1823	Equitable, . .	300,000	1832	Palladium, . .	300,000
1823	Phœnix, . .	250,000	1833	East River, . .	250,000
1824	N. Y. Contrib'ship	300,000	1833	Union, . .	400,000
1824	Jefferson, . .	250,000			
1824	United States, . .	500,000			10,250,000

Insurance Companies in other parts of the State.

Name.	Place.	Capital.	Expir. of Charter.
Merchants' Insurance Company,	Albany,	\$250,000	1845
Firemen's do. do.	do.	150,000	1861
Troy do. do.	Troy,	200,000	1851
Rensselaer and Saratoga do.	do.	101,731	1854
Clinton do.	do.	500,000	1834
Schoharie Mutual Insurance Com.	Schoharie,		1851
Brooklyn Fire do.	Brooklyn,	150,000	1845
Long Island do.	do.	200,000	1863
Firemen's do.	do.	150,000	1863
Long Island Farmers' Fire do.	Hempstead,	50,000	1863
*Utica do.	Utica,	100,000	1836
Oneida Insurance do.	do.	250,000	1855
Western Fire do.	Canandaigua,	250,000	1845
Ontario do.	Geneva,	250,000	1846
Auburn do.	Auburn,	150,000	1846
*Dutchess County do.	Poughkeepsie,	200,000	1842
Poughkeepsie do.	do.	100,000	1846
Orange Fire do.	Newburgh,	400,000	1839
Monroe Fire do.	Rochester,	250,000	1846
Buffalo Fire and Marine do.	Buffalo,	100,000	1860
Washington County Ins. do.	Granville,	50,000	Unlimit.
Syracuse do.	Syracuse,	100,000	1863
North Western do.	Oswego,	150,000	1857
<i>Total</i>		\$4,101,731	

* These companies have been discontinued.

CANALS.

[From Williams's N. Y. Annual Register.]

Name.	Length.	Cost.	Tolls, 1833.
Erie,	363 miles	\$ 9,027,456.05	\$1,290,136.20
Champlain,	63 do.	1,179,871.95	132,559.02
Oswego,	38 do.	565,437.35	22,950.47
Cayuga and Seneca,	20 do.	236,804.74	17,174.69
Chemung and feeder,	36 do.	342,133.95	694.00
Crooked Lake,	8 do.	136,331.95	200.84
Navigable feeders on Erie, Champlain, and Cayuga, and Seneca Canals, } 11 do.		\$11,488,035.99	\$1,463,715.22
<hr/>			
Total	539 miles of canal navigation, completed and owned by the state. Average cost per mile, \$ 21,314.		

Tolls received on each Canal for four years.

Canals.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.
Erie,	\$954,328.05	1,091,714.20	1,085,612.28	1,290,136.20
Champlain	78,148.63	102,896.23	110,191.95	132,559.02
Oswego,	12,335.18	16,271.10	19,786.20	22,950.47
Cayuga & } Seneca, }	11,987.81	12,920.39	13,893.04	17,174.69
<hr/>				
Total,	\$1,056,799.67	1,223,801.92	1,229,483.47	1,462,820.38

MINISTERS OF THE SEVERAL DENOMINATIONS.

[From Williams's N. Y. Annual Register.]

	No. in 1819.	No. in 1834.
Presbyterians and Congregationalists,	328	533
Baptists,	139	(1833) 448
Methodists,	90	454
Episcopalians,	83	173
Reformed Dutch,	105	102
Associate Reformed,		26
Lutherans,	16	36
Other denominations not enumerated in 1819,		77
<hr/>		1,849
Total	761	

The average annual salaries of the Clergy of this state, are estimated not to exceed \$ 500 each.

LAWYERS AND PHYSICIANS.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, in 1820, 1,248; in 1833, 1,956; in 1834, 2,084.

Physicians and Surgeons, in 1834, 2,650.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Comparative View of the Returns of Common School's from 1816 to 1834.

The year in which the Report was made to the legislature.	No. of Towns from which the returns were made.	Whole No. of School Districts in the said towns.	No. of School Districts from which returns were received.	Amount of public money received in said towns.	Amount paid for teachers' wages in the districts over and above public money.	No. of children taught in the School Districts making returns.	No. of children between 5 and 15 or 16 years of age, residing in those districts.	Proportion of the No. of children taught to the No. of children reported, between the ages of 5 and 15 or 16 years.
1816	338	2,755	2,631	\$55,720.98	.	140,106	176,449	14 to 15
1817	355	3,713	2,873	64,834.88	.	170,385	198,440	6 to 7
1818	374	3,264	3,228	73,235.42	.	183,253	218,969	5 to 6
1819	402	4,614	3,844	93,010.54	.	210,316	235,871	8 to 9
1820	515	5,763	5,118	117,151.07	.	271,877	302,703	9 to 10
1821	545	6,332	5,489	146,418.08	.	304,559	317,633	24 to 25
1822	611	6,659	5,882	157,195.04	.	332,979	339,258	42 to 43
1823	649	7,051	6,255	173,420.60	.	351,173	357,029	44 to 45
1824	656	7,382	6,705	182,820.25	.	377,034	373,208	94 to 93
1825	698	7,642	6,876	182,741.61	.	402,940	383,500	101 to 96
1826	700	7,773	7,117	182,790.09	.	425,586	395,586	100 to 93
1827	721	8,114	7,550	185,720.46	.	431,601	411,256	21 to 20
1828	742	8,298	7,806	222,995.77	.	441,856	419,216	96 to 91
1829	757	8,609	8,164	232,343.21	.	468,205	449,113	25 to 24
1830	773	8,872	8,292	214,840.14	\$ 297,048.44	480,041	468,257	40 to 41
1831	785	9,063	8,631	238,641.36	346,807.20	499,424	497,503	250 to 249
1832	703	9,339	8,841	244,998.85	374,001.54	507,105	509,967	165 to 166
1833	811	9,600	8,941	305,582.78	358,320.17	494,959	508,878	36 to 37
1834	820	9,690	9,107	307,733.08	369,696.36	512,475	522,618	50 to 51

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

Newspapers and Journals published before the American Revolution, as given in Thomas's "History of Printing."

The first newspaper published in the city of New York was printed by Wm. Bradford, entitled "The New York Gazette," which made its appearance on the 16th of October, 1725, and was issued weekly.

The New York Weekly Journal; Oct. 5, 1733; by John Peter Zenger.

The New York Gazette, or Weekly Post-Boy; Jan. 1742-3; by James Parker.

The New York Evening Post; before 1746, by Henry De Forrest.

The New York Mercury; Aug. 3, 1752; by Hugh Gaine.

The New York Gazette; Feb. 16, 1759; by Wm. Weyman.

The New York Pacquet, 1763.

The New York Journal, or General Advertiser; May 29, 1766; by Holt.

The New York Chronicle ; 1768 or 1769 ; by Alexander and James Robertson.

Rivington's New York Gazetteer, or the Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson River, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser ; April 22, 1773 ; by James Rivington.

The Constitutional Gazette ; Aug. 1775 ; by John Anderson.

The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser ; Jan. 1776 ; by Samuel Loudoun.

The Albany Post-Boy, published at Albany about the year 1772, by Alexander and James Robertson.

"The Independent Reflector," a periodical publication, issued weekly, for two years, on a sheet of foolscap, folio ; Nov. 30, 1752, by James Parker. It contained moral and political essays, but no news, and was conducted by a society of literary gentlemen.

"John Englishman, in Defence of the English Constitution," published weekly by Parker and Weyman, and continued about 3 months.

Newspapers published in 1775, 4, viz. New York Mercury, New York Journal, New York Gazetteer, and Albany Post-Boy ; — in 1810, 66 ; in 1828, (including other periodical journals,) 161 ; in 1834, 267.

Summary of Newspapers in the State, in 1834.	{	Daily,	21
		Semi-weekly,	16
		Weekly,	208
		Semi-monthly,	9
		Monthly,	13
<i>Total</i>			<hr/> 267

The number of newspapers printed in the city of New York in 1832, was 64 ; and in the state, 258 ; and the whole number of copies issued is computed, in the "New York Annual Register" for 1832, as follows :

		Copies at each publication,	Copies annually.
Daily,	13	18,200 (average 1,400)	5,623,800
Semi-weekly,	12	19,200 (do. 1,600)	1,996,800
Weekly,	33	56,000	2,912,000
Semi-monthly,	3	3,000	72,000
Monthly,	3	2,000	24,000
<hr/>			
Total N. Y. City Pap.,	64	<i>Total</i>	10,628,600
Out of the City,	194	Estimated number of copies,	5,400,000
<hr/>			
Total papers in State	258	<i>Total copies annually,</i>	16,028,600

It is stated in the New York Annual Register for 1834, that the average circulation of the 10 large daily papers in the city of New York, was then about 1700 each, making 17,000 copies issued daily.

TABLE OF NEWSPAPERS IN 1834.

[Formed chiefly from Williams's Annual Register for 1834.]

Counties.	Towns.		Counties.	Towns.				
Albany,	Albany,	Daily	3	Niagara,	Lockport,	Weekly	2	
		Semi-w'kly	3	Oneida,	Utica,	do.	7	
		Weekly	3		Rome,	Monthly	3	
		Semi-m'hly	1		Waterville,	Weekly	1	
A logany,	Angelica,	Monthly	1	Onondaga,	Syracuse,	do.	1	
		Weekly	2		Skaneateles,	do.	2	
Broome,	Binghampton,	do.	2		Man'ius,	do.	1	
Cattaraugus,	Lodi,	do.	1		Canandaigua,	do.	3	
		Ellicottville,	do.	1	Geneva,	do.	3	
Cayuga,	Auburn,	do.	4	Ontario,	Vienna,	do.	1	
		Jamestown,	do.	2	Goshen,	do.	3	
Chautaugue,	Forestville,	do.	1	Orange,	Newburgh,	do.	2	
		Fredonia,	do.		1	Montgomery,	do.	1
		Westfield,	do.	1	New Vernon,	Monthly	1	
		Norwich,	do.	2	Albion,	Weekly	1	
Chenango,	Oxford,	do.	1	Orleans,	Medina,	do.	1	
		New Berlin,	do.	1	Oswego,	Oswego,	do.	2
Clinton,	Greene,	do.	1	Oswego,	Pulaski,	do.	1	
		Plattsburgh,	do.		2	Ostego,	Cooperstown,	do.	2
Columbia,	Hudson,	do.	2	Ostego,	Cherry Valley,	do.	1	
		Semi-m'hly	2		Queen's,	Hampstead,	do.	2
Cortland,	Kinderhook,	Weekly	1	Queen's,	Janaica,	do.	1	
		Cortlandville,	do.		2	Troy,	Daily	1
		Homer,	do.	1	Troy,		S'i-w'kly	2
		Delhi,	do.	1		Rennse-	Weekly	1
Dutchess,	Poughkeepsie,	do.	3	laer,	Lansingburgh,	do.	1	
Erie,	Buffalo,	Daily	1	Richmond,	Richmond,	do.	1	
		Weekly	4	Rockland,	Haverstraw,	do.	1	
		Semi-m'hly	1	Saratoga,	Ballston-Spa,	do.	2	
		Monthly	2		Saratoga Springs,	do.	1	
Essex,	Keesville,	Weekly	2	Schenecta-	Waterford,	do.	1	
		Elizabethtown,	do.		1	Schenectady,	do.	3
Franklin,	Malone,	do.	1	Schoharie,	Schoharie,	Monthly	1	
		Fort Covington,	do.		1	Esperance,	Weekly	1
		Batavia,	do.	2	Seneca Falls,	do.	1	
		Utica,	do.	1	Seneca,	Waterloo,	do.	1
Genesee,	Le Roy,	do.	1	St. Law-	Ogdensburgh,	do.	2	
		Warsaw,	do.		1	Canton,	do.	1
		Catskill,	do.	2	Steuben,	Bath,	do.	2
		Coxsackie,	do.	1	Suffolk,	Sag-Harbour,	do.	2
Greene,	Little Falls,	do.	3	Sullivan,	Monticello,	do.	2	
		Herkimer,	do.	1	Tioga,	Elmira,	do.	2
Herkimer,	Herkimer,	do.	1	Havana,		do.	1	
		Watertown,	do.	4	Owego,	do.	1	
Jefferson,	Sacket's Harbor,	do.	1	Tompkins,	Ithaca,	do.	3	
King's,	Brooklyn,	do.	2		Kingston,	Trumansburgh,	do.	1
Lewis,	Lowville,	do.	1	Ulster,	Milton,	do.	1	
		Martinsburgh,	do.		1	Ulster,	do.	1
Livingston,	Geneseo,	do.	2	Warren,	Glenn's Falls,	do.	1	
		Dansville,	do.		1	Salom,	do.	1
		Mt. Morris,	do.	1	Wash'ton,	Sandy Hill,	do.	1
		Cazenovia,	do.	1	Union Village,	do.	1	
Madison,	Chittenango,	do.	1	Wayne,	Lyons,	do.	1	
		Hamilton,	do.		1	Palmyra,	do.	1
Monroe,	Morrisville,	do.	1	Westches-	Peekskill,	do.	2	
		Daily	2		Sing-Sing,	do.	1	
		Weekly	8	White Plains,	do.	1		
		Semi-m'hly	1	Penn Yan,	do.	2		
Montgomery,	Brockport,	Weekly	2	Yates,				
		Johnstown,	do.					2
		Amsterdam,	do.					1
		Canajoharie,	do.					1
New York,	New York,	Daily	14					
		Semi-wk.	11					
		Weekly	33					
		Semi-m'hly	4					
		Monthly	5					

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

The following is an imperfect list of the Periodical Journals published in the State of New York, since the American Revolution. Many of them have been discontinued.

In the City of New York.

The American Magazine : — 1787 - 8.

The New York Magazine and Literary Repository : — 1790 : — 7 vols.

The Theological Magazine, or a Synopsis of Modern Religious Sentiments : — 1796.

The Medical Repository and Review of Medical, Surgical, and Scientific Knowledge ; quarterly ; and afterwards monthly ; — 1797 : — by Miller and Mitchell : — Pascalis and Akerly.

The Monthly Magazine and American Review : — 1799 - 1800 : — 3 vols.

The Temple of Reason : — 1800 : — weekly : — by D. Driscoll.

The American Review and Literary Journal : — 1801.

The Christian's Magazine : — 1806 - 10 : — monthly : — by John M. Mason, D. D.

The Churchman's Magazine.

The Medical and Philosophical Journal and Review.

The New York Weekly Museum.

Journal des Dames : — monthly.

The Christian Herald : — 1816 : — weekly.

The American Monthly Magazine and Critical Review : — 1817 : — by Horatio Bigelow and O. L. Holley.

The Evangelical Guardian and Review : — 1817 : — by an association of clergymen in New York.

The Annual Philosophical Magazine : — 1820.

The Literary and Scientific Repository and Critical Review : — 1820.

The New York Review and Athenæum Magazine : — 1825.

The Anti-Masonic Review and Magazine : — 1828 : — 2 volumes : — monthly : — edited by Henry D. Ward.

The Harbinger of Peace : — 1828 - 31 : — edited by Wm. Ladd.

The Calumet, a new series of the Harbinger of Peace : — 1832 : — once in two months : — edited by L. D. Dewey.

The Sailor's Magazine and Naval Chronicle : — 1828 : — edited by J. Brown.

The United Brethren's Missionary Intelligencer and Religious Miscellany : — quarterly.

The Home Missionary Magazine and Pastor's Journal : — 1829 : — monthly : — edited by A. Peters.

The Protestant Episcopal Pulpit : a series of original Sermons : — 1831 : — monthly.

The Rail-Road Journal:— 1831 :— weekly :— edited by D. K. Minor.

The American Pulpit :— monthly.

The National Preacher :— monthly :— edited by A. Dickinson.

Knickerbocker's Magazine :— 1833 :— monthly.

The New York Mirror.— 1823 :— weekly :— edited by Messrs.

Morris, Fay, and Willis.

The New York Farmer and American Gardiner's Magazine.

The American's Mechanics' Magazine :— 1833.

The American Monthly Magazine :— 1833 :— editors Herbert and Patterson.

The Family Magazine.

The Father's Magazine :— 1834 :— monthly.

The Mother's Magazine.

The Emigrant's Magazine.

The Protestant Magazine :— editor, J. Irving.

The American Sporting Magazine.

The American Tract Magazine :— edited by W. A. Hallock.

The Reformed Dutch Magazine, by an association of the Reformed Dutch clergy.

La France Littéraire :— 1832 :— semi-monthly.

La Revue Française :— 1833 :— monthly.

The City Hall Reporter and New York Law Magazine :— 1833 :— monthly :— edited by John Lomas.

Aladdin's Lamp :— 1833 :— monthly.

The Penny Magazine.— 1832, began to be published in London, and republished at New York.

Peabody's Parlour Journal :— 1834 :— weekly.

The Literary and Theological Review ;— 1834 :— quarterly :— edited by Leonard Woods, Jun.

The United States Review :— 1834 :— quarterly :— edited by Henry Vethake.

The American Spectator and National Magazine :— 1834 :— monthly :— edited by a society of young men.

The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, Mechanics, and Manufactures :— 1834 :— by Minor and Challis.

At Albany.

The American Magazine :— 1815 :— monthly :— edited by Horatio G. Spafford.

The Religious Monitor and Evangelical Repository :— monthly :— the 11th volume for 1834.

The Albany Quarterly Magazine :— edited by the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

The American Quarterly Temperance Magazine ;— 1833 :— edited by E. C. Delavan.

At Schenectady.

The Parthenon and Academical Magazine : — monthly.

At Utica.

The Evangelical Repository : — monthly : — several volumes : — discontinued.

The Evangelical Magazine and Gospel Advocate : — by D. Skinner.

The Mother's Magazine : — monthly : — edited by A. G. Whittlesey.

At Geneva.

The Christian Magazine : — 1832 : — monthly : — edited by the Rev. John F. McLaren.

VIII. NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
PETER D. VROOM,	<i>Governor and Chancellor of the State,</i>	
	<i>ex officio ; (term of office expires Oct. 1834,) . . .</i>	\$2,000
	<i>Vice-Pres. Legislative Council, 3,50 a day.</i>	
James D. Westcott,	<i>Secretary of State and Auditor, 50</i>	& perquisites.
Charles Parker,	<i>Treasurer, . . .</i>	1,100
John M. White,	<i>Attorney-General, . . .</i>	80
Stacy G. Potts,	<i>Clerk in Chancery, . . .</i>	Perquisites.
Daniel B. Royal,	<i>Speaker of the House of Assembly.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
James C. Hornblower,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,200
Gabriel H. Ford,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,100
George H. Drake,	<i>do.</i>	1,100
Zachariah Rossell,	<i>Clerk of the Supreme Court.</i>	

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT TO EACH INDIVIDUAL.

“ Perhaps no country of equal territorial extent and population in the world, is governed at less cost than the state of New Jersey ; and if the happiness of the people be the object and evidence of good government, we do not hesitate to say, that none is better governed. The sum actually levied on the people directly and indirectly, for the maintenance of the state government, exclusive of the township and county polity, will not exceed \$55,000, and is more likely to be diminished than increased. The whole population, at the present period, 1833, is

not less than 330,000, which gives to each individual $16\frac{2}{3}$ cents tax; or dividing the number of individuals by 6, for the number of families gives one dollar for every head of a family in the state. This, it will be observed, is only the tax levied by the state, as contradistinguished from township and county taxes. To ascertain the burden actually supported by the people, we must include not only the latter, but also the sums paid for the maintenance of the militia, and for religious instruction.

“By the singular character of our political association, each citizen contributes to the maintenance of two governments. The sum paid to the general government, by the whole community of the United States is the net amount of duties after the deduction of drawbacks. Taking that amount at \$25,000,000, and dividing by \$14,000,000, the probable population of the United States, in January, 1834, we have a charge of \$1.78½ nearly.

<p>“From the general statistical table of the state, it appears, that for the year 1832, there were levied, for state purposes, exclusive of the tax on banks,</p>		\$ 40,366.71
Tax on Banks, by the Treasurer's Report,		11,585.44
County tax, as by the returns of assessors,		104,166.00
Township taxes, {	Poor,	78,131.00
	Road,	192,859.00
	School,	1,366.00
		<hr/> 271,386.00

*Militia expenses for 35,360 men, at \$4 each, the estimated mesne expense of each officer, private, and exempt, amount to	141,440.00
Annual cost of religious instruction,	120,000.00
General government, for duties, at \$ 1.79 per head,	590,700.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,279,644.15

“ This sum divided by the number of inhabitants (330,000) gives a charge of \$ 3.86 nearly upon each inhabitant, for the payment of principal and interest of the public debt, the pension list, the support of the general and state governments, for the maintenance of schools in part, for the support of the clergy, and the founding and preservation of churches; for the support of the poor; for making and repairing all other than turnpike roads, and the erection of bridges by townships and counties;— and, in a word, for all kinds of public expenditure.” — *Th. F. Gordon's Gazetteer of New Jersey*, 1834.

" * The militia expenses actually paid by the treasurer of the state are included in the preceding amount."

BANKS.

[From Gordon's Gazetteer of New Jersey, 1834.]

Banks.	Chartered.	Capital.	Stock paid in and subject to tax.	Tax of half of 1 per cent.
Newark Banking and Ins. Co.,	1804	\$ 800,000	350,000	1,750.00
Trenton Banking Company,	"	600,000	214,740	1,073.70
New Brunswick Bank,	1807	200,000	90,000	450.00
State Bank at Camden,	1812	800,000	300,000	1,500.00
State Bank at New Brunswick,	"	400,000	88,000	440.00
State Bank at Elizabeth,	"	200,000	132,924	664.62
State Bank at Newark,	"	400,000	280,000	1,400.00
State Bank at Morris,	"	200,000	78,440	392.20
Cumberland Bank at Bridgeton,	1815	200,000	52,025	260.12
Farmers' Bank at Mount Holly,	1816	200,000	100,000	500.00
Sussex Bank at Newton,	1818	100,000	27,500	137.50
Commercial Bank at Amboy,	1822	100,000	30,000	150.00
Salem Banking Company,	"	75,000	30,000	150.00
People's Bank at Patterson,	1824	250,000	75,000	375.00
Morris Canal and Banking Co.,	"	1,000,000	40,000	
Washington Bank, Hackensack,	1825	200,000	93,460	467.30
Farmers' & Mech. B'k., Rahway	1828	100,000	60,000	300.00
Orange Bank,	"	100,000	80,000	400.00
Far. & Mech. B'k., Middleton Pt.	1830	50,000	10,000	50.00
Belvidere Bank,	"	50,000	25,000	125.00
Mechanics' Bank at Newark,	1831	250,000	200,000	1,000.00
Union Bank at Dover,	1832	100,000	50,000	
<i>Total</i>		\$ 6,375,000	2,407,089	11,585.44

In the "Abstracts, Returns, and Estimates, of the Condition of the several States Banks," laid before Congress, June 24, 1834, the following estimate of the Banks of New Jersey, from which no returns had been received, is given.

Capital stock paid in,	\$2,500,000
Notes or Bills in circulation,	1,448,000
Specie and Specie Funds on hand,	227,000

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

No newspaper was published in New Jersey till after the declaration of Independence. There was, however, a literary periodical publication, entitled the "New American Magazine," begun January, 1758, published at Woodbridge by James Parker, and edited by Samuel Nevil, under the signature of Sylvanus Americanus, an English gentleman of liberal education, who was a judge of the supreme court of New Jersey, and who had been editor of the London Evening Post. This magazine was issued monthly, each number containing 40 pages 8vo, and it was continued 27 months; but there was not a sufficient

number of copies sold to defray the expense of printing, &c. — *Thomas's "History of Printing."*

"The New Jersey Gazette," the earliest newspaper of New Jersey, was first published on the 3d of December, 1777, at Burlington, by Isaac Collins, a respectable and enterprising Quaker, who had been for some years printer to the province. It was regularly published till November, 1786, when, other presses having been established, it was discontinued.

In 1810, there were 8 newspapers published in this state, all weekly; 2 at Trenton, 2 at New Brunswick, 2 at Morristown, 1 at Newark, and 1 at Elizabethtown.

In 1834, there were 33 weekly papers and 2 daily papers published in New Jersey; distributed as follows:—

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>		<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	
Essex,	Newark,	{ Daily 2	Gloucester,	Camden,	Weekly 2
	Paterson,	{ Weekly 2		Woodbury,	do. 1
	Elizabethtown,	do. 1		Mount Holly,	do. 1
Middlesex,	New Brunswick,	do. 2	Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	do. 2
	Rahway,	do. 1		Salem,	do. 2
	Trenton,	do. 3		Sussex,	do. 2
Hunterdon,	Flemington,	do. 1	Warren,	Belvidere,	do. 2
	Princeton,	do. 2		Morristown,	do. 2
Somerset,	Somerville,	do. 2	Bergen,	Jersey City,	do. 1
				Freehold,	do. 2
			Monmouth,		

1813. The Quarterly Theological and Religious Repository; published at Burlington; edited by the Rev. Charles H. Wharton, D. D.

1825. The Biblical Repertory and Theological Review; quarterly, 8vo., Princeton; established and edited for several years, by the Rev. Charles Hodge, Professor of Biblical Literature; for the last four years edited by the Rev. James W. Alexander.

Two semi-monthly periodical pamphlets have been lately published at Newark; but they are now discontinued.

IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
GEORGE WOLF, <i>Governor</i> , (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in December, 1835.)	\$4,000
James Finlay, <i>Secretary</i> ,	1,600
Alexander Mahon, <i>State Treasurer</i> ,	1,400
David Sturgeon, <i>Auditor-General</i> ,	1,400
Jacob Spangler, <i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	1,400
Samuel Workman, <i>Secretary of the Land Office</i> ,	1,400
G. M. Dallas, <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	300 and fees.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
John B. Gibson,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$2,666.67
Molton C. Rogers,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,000.00
Charles Houston,	<i>do.,</i>	2,000.00
John Kennedy,	<i>do.,</i>	2,000.00
Thomas Sergeant,	<i>do.,</i>	2,000.00
William Duane,	<i>Prothonotary for East District,</i>	Fees.

The judges of the Supreme Court hold Circuit Courts throughout the state, for which they receive, in addition to their salaries, \$4 a day while on the circuits.

The jurisdiction of the following three District Courts for Philadelphia and for the counties of Lancaster and Allegheny, is the same as that of the Court of Common Pleas in other counties.

District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

		Salary.
Joseph Barnes,	<i>President Judge,</i>	\$2,000
Th. McKean Petit,	<i>Judge,</i>	2,000
Charles S. Coxe,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
John Lisle,	<i>Prothonotary.</i>	

District Court for the City and County of Lancaster.

		Salary.
Alexander L. Hayes,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$1,600

District Court for the County of Allegheny.

		Salary.
Robert C. Grier,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$1,600

District Court for the County of York.

		Salary.
Daniel Durkee,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$1,600

Court of Common Pleas.

The State is divided into the 16 following Districts, for the sessions of the Courts of Common Pleas. The President Judge of the District of Philadelphia and an associate Law Judge have each a salary of \$2,000; and two other Associate Judges \$400 each. The President Judges in the other districts have salaries of \$1,600, and their associates \$200.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>President Judges.</i>
1. Philadelphia,	Edward King.
2. Lancaster and York,	Walter Franklin.
3. Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh,	Garriek Mallary.
4. Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield,	Thos. Burnside.

5. Beaver, Butler, and Allegheny,	Charles Shaler.
6. Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, and Warren,	Henry Shippen.
7. Bucks and Montgomery,	John Fox.
8. Northumberland, Lycoming, Union, & Columbia,	Ellis Lewis.
9. Cumberland, Adams, and Perry,	John Reed.
10. Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, & Cambria,	John Young.
11. Luzerne, Wayne, and Pike,	David Scott.
12. Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill,	Calvin Blythe.
13. Susquehannah, Bradford, Tioga, and McKean,	Edward Herrick.
14. Washington, Fayette, and Greene,	Thos. H. Baird.
15. Chester and Delaware,	Isaac Darlington.
16. Franklin, Bedford, and Somerset,	Alex. Thomson.

BANKS.

State of the Banks Nov. 5, 1833; from the Report made to the Legislature Jan. 6, 1834.

Names of Banks.	Capital.	Notes in circulation.	Specie.
Pennsylvania,	\$ 2,500,000.00	\$ 839,418.61	\$ 308,440.19
Philadelphia,	1,800,000	281,644	163,977.
Girard,	1,500,000	466,220	113,697.90
Farmers' and Mechanics',	1,250,000	338,030	149,604.05
North America,	1,000,000	253,585.13	103,365.82
Commercial,	1,000,000	281,462.49	148,789.62
Mechanics',	700,000	619,506	192,874.93
Schuylkill,	991,145	460,045.50	120,783.62
Western,	408,470	321,020	104,532.67
Southwark,	250,000	173,830	83,011.82
Manufacturers' and Mechanics',	237,665	304,495	86,561.06
Northern Liberties,	246,850	314,099	106,373.07
Penn Township,	249,720	289,165	51,172.46
Germantown,	152,000	79,820	22,609.36
Moyamensing,	125,000	109,590	41,586.73
Kensington,	199,500	151,585	43,694.91
<i>Country Banks.</i>			
Farmers' Bank of Bucks county,	60,000	95,939	9,384.24
Doylestown,	30,000	85,585	34,580.14
Northampton,	124,640	229,436	30,663.83
Easton,	298,770	341,604.40	46,820.26
Wyoming,	58,135	89,930	15,149.28
Northumberland,	100,000	259,830.10	30,929.89
Miners',	199,870	117,870	15,959.32
Farmers' Bank of Reading,	300,360	268,412	94,010.95
Bank of Montgomery county,	133,650	183,399.50	34,674.87
" Delaware county,	104,350	109,786	26,748.75
" Chester county,	210,000	246,903	52,571.70
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster,	400,000	255,970.78	52,557.17
Lancaster Bank,	139,102.50	166,745	29,434.07
Columbia Bridge Company,	395,000	173,225	33,711.95
Lebanon Bank,	58,615	149,630	41,167.11
Bank of Middletown,	75,195	226,570	33,009.05
" Harrisburg,	158,525	361,186.10	38,708.13
" York,	168,720	172,760	100,133.62
" Carlisle,	203,475	159,382	20,846.72
" Gettysburg,	122,333	100,165	40,755.53
" Chambersburg,	257,032.51	209,348	45,089.51
Manufacturers' & Mech's', of Pittsburg,	174,845	154,270	15,367.11
Pittsburg Bank,	568,565.50	568,620	186,498.32
Monongahela Bank,	107,271	292,375	29,182.59
Erie Bank,	25,640	62,775	10,075.84
<i>Total</i>	\$ 17,084,444.51	\$ 10,366,232.61	\$ 2,909,105.66

The preceding statement, relating to the banks of Pennsylvania, corresponds to that found in the document laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834, except that in the latter the capital of the Germantown Bank, is stated at \$ 129,500 ; and the total capital of all the banks at \$ 17,061,944.51.

INSURANCE COMPANIES *in Philadelphia.*

American Insurance Co.,	\$ 200,000	Life Insurance Co.,	\$ 500,000
American Fire do.	500,000	Marine do.	300,000
Atlantic do.	300,000	Penn. Fire do.	400,000
Delaware do.	200,000	Philadelphia do.	200,000
Fire and Marine do.	600,000	Phœnix do.	480,000
Franklin Fire do.	400,000	Union do.	300,000
Insurance Co. Penn.	500,000	United States do.	200,000

Total of 14 Insurance Companies \$ 5,080,000

COMMON SCHOOLS.

A bill entitled "An Act to establish a general system of education by common schools" in this state was passed by the Legislature, in 1834, and on the 1st of April, it was approved by the governor. The preamble of the "Act" and the 1st and 19th sections are as follows:—

"Whereas, it is enjoined by the constitution, as a solemn duty, which cannot be neglected without a disregard of the moral and political safety of the people. And whereas, the fund for common-school purposes, under the act of the 2d of April, 1831, will, on the 4th of April next, amount to the sum of \$ 546,563.72, and will soon reach the sum of \$ 2,000,000, when it will produce, at 5 per cent., an income of \$ 100,000, which, by said act, is to be paid for the support of common schools. And whereas, provision should be made by law, for the distribution of the benefits of this fund to the people of the respective counties of the commonwealth: Therefore,

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the city and county of Philadelphia, and every other county in this Commonwealth, shall each form a school division, and that every ward, township, and borough, within the several school divisions, shall each form a school district, Provided, That any borough which is or may be connected with a town in the assessment and collection of county rates and levies, shall, with the said township, so long as it remains so connected, form a district; and each of said districts shall contain a competent number of common schools, for the education of every child within the limits thereof, who shall apply, either in person or by his or her parents, guardians, or next friend, for admission and instruction.

"The sum of \$ 75,000 is hereby appropriated out of the school fund,

for the year 1835, which amount shall be annually thereafter appropriated and paid as hereinafter directed, until the year when the school fund shall yield an interest of \$ 100,000 annually, when that sum shall be distributed in each year amongst the school divisions created by the adoption of this act, in manner following ; — The superintendent of common schools shall give notice, in at least one public newspaper in every school division within this commonwealth, for the space of three weeks, of the sum to which such division may be entitled, having reference in such distribution to the number of taxable inhabitants in said division ; and these funds shall be again distributed to the different districts, in proportion to the taxables of said districts, according to the provisions of this act ; and, as soon as practicable thereafter, the said superintendent shall cause the distributive share of each school division entitled thereto, to be paid to the county treasurer, which share shall be apportioned amongst the respective districts of the several divisions, according to the said principle of distribution prescribed for the superintendent ; and the same rule shall be observed in the distribution of the proceeds of the tax imposed upon the county for the same purpose, by the delegate meeting herein before provided for."

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

Pennsylvania was the second English American colony into which the art of printing was introduced. William Penn began the settlement of the colony in 1682 ; and William Bradford established a printing-press near Philadelphia, and printed a sheet almanac for 1687, which was the earliest specimen of printing in the colony.

The first newspaper published at Philadelphia, entitled "The American Weekly Mercury," was printed by Andrew Bradford, on a half sheet of pot paper, bearing the date of Dec. 22, 1719. No other newspaper was at this time published in the English American colonies except at Boston.

In 1723, a second newspaper was commenced, entitled "The Universal Instructor in all the Arts and Sciences, and Pennsylvanian Gazette," by Samuel Keimer. Before the first year of the publication of this paper was completed, it was resigned to Benjamin Franklin, who was long connected with it, as joint or sole publisher. This paper, the title of which was abridged to "The Pennsylvanian Gazette," was continued till within a few years, having been for a considerable time the oldest paper published in the United States.

Other newspapers published at Philadelphia, in English, before the revolutionary war, were "The Pennsylvania Journal and the Weekly Advertiser," by William Bradford, 1742 : — "The Pennsylvania Chronicle, and Universal Advertiser," by Wm. Goddard, 1767 : — "The Pennsylvania Packet, or the General Advertiser," by John Dunlap ; —

"The Pennsylvania Ledger, or the Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey Weekly Advertiser," by James Humphreys, Jun., 1775;—"The Pennsylvania Evening Post," by B. Towne, 1775;—"Story and Humphreys's Pennsylvania Mercury and Universal Advertiser," 1775.—A newspaper in *German* was published at Philadelphia as early as 1743; others were commenced in or about 1759, 1762, and 1775.—A newspaper in *German*, was printed at Germantown as early as 1739; and one in English and German, at Lancaster, in 1751.

Magazines &c. before the Revolution.

"The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle":—monthly:—1741: 6 numbers 12mo.: by Benjamin Franklin.

"The American Magazine":—1741:—2 numbers 8vo.:—edited by John Webbe.

"The American Magazine, or Monthly Chronicle for the British Colonies":—1757:—3 numbers:—by a society of gentlemen.

"The American Magazine":—1769, ending with the year:—by Lewis Nichola.

"The Penny Post":—1769:—for a few months.

"The Royal Spiritual Magazine, or the Christian's Grand Treasury":—1775:—only a few numbers:—by John McGibbons.

"The Pennsylvania Magazine, or American Monthly Museum":—July 1775 to July 1776:—edited by Thomas Paine.

Newspapers in Pennsylvania in 1775.

The Pennsylvania Gazette,	Philadelphia.	The Pennsylvania Mercury,	Philadelphia.
The Pennsylvania Journal,	do.	H. Miller's German Paper,	do.
The Pennsylvania Packet,	do.	C. Sower's German Paper,	Germantown.
The Pennsylvania Ledger,	do.	English and German Paper,	Lancaster.
The Pennsylvania Evening Post,	do.		

The number of newspapers published in Pennsylvania, in 1775, was 9; in 1810, 71; in 1828, newspapers and other periodical journals, 185; being a greater number at each of these dates than in any other state. Of the papers printed, in 1828, 22 were in the German language. The present number of papers in Pennsylvania is not ascertained, but it is doubtless considerably greater than in 1828.

The first daily newspaper printed in the United States, "The American Daily Advertiser," was first published as a daily paper in 1784; as early as 1807, there were 8 daily papers in Philadelphia, and the number was the same in 1828.—"The Pittsburg Gazette," the first newspaper that was published in the western part of the state, was commenced in or about 1786.

*Newspapers and Journals (in English) published in Pennsylvania
in 1828.*

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>			<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	
Adams,	Gettysburg,	Weekly	2	Bradford,	Towanda,	W'kly 2
Berks,	Reading,	do.	1	Butler,	Butler,	do. 2
Bucks,	Doylestown,	do.	3	Centre,	Bellefonte,	do. 2
Chester,	{ West Chester,	do.	2	Clearfield,	Willardsb'g,	do. 1
	{ Dowingtown,	do.	1		Clearfield,	do. 1
Cumberland,	Carlisle,	do.	4	Columbia,	{ Danville,	do. 1
		{ Monthly	1		{ Berwick,	do. 1
Delaware,	Chester,	Weekly	2	Crawford,	{ Bloomsburg,	do. 1
Dauphin,	Harrisburg,	do.	3		Meadville,	do. 2
Franklin,	Chambersburg,	do.	2	Erie,	Berwick,	do. 1
Lancaster,	{ Lancaster,	do.	3	Fayette,	{ Uniontown,	do. 2
	{ Marietta,	do.	1		{ Brownsville,	do. 1
Lehigh,	Allentown,	do.	2	Greene,	Waynesburg,	do. 1
Montgomery,	{ Norristown,	do.	2	Huntingdon,	{ Huntingdon,	do. 1
	{ Pottstown,	do.	1		{ Indiana,	do. 2
Northampton,	Easton,	do.	3	Indiana,	{ Blairsville,	do. 1
Perry,	Landisburg,	do.	1	Luzerne,	Wilkesbarre,	do. 2
Philadelphia,	Philadelphia,	{ Daily	8	Lycoming,	{ Williamspt,	do. 1
		{ Weekly	18		{ Jersey Shore,	do. 1
		{ Monthly	15	Mifflin,	Lewistown,	do. 2
		{ S'i-m'thly	2	Northumberland,	{ Sunbury,	do. 2
		{ Quarterly	5		{ Milton,	do. 2
Pike,	Milford,	{ Occasion'y	5	Somerset,	Somerset,	do. 1
	Pottsville,	Weekly	1	Susquehannah,	{ Montrose,	do. 1
	do.	do.	1		{ Dundaff,	do. 1
	{ York,	do.	2	Tioga,	Wellsboro',	do. 1
	{ Hanover,	do.	1	Union,	New Berlin,	do. 2
Allegheny,	Pittsburg,	do.	8	Venango,	Franklin,	do. 1
Armstrong,	Kittanning,	do.	1	Warren,	Warren,	do. 1
Beaver,	do.	do.	2	Washington,	Washington,	do. 3
Bedford,	Bedford,	do.	2	Westmoreland,	Greensburg,	do. 2

Newspapers in the German Language in 1828.

Counties.	Towns.		Counties.	Towns.	
Adams,	Gettysburg,	Weekly 1	Lehigh,	Northampton,	Weekly 2
Berks,	Reading,	do. 3	Montgomery,	Pottstown,	do. 1
Bucks,	Doylestown,	do. 1	Northampton,	Easton,	do. 1
Centre,	Aaronsburg,	do. 1	Philadelphia,	Germantown,	do. 1
Dauphin,	Harrisburg,	do. 1	Schuylkill,	Orwigsburg,	do. 1
Franklin,	Chambersburg,	do. 1	Somerset,	Somerset,	do. 1
Lancaster,	Lancaster,	do. 3	York,	{ York,	do. 1
Lebanon,	Lebanon,	do. 2		{ Hanover,	do.

The total number of Newspapers and other Periodical Journals published in Pennsylvania in, 1828, was stated at 185; but the number in the above list, taken from "The Traveller," is only 172.

An Imperfect List of the Periodical Journals published in Pennsylvania since the commencement of the Revolutionary War.

The United States Magazine:—1779:—9 numbers:—by Francis Bailey.

The Columbian Magazine:—1786-93:—monthly:—by Matthew Carey, Charles Cist, Wm. Spottswood, and Wm. Young.

The American Museum:—1787-98:—monthly:—12 volumes in a regular series, and a 13th vol. in 1798:—by Matthew Carey.

The American Repository of Useful Information:—1795-6.

The Weekly Magazine:—vol. III. from Aug. 4, 1798, to April 6, 1799.

The Philadelphia Monthly Magazine or Universal Repository:—1798:—by Thomas Condie.

The Weekly Magazine:—1799.

The Monthly Magazine and American Review:—April 1799 to Dec. 1800:—by Charles Brockden Brown.

The Repository of Knowledge:—1801.

The Port Folio:—1801:—established by Joseph Dennie, and conducted by him till his death in 1812, 8vo.:—from 1801 to 1805 (weekly) 4 vols. 4to.:—2d Series, 1806 to 1808, 6 vols. 8vo.:—3d Series, from 1809 to 1812, 8 volumes:—4th Series, from 1813 to 1815, 6 volumes:—5th Series, from 1816 to 1819, 8 volumes.—It was at first issued weekly:—from 1806 to 1819, monthly:—in 1820, quarterly; but, not long afterwards, was discontinued.

The General Assembly's Missionary Magazine or Evangelical Intelligencer:—1805:—monthly.

The American Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Science:—1806:—7 volumes:—C. & A. Conrad.

The Literary Magazine and American Register:—1805–1809:—conducted by Charles Brockden Brown.

The Mirror of Taste and Dramatic Censor:—1810:—monthly.

Select Reviews and Spirit of the Magazines:—1809:—monthly:—established and for about three years edited by Samuel Ewing.

L'Hémisphère:—a literary and political journal in French:—weekly:—by J. J. Negrin.

The Medical Museum:—7 volumes:—by J. R. Coxe, M. D.

The Eclectic Repertory and Analytical Review, Medical and Philosophical:—1810:—quarterly:—by a society of physicians.

The Archives of Useful Knowledge:—1810:—quarterly:—by James Mease, M. D.

The American Review of History and Politics, and General Repository of Literature and State Papers:—1811–12:—quarterly:—4 vols.:—conducted by Robert Walsh.

The American Medical and Philosophical Register:—1811–13:—3 volumes.

The Freemason's Magazine:—1811.

The Analectic Magazine:—First Series:—1813–19; 14 volumes:—Second Series, 1820.

The American Register, or Summary Views of History, Politics, and Literature:—1817:—by Robert Walsh.

The Quarterly Theological Review:—1818:—conducted by Ezra Stiles Ely.

The Latter Day Luminary:—1818:—monthly:—conducted by a

committee of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions for the United States.

The Journal of Jurisprudence : — 1821 : — (a New Series of the American Law Journal published at Baltimore) : — quarterly : — 4 numbers : — edited by John E. Hall.

The Saturday Magazine : — 1821.

Journal of the Franklin Institute : — 1821 : — monthly : — by Th P. Jones, M. D. : — the 14th volume for 1834.

The American Museum of Foreign Literature and Science : — monthly : — 1822.

The United Brethren's Missionary Intelligencer : — 1822 : — quarterly.

The American Sunday School Magazine : — 1824 : — monthly.

The Christian Advocate : — monthly : — edited by the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.

The Religious Magazine, or Spirit of the Foreign Theological Journals : — monthly.

The Journal of Foreign Medicine : — monthly.

The Lyceum : — monthly.

The American Journal of Medical Sciences : — 1826 : — quarterly : — by an association of physicians : — present editor, Isaac Hays, M. D. — 14 volumes completed.

The American Quarterly Review : — 1827 : — edited by Robert Walsh.

The North American Medical and Surgical Journal.

The Register of Pennsylvania : — 1828 : — weekly : — 2 volumes annually : — edited by Samuel Hazard.

The Medical Recorder : — quarterly.

The North American Magazine : — monthly.

The Journal of Pharmacy : — 1829 : — quarterly : — edited by Dr. R. E. Griffith.

The Missionary Reporter : — 1829 : — monthly.

The Philadelphia Magazine : — monthly.

The Journal of the Law : — 1830 : — one year : — semi-monthly : — conducted by an association of members of the Bar.

The Baptist Tract Magazine.

The Protestant Episcopalian : — monthly : — edited by a company of clergymen.

The Pennsylvania and Delaware Tract Magazine : — semi-monthly.

The Youth's Friend : — monthly.

The Law Library : — 1833 : — monthly : — edited by John Purdon.

The Missionary Record of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church : — monthly : — edited by the Rev. P. Van Pelt.

The Casket : — 1834 : — monthly.

At Pittsburg.

The Foreign Missionary Chronicle : — monthly : — 1833.

At Carlisle and York.

The Magazine of the German Reformed Church : — 1823.

X. DELAWARE.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
CALEB P. BENNETT,	of Wilmington, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1837.)		\$1,333½
James Rogers,	of New Castle, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,		400
Jacob Biddle,	of Dover, <i>Auditor</i> ,		400
Cornelius P. Comegys,	do. <i>State Treasurer</i> ,	Commissions.	
Joshua Burton,	. . . <i>Speaker of the Senate</i> .		
Thomas Davis,	. . . <i>Speaker of the House of Rep.</i>		

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

			Salary.
Thomas Clayton,	of New Castle, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,		\$1,200
James R. Black,	do. <i>Associate Justice</i> ,		1,000
Samuel M. Harrington,	of Dover, do. . . .		1,000
Peter Robinson,	of Georgetown, do. . . .		1,000

Court of Chancery.

Kensley Johns, Jun.,	of New Castle, <i>Chancellor</i> ,		1,100
Robert Frame,	of Dover, <i>Attorney-General</i> ,		\$ 350 & fees.

BANKS.

Their condition, as stated by a correspondent, August 20, 1834.

		Capital.	Last Div.
Farmers' Bank,	{ Parent Bank at Dover, branches at Wilmington, New Castle, & Georgetown, }	\$500,000	5 per ct.
Bank of Delaware,	at Wilmington, . . .	110,000	10 do.
Bank of Wilmington & Brandywine, }	do. . . .	120,000	7 do.
Bank of Smyrna,	at Smyrna, . . .	100,000	6 do.
<i>Total</i> . . .		\$830,000	

The following abstract gives the state of the Banks of Delaware, on the 7th of January, 1834, as represented by *estimate*, (there being *no returns*), in the document laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834.

Delaware,	Wilmington,	Capital stock	Bills in	Specie &
Farmers' Bank & Branches,	Dover,	paid in.	circulat'n.	Specie F.
Bank of Smyrna & Branch,	Smyrna,	} \$2,000,000	504,000	222,500
Milford,				

SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Wilmington Savings Fund Society, at Wilmington:—amount of deposits, August 1, 1834, about \$25,000:—dividend 4 per cent.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

		Capital.	Last Dividend.
Delaware Fire Insurance Co.,	Wilmington,	\$100,000	10 per cent.
Wilmington Fire Insurance,	do.	150,000	8 do.

NEWSPAPERS.

Printing was first introduced into Delaware, at Wilmington, in 1761, by James Adams, who published for the short period of six months, a newspaper entitled "The Wilmington Courant." This was the first and only newspaper that was published in Delaware before the revolutionary war.

There were only two newspapers published in the state, in 1810, both at Wilmington;—in 1834, the number was 4, viz.

At Wilmington, New Castle County, 2 semi-weekly, and 1 weekly.

At Georgetown, Sussex County, 1 weekly.

EDUCATION.

The state has a School Fund of about \$180,000, the income of which, together with a small tax levied on each school district, at the will of a majority of the taxable inhabitants, is appropriated to the support of free schools. The general rule of division into school districts throughout the state, is to form each district so that the most remote parts shall be two miles or about that distance from the centre. In compact towns reference is had to the population. No district that will not raise, by taxation, a sum equal to its share of the income of the Fund, is entitled to receive any portion of the Fund.

The act for the creation of the School Fund was passed in 1796, and the receipts from marriage and tavern licenses were appropriated to the object. The Fund had continued accumulating till 1829, when the act for the establishment of free schools, was passed, and the state was divided into school districts. The number of districts that had been

organized and had received aid from the Fund, in 1833, was 133; — in the county of New Castle 61; in that of Kent 36; and in that of Sussex 36.

In Wilmington there are five or six excellent seminaries of learning for both sexes; and there are several academies established in different parts of the state.

NEWARK COLLEGE.

This insitution, which has a very healthy situation at the village of Newark, 11 miles southwest of Wilmington, was incorporated in 1833, and was first opened in May, 1834. In August the number of students, in the collegiate and academical departments, was between 60 and 70, under the instruction of three professors, and a 4th professor was expected to be appointed in the following November. A college edifice, capable of accommodating 80 students, was finished in 1833; and an addition to it is now in progress, and is expected to be completed in November. The edifice will then present a front of 180 feet; the centre building consisting of three stories and a basement; and the two wings, of two stories. The institution has a fund of about \$45,000, and is under the legislative government of 33 trustees. Exertions for collecting a competent library and philosophical apparatus are now making.

XI. MARYLAND.

GOVERNMENT.

JAMES THOMAS, Governor; term of office expires Jan. 1835; *Salary.* \$3,500
Executive Council. Samuel Mass, *President*; Robert W. Bowie, John S. Martin, Thomas Veazy, and George C. Washington. — Salary of each \$500.

Senators, 15 in number, elected for 5 years on the 3d Monday in Sept. 1831; 9 from the Western Shore, and 6 from the Eastern Shore.

Benj. S. Forrest, *President.*

John B. Morris, Baltimore.	Benj. S. Forrest, Montgomery.
Benj. S. Pigman, Alleghany.	J. C. Groome, Cecil.
Charles F. Mayer, Baltimore City.	Thomas Emory, Queen Anne.
John G. Chapman, Charles.	Wm. Hughlett, Talbot.
Th. B. Sappington, Frederick.	Henry Page, Dorchester.
James Montgomery, Harford.	Henry P. C. Wilson, Somerset.
Wm. T. Wootten, Prince George.	Samuel G. Osborn, Kent.
Dennis Claude, Annapolis City.	

The House of Delegates is composed of 80 members, elected annually, 4 from each of the 19 counties, and 2 from each of the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore.

JUDICIARY.

		Salary.
Theodoric Bland,	<i>Chancellor,</i>	\$3,600

Court of Appeals.

		Salary.
John Buchanan,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$2,200
William B. Martin,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	2,200
Stevenson Archer,	<i>do.</i> (Baltimore)	3,000
Thomas B. Dorsey,	<i>do.</i>	2,200
John Stephen,	<i>do.</i>	2,200
Ezekiel F. Chambers,	<i>do.</i>	2,200

Court of the City of Baltimore.

		Salary.
Nicholas Brice,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$2,400
J. D. Worthington,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,500
Alexander Nesbit,	<i>do.</i>	1,500

The state is divided into six judicial districts, each comprising two, three, or four counties. For each district there are a chief judge and two associates, which constitute the County Courts for the respective counties in the district. These are the common law courts of original jurisdiction in the state; and they have jurisdiction of all claims for \$50 and upwards, appellate jurisdiction from the judgments of justices of the peace, and equity jurisdiction within the counties co-extensive with the chancellor. The six chief judges constitute the Court of Appeals for the state, which has appellate jurisdiction of cases at law and in equity, originating in the County Courts, the Orphan's Courts (of which there is one in each county, composed of three judges for testamentary affairs, &c.) and the Court of Chancery.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following Insurance Companies, having the capitals annexed, are in Baltimore.

Maryland In. Co.,	\$500,000	Baltimore Fire In. Co.,	200,000
Neptune In. Co.,	200,000	Firemen's do. do.,	420,000
Baltimore In. Co.,	300,000	Life do. do.,	50,000
American In. Co.,	200,000		

BANKS.

[From Returns showing their state, Jan. 7, 1834.]

Name.	Place.	Capital stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie and Specie Funds.
Baltimore,	Baltimore,	\$1,199,350.00	\$ 190,224.00	\$ 105,637.00
Commercial and Farmers',	do.	426,666.67	192,944.38	100,036.30
Farmers' and Merchants',	do.	491,950.00	221,083.00	60,126.51
Franklin,	do.	415,000.00	141,902.50	53,652.31
Marine,	do.	260,000.00	73,934.00	42,206.07
Mechanics',	do.	384,000.00	162,460.00	79,080.93
Union,	do.	1,843,125.00	272,835.00	100,609.36
Hagerstown,	Hagerstown,	250,000.00	178,315.54	54,157.99
Total		\$5,270,091.67	\$ 1,433,698.42	\$ 595,506.47

*Banks which have made no returns.**Their capital and situation estimated as follows.*

Bank of Maryland, Salisbury, Westminster, City Bank, Commercial, Farmers' Bank of Md., with branches at Easton, and Frederick, Farmers' and Mechanics', Frederick Co., Planters' Bank, Washington Co., Merchants' Bank, Cumberland,	Baltimore, Salisbury, Westminster, Baltimore, Millington, Annapolis, Frederick, do., Up. Marlboro', Williamsport, Baltimore, Cumberland,	}	4,000,000	1,008,000.00	445,000.00
Total			\$ 9,270,091.67	2,441,698.42	1,040,506.47

The above statement is taken from the "Abstracts, Returns, and Estimates of the Condition of the several State Banks, compiled under the direction of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, from materials collected by Mr. Wilde."

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

[From a Correspondent.]

"In 1833, the Legislature of Maryland passed an act of compromise, relating to the claims of St. John's College, at Annapolis, to repair, in part, the spoliation of 1800. (See American Almanac for 1834, page 204.) The act secures to the College \$ 3,000 per annum, for ever, to be paid from the state treasury. Nine Trustees are added to the Board by the act, comprising the Governor, Chancellor, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals. — In 1834, a geologist was appointed for the state, with a salary of \$ 2,000 per annum; and he is instructed to make deposits of his collections in the College Cabinet. — A committee from the legislature visit the college annually, and make a report of its condition."

The Senate Chamber at Annapolis.

"Care has been taken to preserve the *Senate Chamber*, at Annapolis, in the same condition as when Washington resigned his commission. It is correctly represented in Col. Trumbull's Painting."

State Library.

"Our Legislature has a library of law and miscellaneous books, of 7,000 volumes, which is increased annually to the amount of \$500; and it is used by the Courts as well as the Legislature. A room is fitting up for its accommodation in the state-house, at the expence of \$5,000. State Librarian, David Ridgley. Salary \$500."

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

Printing was first introduced into Maryland, at Annapolis, where the first press was established in 1726. "The earliest book I have met with, printed in this colony," says Mr. Thomas, in his "History of Printing," "is 'A complete Collection of the Laws of Maryland. Collected by authority'; printed at Annapolis, in 1727, by William Parks."

The first newspaper printed in Maryland, "The Maryland Gazette," was published at Annapolis by William Parks, as early as 1728; and it is supposed to have been begun in 1727, and to have been regularly published till 1736.

The 2d newspaper in Maryland was commenced at Annapolis, by Jonas Green, in April, 1745, about 9 years after the first had been discontinued; and it was also entitled "The Maryland Gazette." This paper has been regularly published since its first establishment to the present time, with the exception of a short suspension, in 1775, on account of the Stamp Act; and it is now the oldest paper in the United States.

The 3d newspaper published in Maryland, entitled "The Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiser," made its first appearance at Baltimore in August, 1773, and was printed by William Goddard.

In 1775, there were only two newspapers published in Maryland, "The Maryland Gazette," at Annapolis, and "The Maryland Journal," at Baltimore:—in 1810, the number was 21:—newspapers and other journals* in 1828, 37; and in 1834, 35.

Newspapers in 1834.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>		<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	
Baltimore,	Baltimore,	{ Daily 5	Montgomery,	Rockville,	{ Weekly 1
		{ Weekly 3			{ S.-w'kly 1
Ann Arundel,	Annapolis,	{ Semi-w'kly 1	Talbot,	Easton,	{ Weekly 1
		{ Weekly 1			{ do. 1
Frederick,	{ Frederick,	{ do. 5	Cecil,	{ Elkton,	{ do. 1
	{ Westminster	{ do. 1		{ Port Deposit,	{ do. 1
Washington,	Hagerstown,	{ do. 3	Dorchester,	Cambridge,	{ do. 1
Harford,	Belle-Air,	{ do. 3	Kent,	Chestertown,	{ do. 1
Alleghany,	Cumberland,	{ do. 2	Caroline,	Denton,	{ do. 1
					Total 32

JOURNALS.

The American Law Journal and Miscellaneous Repertory :— 1808–1814 :— quarterly :— 5 vols. :— edited by John E. Hall. — Baltimore.

The Portico, a Repository of Science and Literature :— 1816 :— monthly :— comprising several volumes. — Baltimore.

The Unitarian Miscellany and Christian Monitor :— 1821–5 :— monthly :— 6 volumes, 12mo. — Baltimore.

The Evangelical Lutheran Intelligencer :— the 5th vol. for 1830. — Frederick.

The Baltimore Medical and Surgical Journal :— 1833 :— quarterly. — Baltimore.

The Turf Register, and Sporting Magazine :— monthly. — Baltimore.

XII. VIRGINIA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL, of Norfolk,	<i>Governor ; (term expires March 31, 1837,)</i>	\$ 3,333.33
Windham Robertson,	of Richmond, <i>Lieut.-Governor,</i>	1,000
Daniel Wilson,	do. <i>Counsellor of State,</i>	1,000
Peter V. Daniel,	do. <i>do.</i>	1,000
Lawson Burfoot,	do. <i>Treasurer,</i>	2,000
James Heath,	do. <i>Auditor,</i>	2,000
James Brown, Jun.,	do. <i>Second Auditor,</i>	1,800
William Selden,	do. <i>Regis. of Deed Office,</i>	1,500

George Dromgoole, *Speaker of the Senate.*

Linn Banks, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

		Salary.
Henry St. George Tucker,	<i>President,</i>	\$ 2,720
Francis T. Brooke,	<i>Judge,</i>	2,500
William H. Cabell,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
Dabney Carr,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
William Brockenbrough,	<i>do.</i>	2,500

The judges are entitled to receive, in addition to their salaries, 25 cents a mile for necessary travel. The Court of Appeals holds two sessions annually ; one at *Lewisburg*, Greenbrier county, for the counties lying west of the Blue Ridge, commencing on the 1st Monday in July, and continuing 90 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched ; the other at *Richmond*, for the counties lying east of the Blue Ridge, commencing at such times as the court may, from time to time, appoint, and continuing 160 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched.

General Court.

The state is divided into 10 districts, and each district into two circuits, and a Circuit Superior Court of law and chancery is held twice every year in each county and corporation; the courts sitting until the business is despatched.

There are 20 judges, having each a salary of \$1,500, and their names, with the number of their respective circuits, are as follows:

1. Richard Baker,	8. William Daniel,	15. Benjamin Estill,
2. John F. May,	9. William Leigh,	16. James E. Brown,
3. Abel P. Upshur,	10. Fleming Saunders,	17. Allen Taylor,
4. James Semple,	11. Richard H. Field,	18. Edward D. Duncan,
5. J. T. Lomax,	12. Lucas P. Thompson,	19. Lewis Summers,
6. John Scott,	13. Richard E. Parker,	20. Joseph L. Frye.
7. John B. Clopton,	14. Daniel Smith,	

BANKS.

Their state on the 7th of January, 1834, as represented in the document laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834.

Name.	Place.	Capital Stock paid in.	Notes in circulation.	Specie and Specie Funds.
Virginia and Branches,	Richmond,	\$ 2,740,000	2,894,985.33	358,409.84
Farmers' B'k & Bran's,	do.	2,000,000	1,731,677.00	396,086.01
Northwestern & Bran.,	Wheeling,	264,500	135,535.00	36,988.00
Valley and Branches,	Winchester	690,000	836,195.00	146,268.05
<i>Total</i>		\$ 5,694,500	5,598,392.33	937,751.90

BANK OF VIRGINIA AND FARMERS' BANK.

[From a Correspondent, August, 1834.]

[From a Correspondent, August, 1861]						
		Place.	Capital.	Notes in circulation.	Specie.	
Bank of Virginia,	{	Mother Bank,	Richmond, . . .	\$ 1,000,000	821,000	197,076.16
			Norfolk, . . .	440,000	186,140	16,943.83
	{	Branches, . .	Petersburg, . . .	450,000	585,065	86,750.15
			Fredericksburg, . .	300,000	375,360	45,363.60
			Lynchburg, . . .	300,000	435,240	16,366.84
			Danville, . . .	150,000	310,065	55,561.85
			Charleston, (K'wa)	100,000	256,890	35,663.40
Total		\$ 2,740,000	2,963,760	453,725.83		

Net profits for the year, (including the sum of \$35,518.88 profit on the Bank Stock sold) \$318,919.55. Rate per cent. $11\frac{64}{100}$.

		Place.	Capital.	Notes in circulation.	Specie.
Farmers' Bank of Virginia,	{ Mother Bank,	Richmond, . . .	\$ 487,500	552,688	204,831.20
		Norfolk, . . .	487,500	155,600	28,397.61
	{ Branches,	Petersburg, . . .	243,750	376,635	40,139.70
		Fredericksburg, . .	243,750	257,325	41,779.30
		Lynchburg, . . .	243,750	397,640	36,917.09
		Winchester, . . .	243,750	147,720	22,486.40
		Danville, (<i>Agency</i>),	50,000	iss. no notes	717.70
		<i>Total</i>	\$ 2,000,000	1,887,608	375,268.91

Net profits for the year (not including that on stock sold) $9\frac{7}{100}$ per cent. 19*

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name.	Place.	Incorp.	
Assurance Society against Fire,	Richmond,	1794	
Virginia Marine Insurance Co.,	Norfolk,	1832	\$ 100,000 to 300,000
Fredericksburg and Falmouth Marine and Fire Insurance Co.,	Fredericksburg,	1833	50,000 to 150,000
Wheeling Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,	Wheeling,	1831	not to exceed 500,000
Petersburg Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,	Petersburg,	1834	100,000

SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS.

Savings Institution of Richmond,	<i>established by law</i>	1832
Franklin Savings Institution of Richmond,	<i>do.</i>	1832
Harper's Ferry Savings Institution,	<i>incorporated</i>	1833
Augusta Savings Fund Society,	<i>do.</i>	1834
Shepherdstown Savings Institution,	<i>do.</i>	1834
Charlestown and Jefferson Co. Savings Institution,	<i>do.</i>	1834
Monongalia Savings Institution,	<i>do.</i>	1834
Martinsburg Savings Institution,	<i>do.</i>	1834
Winchester and Frederick Co. Savings Institution,	<i>do.</i>	1834
Lexington and Rockbridge Co. Savings Institution,	<i>do.</i>	1834
The Savings Institution of Elizabethtown in Ohio Co.,	<i>do.</i>	1834
The Wheeling Savings Institution,	<i>do.</i>	1834

Several of the savings institutions had done business without the authority of law, previous to the above dates. By an act of the legislature, of March 4, 1834, the maximum capital, or the amount of sums received on deposit, of each of the savings institutions in the state, was extended to a sum not exceeding \$ 100,000.

MINING COMPANIES.

Virginia Mining Company, incorporated in 1832; Mill Bank Mining Co., Rattle Snake Mining Co., Rappahannock Mining Co., Piedmont Mining Co., Union Gold Mining Co., United States Mining Co., Culpepper Mining Co., Hunting Run Mining Co., Forked Run Mining Co., Vacluse Mining Co., Rivanna Mining Co., Hope Mining Co., Liberty Mining Co., and Buckingham Gold Mining Co., in 1834. — The quantity of gold received at the Mint of the United States in 1833, that was derived from the gold mines of Virginia, amounted to \$ 104,000.

NEWSPAPERS.

Virginia was the first settled of the American English colonies, but was considerably later than several of the others in supporting a printing-press. "I have not seen any thing," says Mr. Thomas, in his "History of Printing," "from a Virginia press earlier than 1729;" — no less than 90 years after the introduction of the art into Massachusetts. Printing was not early encouraged by the English government; and Sir William Berkeley, a distinguished governor of the colony during 38 years, in his answer to the inquiries of the Lords of the Committee for

the Colonies in 1671, 64 years after the settlement of Virginia, says, "I thank God we have no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years. For learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world; and printing has divulged them, and libels against the government."

Printing was introduced into Virginia at Williamsburg, by William Parks, who printed, at that place, Stith's History of Virginia and the Laws of Virginia, in 1729; and as early as 1736, he commenced the first newspaper in the colony, entitled "The Virginia Gazette." Parks continued this paper till his death in 1750; soon after which it was discontinued; but in 1751, it was renewed with the same title. In 1766, a second newspaper, with the same title, was begun; and at the commencement of the war in 1775, there were two newspapers, both published at Williamsburg, and both bearing the title of "The Virginia Gazette," and no other paper was published in the colony till after this period.

The number of newspapers in this state in 1810, was 23, 1 three times a week, 5 semi-weekly, and 17 weekly; the number, in 1828, was 34; — the number has since increased.

There are now published at Richmond, 2 daily newspapers, 3 semi-weekly, and 1 weekly; at Norfolk, 2 daily; at Fredericksburg, 2 semi-weekly.

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

At Lynchburg, about 1810, was published a periodical journal entitled "The Lynchburg Evangelical Magazine."

A literary journal was published, a few years since, during a short period, at the University of Virginia.

An agricultural monthly publication was commenced in 1833, by Edmund Ruffin, at Shellbanks, Prince George County; 8vo. 64 pages; and it is said to be well supported.

The first number of "The Southern Literary Messenger," 32 pages royal 8vo., made its appearance in August, 1834, by Thomas W. White; proposed to be issued once in two weeks.

XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary
David L. Swain,	<i>Governor</i> ; term expires December, 1834;	\$ 2,000
William Hill,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	800 & fees.
William S. Mhoon,	<i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,500
James Grant,	<i>Comptroller</i> ,	1,000

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Thomas Ruffin,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 2,500
William Gaston,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,500
Joseph J. Daniel,	<i>do.</i>	2,500

Judges of the Superior or Circuit Court.

William Norwood,	John Strange,	Henry Seawell,
John R. Donnell,	James Martin,	Thomas Settle.

The state is divided into six circuits, in which the court is held half yearly in the several counties; so that each judge attends in about ten counties; and he is paid \$ 90 for every court which he holds; in all about \$ 2,000 annually.

Romulus Sanders, *Attorney-General*. John Scott, *Solicitor-General*. A. Troy, Stephen Miller, William J. Alexander, and John L. Bailey, *Solicitors*.

BANKS.

[From a Correspondent, July 26, 1834.]

From the Returns showing the state of the Banks, Jan. 7, 1834; as laid before Congress, June 24, 1834.

	Capital stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie and Specie Funds.
Cape Fear Bank,	\$ 496,300	\$ 358,735	\$ 96,170.00
Newbern,	529,650	244,687	23,307.00
State Bank,	798,775	377,722	122,665.73
<i>Total</i>	\$1,824,725	981,144	242,142.73

The old State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, with six branches and a capital of \$ 1,600,000; and the Newbern Bank, at Newbern, with four branches, and a capital of \$ 800,000, are now winding up their concerns.

During the last session of the legislature the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear was renewed, and charters were granted for three new banks, viz. the Bank of North Carolina, with a capital of \$ 1,500,000, the principal bank to be at Raleigh, with branches in such towns as may be deemed advisable; Merchants' Bank at Newbern, and Albemarle Bank, at Edenton.

The state is at liberty to take \$ 600,000 of stock of the State Bank, and to appoint four directors: the remainder of the stock to be subscribed for by individuals, who are to appoint six directors:—the bank to go into operation in the month of August, 1834. The business of Cape Fear Bank is confined chiefly to Wilmington and Fayetteville. The Banks chartered at Newbern and Edenton have not gone into operation.

GOLD MINES.

[From a Correspondent.]

"The operations of the gold mines continue to increase. During the last year several foreign companies have purchased, and laid the foundations of extensive operations. The Mecklenburg mines may be considered the most substantial, and as they are generally vein mines, the most extensive. In the counties of Burke, Lincoln, and Rutherford, the surface mines are considered the most productive. The planters leave the cotton fields and go to their mines, and by a simple process of washing in cradles, and the use of quicksilver, contrive to make a greater profit than the most prudent manager of a vein mine, encumbered as he always is with expensive machinery and tedious operation. But very few instances have occurred in the mining operations of the south, of persons engaged in the working of vein mines, and realizing any thing like a clear profit."

NEWSPAPERS.

Printing, according to Mr. Thomas, in his "History of Printing," was first introduced into North Carolina, at Newbern, in 1754 or 1755; and the earliest newspaper, entitled "The North Carolina Gazette," was printed at the same place by James Davis, and made its first appearance in December, 1755. After being published about six years, it was discontinued; but on the 27th of May, 1768, it was again revived, and was continued till after the commencement of the war.

In 1763 or 1764, a printing-press was set up at Wilmington by Andrew Steuart, and a newspaper, said to have been entitled "The Cape Fear Gazette and Wilmington Advertiser" was published, but it was discontinued about the year 1767. On the 13th of October, 1769, the second newspaper made its appearance at Wilmington, entitled "The Cape Fear Mercury," printed by Adam Boyd.

In 1775, there were two newspapers printed in North Carolina, viz. "The North Carolina Gazette," at Newbern, and "The Cape Fear Mercury," at Wilmington; — in 1810, there were 10 newspapers in the state; in 1828, 20; and in 1834, 22.

Counties.		Towns.		Counties.		Towns.	
Beaufort,	Washington,	Weekly 1	Mecklenburg,	Charlotte,	Weekly 1		
Caswell,	Milton,	do. 1	New Hanover,	Wilmington,	do. 2		
Chowan,	Edenton,	do. 2	Orange,	Hillsborough,	do. 1		
Craven,	Newbern,	do. 2	Rowan,	Chapel Hill,	do. 1		
Cumberland,	Fayetteville,	do. 2	Rutherford,	Salisbury,	do. 2		
Edgecombe,	Tarborough,	do. 1	Wake,	Rutherfordton,	do. 1		
Granville,	Oxford,	do. 1	Warren,	Raleigh,	do. 2		
Halifax,	Halifax,	do. 1		Warrenton,	do. 1		

There is said to be no periodical publication at present printed in North Carolina, except newspapers. "The Evangelical Museum," a monthly religious journal, was commenced at Fayetteville in 1828.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—MAY 20, 1775.

This document has heretofore attracted but little notice, and it did not till 1819, become known to John Adams, who, in a letter to Thomas Jefferson, styles it "one of the greatest curiosities." According to the statement of Mr. Pitkin in his "Political and Civil History of the United States," "two delegates from every company of militia in the county of Mecklenburg met at Charlotte, on the 19th of May, [1775,] to take into consideration the existing state of things. This was the boldest measure taken by any set of men at that period of the contest." This "Declaration" is here extracted from "A Defence of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina, from the aspersions of Mr. Jefferson, by Jo. Seawell Jones of Shocco, North Carolina," published in 1834.

"That whosoever directly or indirectly abets, or in any way, form, or manner, countenances the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and unalienable rights of man.

"That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bands, which have connected us with the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown; and abjure all political connection, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

"That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people;—are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power, other than that of our God, and the general government of the Congress;—to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other, our mutual coöperation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

"That as we acknowledge the existence and control of no law nor legal officer, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life, all, each, and every of our former laws; wherein, nevertheless, the Crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

"That it is further decreed, that all, each, and every military officer in this county, is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz. a Justice of the Peace, in the character of a Committee-man, to issue process, hear, and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adopted laws; and to preserve peace, union, and harmony in said county; and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and

fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this province.

‘ “ ABRAHAM ALEXANDER, *Chairman*.

‘ “ JOHN MCKNITT ALEXANDER, *Secretary*.

‘ “ Ephraim Brevard	William Graham	Matthew McClure
Hezekiah J. Balch	John Queary	Neil Morrison
John Phifer	Hezekiah Alexander	Robert Irwin
James Harris	Adam Alexander	John Flenniken
William Kennon	Charles Alexander	David Reese
John Ford	Zaccheus Wilson, sen.	John Davidson
Richard Barry	Waightstill Avery	Richard Harris, sen.
Henry Downe	Benjamin Patton	Thomas Polk.” ’
Ezra Alexander		

XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
ROBERT Y. HAYNE,	of Charleston,	<i>Governor</i> , (term of office	
expires December, 1834.)			\$ 3,500
Charles C. Pinckney,	of Pendleton,	<i>Lieut.-Governor</i> ,	
S. Hammond,	of Edgefield,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	Fees.
Theo. Stark,	of Columbia,	<i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	Fees.
R. Barnwell Smith,	of Charleston,	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,	900
William Laval,	do.	<i>Comptroller-General</i> ,	1,500
Thomas H. Nixon,	of Edgefield,	<i>Superint. Public Works</i> ,	1,200
W. E. Hayne,	of Charleston,	<i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,000
Tandy Walker,	of Columbia,	do.	1,600
Charles J. Colcock,	of Charleston,	<i>Pres. Bank of State of S.C.</i>	3,000

The *Senate* consists of 45 members, elected for four years, one half being chosen biennially. H. Deas, *President*.

The *House of Representatives* is composed of 124 members, elected for two years. Patrick Noble, *Speaker*.

The legislature meets annually, at Columbia, on the fourth Monday in November. Pay of members \$ 4,00 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Court of Appeals.

			Salary.
David Johnson,	of Columbia,	<i>appointed</i> , 1824,	\$ 3,500
William Harper,	of Fairfield,	do. 1830,	3,000
J. B. O'Neal,	of Newbury,	do. 1830,	3,000

Chancellors in Equity.

			Salary.
Henry W. Desaussure,	of Columbia,	<i>appointed</i> , 1808,	\$ 3,500
Job Johnson,	of Newbury,	<i>do.</i> 1830,	3,000
Henry Bailey, <i>Reporter.</i>			

Judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas.

				Salary.
Elihu H. Bay,	of Charleston,	<i>appointed</i> ,	1791,	\$ 2,572
Robert Gantt,	of Greenville,	<i>do.</i>	1815,	3,500
John S. Richardson,	of Sumter,	<i>do.</i>	1818,	3,500
Josiah J. Evans,	of Society Hill,	<i>do.</i>	1829,	2,500
Baylies J. Earle,	of Greenville,	<i>do.</i>	1830,	2,500
A. Pickens Butler,	of Edgefield,	<i>do.</i>	1834,	2,500
Wm. R. Hill,	of Columbia,	<i>Reporter,</i>		1,500

BANKS.

From the "Abstracts, Returns, and Estimates of the Condition of the several State Banks," laid before Congress, June 24, 1834.

State Bank and Branches,	\$ 1,156,318.48	1,862,442.19	220,742.35
<i>Estimated condition ; no returns.</i>			
Bank of South Carolina, Charleston,	2,000,000.00	1,862,000.00	220,000.00
Commercial Bank, Columbia,			
Planters' and Mechanics', Charleston,			
Union Bank, do.			
<i>Total</i>	\$ 3,156,318.48	3,724,442.19	440,742.35

[From a Correspondent, Charleston, July 18, 1834.]

Name.	Place,	Capital.	Last An. Div.
Bank of the State of S. Carolina,	Charleston,	\$1,156,318	7½ per cent.
Bank of South Carolina,	do.	675,000	5½ do.
State Bank,	do.	800,000	4 do.
Union Bank,	do.	1,000,000	6 do.
Planters' and Mechanics' Bank,	do.	1,000,000	7 do.
Commercial Bank,	Columbia,	500,000	7 do.
Merchants' Bank,	Cheraw,	200,000	
<i>Total</i>		\$ 5,331,318	

The Bank of the State of South Carolina has the use of the Sinking Fund, \$ 412,000, for banking purposes; and it has branches at Columbia and Camden, and agencies at Hamburg, Cheraw, and Georgetown.

Note. — The above dividends are reckoned at the par price; — if reckoned on the current price, they would be a quarter or a third less. — The rate of interest as fixed by law in this state, is 7 per cent.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Capital.	Last Ann. Div.
Charleston, Fire, Marine, and Life Ins. Co.	\$300,000	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Union Insurance Company, Charleston,	450,000	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Note. — The dividend per cent. is reckoned on the par price ; if reckoned on the current price, it would be from a quarter to a third less.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

Extract from Governor Hayne's Message of Nov. 26, 1833. — "Balance in the treasury, Oct. 1, \$162,037.72. This balance is subject to appropriations, which, when paid, will probably reduce it to \$100,000. Of the sum of \$400,000 put at the disposal of the executive last December (1832), not more than \$140,000 have been drawn from the treasury ; — thus a balance of \$260,000 remains subject to the control of the executive. — South Carolina has expended nearly two millions in the construction of roads and canals, which hardly yield an annual income of \$15,000. In many parts of the state, the canals do not pay their current expenses. — All the expenditures of the preceding year amount to \$114,265.16. — Profits of the Bank \$151,003.52 ; — carried to the credit of the Sinking Fund \$120,000."

CHARLESTON AND HAMBURG RAIL-ROAD.

This rail-road, which extends from the city of Charleston to Hamburg, on the Savannah, opposite to Augusta, has been for some months in operation. In the "Annual Report of the Direction of the South Carolina Canal and Rail-road Company" of May 6, 1834, it is stated, that "The Company now sends an express daily from one commercial city to another, distant 136 miles, in 12 hours, and that in the day-time. The daily papers of this city [Charleston] are sent by this conveyance, but merchants' letters, of the utmost importance to them in business, are not less than two days going under contract." — The cost of constructing this rail-road was \$900,000. — The amount of income for freight and passage, the first 4 weeks from January 1, 1834, \$3,420.68 ; 2d 4 weeks, \$7,439.04 ; 3d 4 weeks, \$10,222.62 ; 4th 4 weeks, \$12,200.53 ; — income for May \$18,956 ; June, \$12,418. — In July a dividend was declared of \$2 per share of \$100 paid in. — This rail-road line is expected to be extended by way of Athens in Georgia, and the Muscle Shoals of the Tennessee, to Memphis on the Mississippi. See *Georgia*.

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

Printing was introduced into South Carolina at Charleston, as early as 1730, by Eleazer Phillips, who died in 1731. The first newspaper

published in the Carolinas made its appearance at Charleston on the 8th of January, 1731 - 2; printed by Thomas Whitmarsh, on a sheet or half sheet of paper, pot size, and bearing the title of "The South Carolina Gazette." This paper, after having been published upwards of a year, was discontinued in consequence of the death of the publisher; and in February, 1734, Lewis Timothy established another paper with the same title, which gained permanency. — In 1758, another newspaper, entitled "The South Carolina and American General Gazette," was commenced by Robert Wells: and in 1765, "The South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal," was established in opposition to the Stamp Act, by Charles Crouch.

The newspapers whose titles are given above, viz. "The South Carolina Gazette," "The South Carolina and American General Gazette," and "The South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal," were all printed at Charleston, in 1775, and they were the only ones published in South Carolina before the Revolution.

In 1810, there were 10 newspapers published in this state, 1 at Columbia, 1 at Georgetown, 1 at Pendleton, and 7 at Charleston, 3 of which were daily. The number of newspapers and journals in the state, in 1823, was 16; in 1834, 21, 3 of which were religious newspapers.

Newspapers in 1834.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Place.</i>		<i>District.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	
Charleston,	Charleston,	{ Daily 3	Darlington,	Cheraw,	Weekly 1
Richland,	Columbia,	{ Weekly 3	Kershaw,	Camden,	do. 1
Georgetown,	Georgetown,	do. 4	Greenville,	Greenville C. H.	do. 1
York,	York C. H.	do. 2	Edgefield,	Edgefield C. H.	do. 1
		do. 2	Pendleton,	Pendleton C. H.	do. 1

PERIODICAL JOURNALS. — *Charleston.*

"The South Carolina Museum, and Complete Magazine of Entertainment and Intelligence," weekly: — by Thomas B. Bowen: — 1797 to 1800: — 6 volumes, 8vo.

"The Historical Register and Review of the United States": — monthly: — 1805 - 7: — 3 volumes: — editor, Stephen Cullen Carpenter.

"The Quiver": — weekly: — 1807 - 8: one year: — conducted by Isaac Harby.

"The Southern Literary Gazette": — first monthly, afterwards semi-monthly: — 1808, one year: by William G. Simms and James W. Simmons.

"The Gospel Messenger": — monthly: — 1823: — editor of the first three volumes, the Rev. F. Dalcho: — of the subsequent volumes, the Rev. C. E. Gadsden, D. D. The 11th volume is now in progress.

"The Medical Journal": — quarterly, 1825 - 7: — 6 numbers or 3 volumes: — conducted by Thomas Y. Simons.

"The Southern Review":—quarterly:—Feb. 1828 to Feb. 1832;—8 volumes, 8vo.:—edited by Stephen Elliott, LL. D., till his death in 1830:—afterwards by his son Stephen Elliott and Hugh S. Legaré.

"The Southern Agriculturist":—monthly:—1828:—editor, John D. Legaré. The 7th volume is now in progress.

"The Charleston Law Journal":—1830-1:—1 volume:—editors, Abraham Blanding and David I. McCord.

XV. GEORGIA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
WILSON LUMPKIN, of Walton Co.,	<i>Governor</i> ; (term of } office expires Nov. 1835,)	\$3,000
Wm. A. Tenneil, of Washington Co.,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	2,000
Thomas Haynes, " Hancock Co.,	<i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,000
Wm. W. Carnes, " Baldwin Co.,	<i>Comptroller-General</i> ,	2,000
John Bethune, " Greene Co.,	<i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	2,000
Jacob Wood, " Darien,	<i>President of the Senate</i> ,	
J. A. Cuthbert, " Milledgeville,	<i>Clerk of the Senate</i> ,	500
Th. Glascock, " Augusta,	<i>Speaker of House of Rep.</i>	
Joseph Sturges, " Milledgeville,	<i>Clerk of House Rep.</i>	500

The officers of the executive government are required by law to reside, during their term of office, at Milledgeville.

JUDICIARY.

The state is divided into ten Circuits, with a judge for each Circuit.

		Salary.
William Law, of Savannah,	<i>Judge of the Eastern Circuit</i>	\$2,100
William W. Holt, " Augusta,	<i>do. Middle Circuit</i>	2,100
W. H. Crawford, " Lexington,	<i>do. Northern Circuit</i>	2,100
Chs. Dougherty, " Watkinsonville,	<i>do. Western Circuit</i>	2,100
John G. Polhill, " Milledgeville,	<i>do. Oakmulgee Circuit</i>	2,100
Lot Warren, " Marion,	<i>do. Southern Circuit</i>	2,100
Chris. B. Strong, " Macon,	<i>do. Flint Circuit</i>	2,100
G. E. Thomas, " Columbus,	<i>do. Chattahoochee Cir.</i>	2,100
J. W. Hooper, " Cassville,	<i>do. Cherokee Circuit</i>	2,100
Hiram Warner, " Talbolttton,	<i>do. Coweta Circuit</i>	2,100
Chs. J. Jenkins, " Augusta,	<i>Attorney-General</i> , \$2,50 & perquisites.	

Inferior Court.

An Inferior court is held in each county, composed of five justices, elected by the people every four years. These courts possess the powers of courts of Probate. The justices have no salary.

BANKS.

[As exhibited by their Returns to the Executive, on the 7th of October, 1833.]

Banks.	Place.	Capital Stock paid in.	Notes in circulation.	Specie.
Planters's Bank . . .	Savannah	\$ 535,560	\$ 135,765	\$ 110,184.62
Mechanics' Bank . . .	Augusta	200,000	200,935	42,172.54
Marine & Fire Ins. Bank	Savannah	170,000	111,217	72,765.09
Augusta Ins. & Banking Co.	Augusta	135,000	157,098	64,415.73
Commercial Bank . . .	Macon	100,000	65,428	34,414.74
Insurance Bank, Columbus	Columbus	150,000	134,091	90,322.42
Bank of Columbus . . .	do.	152,500	107,862	50,578.55
Bank State of Geo. & Bra's	Savannah	1,500,000	854,100	340,408.09
Bank of Darien & Branches	Darien	463,102.50	273,012	95,828.13
Farmers' Bank & Branch	Chattahoochee	119,825	134,400	69,784.71
Bank of Augusta . . .	Augusta	600,000	581,375.19	162,170.40
Bank of Hawkinsville . .	Hawkinsville	75,000	110,125	42,969.69
Central Bank of Georgia	Milledgeville	2,333,703.52	189,595	97,859.31
<i>Total</i>		\$ 6,534,691.02	\$ 3,055,003.19	\$ 1,273,874.02

The above abstract corresponds with the statement, in the document showing the state of the Banks of Georgia on the 7th of January, 1834, that was laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834.

Bank of the State of Georgia and Branches.

[From the official Report, April 7, 1834.]

Bank and Branches.	Capital.	Bills in circulation.	Specie.
Savannah, (Mother Bank)	\$ 500,000	\$ 129,111	\$ 63,357.84
Augusta, Branch	500,000	269,547	125,032.33
Milledgeville, do.	125,000	64,105	30,399.11
Washington, do.	100,000	115,369	45,500.40
Eatonton, do.	100,000	166,815	43,100.52
Greensborough, do.	100,000	34,810	10,361.60
Macon, do.	75,000	178,321	29,017.20
<i>Total</i>	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 958,078	\$ 346,769.00

Banks in 1834.

[From a Correspondent : — July 5, 1834.]

Name.	Place.	Capital.	Bills in circulation.	Specie.	Last dividend.
Bank of Augusta . .	Augusta	\$ 900,000	\$ 550,000	\$ 177,000	8 per cent.
Merchants' & Planters' B.	do.	300,000	Broken.		
Mechanics' Bank . .	do.	400,000	266,000	111,000	8 do.
Planters' Bank . . .	Savannah	1,000,000	273,000	60,000	8 do.
B. of St. Geo. & Branches	do.	1,500,000	958,000	340,000	8 do.
Darien Bank	Darien	1,000,000	430,000	69,000	8 do.
Commercial Bank . .	Macon	400,000	108,000	31,000	8 do.
Bank of Columbus . .	Columbus	500,000	202,000	84,000	8 do.
Farmers' Bank & Branch	Chattahoochee	Suspended payment.			
Hawkinsville Bank . .	Hawkinsville	200,000	208,000	60,000	
Central Bank of Geo.	Milledgeville	1,332,000	150,000	88,000	

The Central Bank of Georgia is wholly owned by the state, its stock consisting of the funds of the state; it therefore declares no dividend. A committee of the Legislature examines annually its condition and makes a report. Its annual profits for the last five years have been about \$50,000, after paying all expenses, and being the agent for the collection of all moneys due to the state. The banks of Georgia generally pay 8 per cent. per annum; sometimes more. — The rate of interest in the state, as fixed by law, is 8 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK.

Savings Bank of Augusta. — This is merely a place of deposit for any moneys which are to be used by the directors for the benefit of the depositors. It has paid 8 per cent. per annum.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

		Capital.	Notes in circulation.	Specie.
Marine & Fire Insurance Co. with Banking privileges	} Savannah,	\$500,000	110,000	72,000
Augusta Ins. & Banking Co.		Augusta, 500,000	150,000	64,000
Insurance Bank of Columbus,		Columbus, 400,000	134,000	90,000

RAIL-ROADS.

A charter for a rail-road from Augusta to Athens has been granted, and the stock so far taken up as to insure its construction. When it is completed there will be an unbroken rail-road from Charleston, S. C., to Athens, Georgia, 240 miles. The company are authorized, and expect, to continue the rail-road to the line of Alabama, there to meet a rail-road which is now constructing from Memphis, on the Mississippi, to the Muscle Shoals of the Tennessee. When the whole design shall be executed, a complete rail-road communication will be opened from Memphis to Charleston. Another rail-road is chartered from Savannah to Macon; and a third from Macon to Forsyth in the county of Monroe.

The corporation of Savannah have employed an engineer to make a survey of the country between Savannah, Louisville, Milledgeville, Macon, and Columbus, with reference to the comparative advantages of a rail-road and a canal. — The Steamboat Company, under a law passed at the last session of the legislature, have had a survey of a canal completed, from Heishman's Lake, at the head of deep water, to Augusta.

NEWSPAPERS.

The art of printing was introduced into Georgia, at Savannah, in 1762, by James Johnston, a native of Scotland, who began to publish a newspaper, entitled "The Georgia Gazette," on the 17th of April, 1763. This paper was published 27 years by Johnston, and was continued by

his successors; and it was the only newspaper published in Georgia before the Revolution.

In 1810, there were 13 newspapers published in this state; in 1828, 18; in 1834, 29.

Newspapers in 1834.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>How often pub.</i>
Richmond,	Augusta,	Courier,	3 Times a w ^k .
		Constitutionalist,	Twice a week.
		Chronicle,	do.
Chatham,	Savannah,	Sentinel,	do.
		Georgian,	Daily.
		Republican,	do.
Baldwin,	Milledgeville,	Federal Union,	Weekly.
		Standard of Union,	do.
		Recorder,	do.
Wilkes,	Washington,	Journal,	do.
		Times,	do.
		* Academician,	Once in 2 w ^k s.
Clarke,	Athens,	News,	Weekly.
		Christian Index & Baptist Miscellany,	do.
		Temperance Banner,	Once in 2 w ^k s.
Bibb,	Macon,	Southern Banner,	Weekly.
		Western Herald,	do.
		Telegraph,	do.
McIntosh,	Darien,	Messenger,	do.
		† Southern Planter,	Once in 2 w ^k s.
		Telegraph,	Weekly.
Muscogee,	Columbus,	Sentinel,	do.
		Enquirer,	do.
		Hickory Nut,	do.
Upson,	Thomaston,	Miners' Recorder & Spy in the West,	do.
		Lumpkin, Auraria,	do.
		Cass, Cassville,	do.
Columbia,	Newman,	Gazette,	do.
		Coweta,	do.
		Wrightsboro',	do.
Cherokee Co'ty,	New Echota,	Cherokee Phoenix,	do.

XVI. ALABAMA.

GOVERNMENT.

		<i>Salary.</i>
JOHN GAYLE,	<i>Governor</i> , (term of office from Nov. 1833, } to Nov. 1835,)	\$ 2,000
James I. Thornton,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	1,000
George W. Crabb,	<i>Comptroller of Public Accounts</i> ,	1,000
Hardin Perkins,	<i>State Treasurer</i> ,	1,000
Peter Martin,	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,	425 and perquisites.

The *Senate* consists of 22 members; the *House of Representatives* of 72 members. The pay of the members of both Houses is \$4 a day each.

John Irwin, *President of the Senate.*

Samuel W. Oliver, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

* Devoted to Education.

† Devoted to Agriculture.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court was formerly composed of the seven judges of the Circuit Courts; but in January, 1833, the legislature established a separate Supreme Court, composed of three judges, who are elected by a joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and hold their office 6 years.

Judges of the Supreme Court. — Abner S. Lipscomb, *Chief Justice*; Reuben Saffold, and H. J. Thornton.

Circuit Courts.

			Salary.
Ptolemy S. Harris,	<i>Judge of the 1st Circuit,</i>	.	\$ 1,750
John Hunter,	<i>do. 2d do.</i>	.	1,750
Henry W. Collier,	<i>do. 3d do.</i>	.	1,750
Joshua L. Martin,	<i>do. 4th do.</i>	.	1,750
William J. Adair,	<i>do. 5th do.</i>	.	1,750
Anderson Crenshaw,	<i>do. 6th do.</i>	.	1,750
Wm. Chapman,	<i>do. 7th do.</i>	.	1,750

BANKS.

State of the Banks on the 7th of January, 1834, as exhibited in a document laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834.

Name.	Place.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie & Specie Funds.
State of Alabama . . .	Tuscaloosa,	\$ 976,118.89	\$ 736,761	\$ 81,239.36
" Branch . . .	Montgomery,	600,000.00	298,751	90,000.64
" Branch . . .	Mobile,	1,000,000.00	203,170	115,555.02
	<i>Total</i>	\$ 2,576,118.89	1,238,682	286,795.02
Branch of State Bank of Ala.	Cahawba, }	1,732,089.00	815,789	191,197.00
Bank of Mobile . . .	Mobile, }			
	<i>Total</i>	\$ 4,308,207.89	\$ 2,054,471	\$ 477,992.02

The Branch of the State Bank of Alabama at Cahawba and the Bank of Mobile, made no returns. Their capital and situation are estimated upon the supposition that they are in all respects equal to those from which returns were received.

NEWSPAPERS.

Alabama has had an exceeding rapid growth. Before the year 1810, it had but few white inhabitants; in 1817, it was separated from the territory of Mississippi, and erected into a territorial government; and in 1819, into a state.

Printing was introduced between 1810 and 1820. The number of newspapers, in 1822, according to Dr. Holmes's "American Annals," was 11; though "The Traveller" states the number, in 1828, at only 10. Two daily papers are now published at Mobile, and upwards of 20 weekly papers in other parts of the state.

XVII. MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
HIRAM G. RUNNELS,	<i>Governor</i> ; — (term of office expires } Nov., 1835,) }	\$ 2,500
David Dickson,	<i>Secretary of State,</i> do. .	1,200
James Phillips,	<i>State Treasurer,</i> do. . .	1,200
John H. Mallory,	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i> do. .	1,200

Gen. Briscoe, *President of the Senate*: — Adam L. Bingaman, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*. — The Legislature meets, once in two years, on the 4th Monday in November.

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

		Salary.
William L. Sharkey,	<i>Presiding Judge,</i>	\$ 2,000
Cotesworth P. Smith,	<i>Judge,</i>	2,000
David W. Wright,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
Matthew D. Patton,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1,000

This court, which has no jurisdiction except what properly belongs to a court of errors and appeals, holds two sessions annually at Jackson, commencing on the first Monday in January and July.

Superior Court of Chancery.

John A. Quitman, *Chancellor,* salary, \$2,000

This court, which has jurisdiction over all matters, pleas, and complaints whatsoever, belonging to or cognizable in a court of equity, holds two sessions annually, beginning on the first Monday in January and July.

Circuit Court.

		Salary.
1st District,	Alexander Montgomery, <i>Judge,</i>	\$ 2,000
2d do.	James Scott, <i>do.</i>	2,000
3d do.	A. M. Keegar, <i>do.</i>	2,000
4th do.	. . . . <i>do.</i>	2,000
5th do.	J. J. H. Morris, <i>do.</i>	2,000
6th do.	James F. Trotter, <i>do.</i>	2,000

The state is divided into 6 circuits or districts, and one judge and a district attorney are chosen by the electors of each district; and a circuit court is held in each county twice every year. It has original jurisdiction in civil cases in which the sum in controversy exceeds \$50.

BANKS.

Exhibition of their state on the 7th of January, 1834, as laid before Congress, June 24, 1834.

		Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie.
Planters' Bank,	Natchez	\$ 2,666,805.45	1,510,426.15	113,220.47
<i>Estimated situation of Banks from which no returns were re- ceived.</i>				
Agric'l B'k of Miss.	Natchez,	} 1,000,000.00	590,000.00	43,000.00
State Bank of Miss.	do.			
<i>Total</i>		\$ 3,666,805.45	2,100,426.15	156,220.47

Statement of the Banks, as given by a correspondent under the date of August 10, 1834.

Name.	Place.	Capital.	Branches of Planters' Bank.	
Planters' Bank,	Natchez	\$ 4,000,000	{	Vicksburg, \$ 500,000
				Port Gibson, 500,000
				Woodville, 500,000
				Manchester, 300,000
				Monticello, 200,000
				Columbus, 200,000
				Jackson, 100,000
			<i>Total of Branches</i>	\$2,300,000
Agricultural Bank,	Natchez	3,000,000		
	<i>Total</i>	\$ 7,000,000		

The capital of the Branches constitute a part of the (\$4,000,000) capital of the Planters' Bank.

A Rail-road and Commercial Bank was chartered at the last meeting of the legislature ; but the stock has not yet been taken up.

NEWSPAPERS.

In 1798, Mississippi was erected into a separate territorial government; and in 1817, it was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

Printing was introduced into the territory early in the present century, and in 1810, there were 4 newspapers published, all at Natchez. The number published in the state in 1828, was 6 ; in 1834, 13.

Newspapers in 1834.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	
Adams,	Natchez,	{ The Courier and Journal,	Weekly.
		{ The American Standard,	do.
Claiborne,	{ Port Gibson,	The Correspondent,	do.
	{ Grand Gulf,	The Advertiser,	do.
Copiah,	Gallatin,	The Intelligencer,	do.
Hinds,	Jackson,	{ The State Rights' Banner,	do.
		{ The Mississippian,	do.
Jefferson,	Rodney,	The Southern Telegraph,	do.
Lowndes,	Columbus,	The Advocate,	do.
Warren,	Vicksburg,	The Register,	do.
Wilkinson,	Woodville,	The Republican,	do.
Yalobusha,	Pittsburg,	The Bulletin,	do.
Yazoo,	Manchester,	The Herald,	do.

Newspapers have also been projected, if not already published, at Clinton in Hinds county, and at Canton in Madison county.

XVIII. LOUISIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

		<i>Salary.</i>
EDWARD D. WHITE,	<i>Governor</i> (elect) ; Jan. 1835 to Jan. 1839, \$	7,500
George Eustis,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	2,500
F. Gardere,	<i>Treasurer</i> ; 4 per cent. on all moneys received.	
Louis Bringier,	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>	800
Claudius Crozet,	<i>Civil Engineer,</i>	5,000
F. Gaiennie,	<i>Adjutant and Inspector-General,</i>	2,000
E. Mazureau,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	2,000

Senate, 17 members, elected for two years. C. Derbigny, *President*.

House of Representatives, 50 members, elected for two years. A. Labranche, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Supreme Court. George Matthews, Francis X. Martin, and Henry A. Bullard. Salary of each \$5,000.

Judge of the Criminal Court of the City of New Orleans. John F. Canonge.

Judges of the District Courts. — Salary of each \$2,000.

Charles Watts,	1st District.	Seth Lewis,	5th District.
Benjamin Winchester,	2d do.	J. H. Johnson,	6th do.
Charles Bushnell,	3d do.	J. H. Overton,	7th do.
R. N. Ogden,	4th do.	Clark Woodruff,	8th do.

The *Supreme Court* sits in the city of *New Orleans*, for the Eastern District of the state, during the months of November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, and July; and for the Northern District at *Opelousas* and *Attakapas*, during the months of August, September, and October, and at *Baton Rouge*, commencing the 1st Monday in August. The *District Courts*, with the exception of the Courts in the First District, hold, in each parish, two sessions during the year, to try causes originally instituted before them, and appeals from the Parish Courts. The *Parish Courts* hold their regular sessions in each parish on the first Monday in each month. The Courts in the First District, composed of the District, Parish, and Criminal Courts, and Courts of Probate, are in session during the whole year, excepting the months of July, August, September, and October, in which they hold special Courts when necessary.

BANKS.

State of the Banks, January 7, 1834, as given in a document laid before Congress, June 24, 1834.

Name.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie and Specie Funds.
Canal and Banking Company,	\$ 3,998,200	951,790	297,451.21
City Bank,	2,000,000	380,670	235,288.88
Commercial Bank,	817,835	145,000	135,903.73
Union Bank of Louisiana, . .	5,500,000	1,281,000	291,587.87
Louisiana State Bank, . . .	1,248,720	428,470	546,125.34
Consolidated Association Bank,	2,500,000	84,300	61,936.43
	\$ 16,064,755	3,271,230	1,568,293.46
<i>Estimated situation of the following banks ; — no returns.</i>			
Bank of Louisiana,	4,000,000	} 1,522,500	650,000.00
Bank of Orleans,	600,000		
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, . .	1,000,000		
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,	2,000,000		
<i>Total</i>	\$ 23,664,755	4,793,730	2,218,293.46

The Union Bank of Louisiana has branches at the following places, viz. Thibodeauville, Covington, Marshville, Vermillionville, St. Martinsville, Plaquemine, Nachitoches, and Clinton.

Interest. " Legal interest is 5 per cent. Conventional interest, as high as 10 per cent., is legal. Of our banks, none can charge higher than 9 per cent., and some of them not higher than 8. But if I lend \$ 100 and the borrower gives me his note for \$ 110, \$ 120, \$ 130, \$ 140, or even \$ 150, or more, with 10 per cent. interest from date, the law legalizes the transaction, and will not set aside any part of the claim on

the plea of usury. In fact, money is considered here like any other article in the market, and the holder may ask what price he pleases for it." — *Correspondence.*

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Merchants' Insurance Company of New Orleans, . . .	\$1,000,000
Phœnix Fire Insurance Co. of London — agent at N. Orleans, 1,000,000	
Louisiana State Marine and Fire Insurance Co., . . .	400,000
Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, . . .	300,000
Louisiana Insurance Company,	300,000
Mississippi Marine and Fire Insurance Company, . . .	300,000
New Orleans Insurance Company,	200,000
Ponchartrain Rail-road Company,	250,000
Orleans Navigation Company,	200,000
Barra Terria and Lafourche Canal Co.,	150,000

NEWSPAPERS.

Louisiana was originally settled by the French; in 1762, it was ceded by France to Spain; near the end of the 18th century, it was restored to France; in 1803, it was purchased by the United States; in 1804, the country now forming the state of Louisiana was formed into a territorial government under the name of the Territory of Orleans; and in 1812, it was admitted into the Union as a state.

Mr. Thomas, in his "History of Printing," remarks, that several printing-houses were opened at New Orleans and several newspapers were immediately published there, after the country came under the government of the United States. It is stated by a citizen of New Orleans, "that the 'Moniteur,' edited by Mr. Fontaine, was the first newspaper published at New Orleans, and that it was commenced under the Spanish government, — that the 'Louisiana Courier,' a daily paper, which was established in 1806, is now the oldest paper."

The number of newspapers, according to Mr. Thomas, in the Territory of Orleans in 1810, was 10 (2 of them daily); all in the city of New Orleans. The number in Louisiana in 1828, as stated in "The Traveller," was only 9. New Orleans is the great centre of business and of publishing in the state, where there are now as many as 7 daily papers: newspapers are also now published at Donaldsonville, Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Attakapas, and other places.

XIX. TENNESSEE.

GOVERNMENT.

WILLIAM CARROLL,	<i>Governor ; (term of office expires</i>	}	Salary.
	<i>Sept. 1, 1835,)</i>		\$ 2,000
Samuel G. Smith,	<i>Secretary of State.</i>		\$ 750 & fees.
Miller Francis,	<i>Treasurer of East Tennessee.</i>		
Thomas Crutcher,	<i>Treasurer of Middle Tennessee.</i>		
James T. Caruthers,	<i>Treasurer of West Tennessee.</i>		

Senators ; elected for two years, August, 1833.

Stephen Adams,	Joseph Coe,	Wm. Moore,	L. H. Simms,
Cullen Andrews,	Henry Frey,	B. T. Motley,	Thomas Smith,
David Burford,	J. F. Foute,	J. R. McMeans,	Miles Vernon,
Robert Cannon,	S. Jarnagin,	J. Netherland,	James W. Wyley,
Jacob P. Chase,	E. B. Littlefield,	John Rayburn,	Geo. S. Yerger.

The representatives were elected at the same time, also for 2 years.—
Pay of the senators and representatives \$ 4 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals.

John Catron,	of Nashville,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	.	.	.	Salary.
Robert Whyte,	" do.	<i>Justice,</i>	.	.	.	\$ 1,800
Jacob Peck,	" Jefferson Co.,	<i>do.</i>	.	.	.	1,800
Nathan Green,	" Winchester,	<i>do.</i>	.	.	.	1,800

Court of Chancery.

Wm. A. Cook,	of Nashville,	<i>Chancellor, Western Division,</i>	1,800
Wm. B. Reese,	" Knoxville,	<i>do. Eastern do.,</i>	1,800

Circuit Courts.

Thomas Stuart,	of Franklin.	Joshua Haskell,	of Jackson.
Edward Scott,	" Knoxville.	John W. Cook,	" Paris.
Samuel Powell,	" Rogersville.	Wm. B. Turley,	" Bolivar.
Charles F. Keith,	" Athens.	L. M. Bramlett,	" Pulaski.
P. W. Humphreys,	" Stuart Co.	Abraham Caruthers,	" Carthage.
Jas. B. Mitchell,	" Murfreesboro'.		

Salary of each Judge \$ 1,300

BANKS.

State of the Banks on the 7th of January, 1834, as exhibited in a document laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834.

Name.	Place.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie & Spe. Funds.
Union Bank and Branches,	Nashville,	\$ 1,242,827.47	1,520,880.66	86,455.58
<i>Estimate of two Banks: — no returns.</i>				
State Bank of Tennessee, Do.	Nashville, } Knoxville, }	1,000,000.00	590,000.00	43,000.00
<i>Total</i>		\$ 2,242,827.47	2,110,880.66	129,455.58

In an exposition of the condition of the Union Bank, published by order of the Directors, on the 24th of July, 1834, it is said: "The capital of the Union Bank paid in, is \$ 1,634,277.47. The dividends to the 1st of July have been 8 per cent. per annum on the stock as paid. There is not a doubtful debt on her books west of the Alleghanies, and the claim east thereof is secured; — and the bank's actual payments to the Bank of the United States, Nashville, since the 4th of March, 1833, amount to \$ 954,810.13 in specie and checks, north and south, for balances incurred in the weekly exchange of notes."

From a private Correspondent: — August 23, 1834.

		Capital.	Amount paid in.	Dividend.
Union Bank,	Nashville,	\$ 3,000,000	1,636,522	10 per cent.
Planters' Bank,	do.	3,000,000	200,000.	

Planters' Bank is just commencing operations.

Yeatman and Woods's Bank, Nashville, is a private bank, which has done an extensive, and, it is believed, a safe and profitable business.

Insurance Company.

Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Nashville: — capital \$ 300,000: — amount paid in \$ 30,000. It has just commenced.

STATISTICS.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

Whites,	. . . . .	535,744
Slaves,	. . . . .	141,603
Free colored persons,	. . . . .	4,555
<i>Total population,</i>		681,902

Square miles. — According to the most accurate estimate, there are about 42,000 square miles, — equal to 26,880,000 acres.

Exports. — The annual exports can only be estimated by reference to particular sections of country, and their average there.

Cotton, 120,000 bales	\$ 4,000,000
Corn and live stock,	1,000,000
Tobacco, 4,000 hlds.,	120,000
Iron and castings,	800,000
Other articles not enumerated,	200,000

\$ 6,120,000

Public Debt. — The state is entirely free from public debt, excepting that created for stock in the Union Bank — \$ 500,000.

Annual Expenditures. — The annual expenses of the government amount to \$ 71,243.

Revenue. — The amount and sources of the state revenue are as follows, to wit : —

Tax on land,	\$ 23,190
Do. on town lots,	2,096
Do. on white polls,	8,880
Do. on black polls,	12,384
Do. on stud horses,	3,372
Do. on pleasure carriages,	1,091
Do. on law proceedings,	8,769
Do. on conveyances,	1,008
Do. on taverns,	1,110
Do. on merchants,	31,563

Total \$ 93,363

Public Lands. — The estimated value of the public lands to which the Indian title is not extinguished, is \$ 500,000.

Real Property.

The estimated value of real property within the limits of the state is \$ 150,000,000.

The population in 1820 was 422,813, making an increase of 61 per cent. in ten years.

The estimated value of the exports, it is believed, falls short of the actual value. Unless all the estimates of the secretary for several years past, based upon information collected from the different sections of the state, be very erroneous, the annual value of the cotton may be set down as at least \$ 5,000,000.

The estimate of corn and live stock may be considered large, but it does not exceed the true value. Some of the most extensive merchants in different parts of the state, have been at the trouble of making an estimate, and in one county, which may be considered an average of twenty, it amounts to \$ 10,000.

In regard to the public debt, that is, \$ 500,000 of the stock in the Union bank, it may be remarked that it is the first and only debt ever

created by the state, there being always a surplus fund on hand not appropriated to any specific purposes.

The annual expenses of the state, which are put down at \$ 71,243, may properly be termed the ordinary expenditures; as that sum does not constitute any part of the expense incurred for education and internal improvement.

In relation to the revenue, it will be observed that the estimate is put down at \$ 93,388, being somewhat short of the average amount. This would leave an annual average balance of \$ 22,145 in the treasury; but from actual settlements the balance has been from \$ 30,000 to \$ 35,000 until recently, having now been reduced by causes of rare occurrence in our state.

The property subject to taxation by law will produce a revenue far exceeding that which is actually collected, even at the present rate of assessment. According to the legal rate of assessment, the property and polls subject to taxation, making all reasonable allowances for failures, would produce a revenue exceeding the amount actually collected by \$24,350. This deficiency is owing to the inefficacy of the revenue laws, and perhaps in some measure to the fact of there being at all times in the treasury a balance uncalled for.

The estimated value of the public lands is confined to the section of country within the Cherokee boundary, which is subject to be appropriated by Tennessee for her own benefit so soon as the Indian title is extinguished. The proceeds of the sales of the Hiwassee lands amounted to \$706,246; and the latter section of country does not exceed the former more than one-fifth.

The unappropriated lands in the western district have not been taken into view, as the state is merely acting in the character of trustee or agent in the appropriation; but it is not at all improbable that a considerable fund may be derived from this source at no distant day.

Thus it appears that the resources of Tennessee are almost inexhaustible. No state in the Union is better able to sustain her public credit with stability, and meet her engagements with punctuality and ease to her citizens. Possessing a territory only six millions of acres short of that of Pennsylvania, she can sustain an equal population, and the probability is that at no very remote period, her population and wealth will be equal to those of that powerful state.

NEWSPAPERS.

The art of printing is said to have been first introduced into Tennessee at Rogersville, in 1791. In 1793, Mr. Roulstone, from Massachusetts, set up a printing-press at Knoxville, and the same year issued the first number of "The Knoxville Gazette."

In 1810, there were 6 newspapers published in this state, viz. 2 at

Knoxville, 2 at Nashville, 1 at Carthage, and 1 at Clarksville. The number of newspapers, in 1828, was 8; in 1834, 26.

Newspapers published in 1834.

Counties.	Towns.		Counties.	Towns.	
Bedford,	Shelbyville,	Weekly 1	Sumner,	Gallatin,	Weekly 1
		{ Daily 1	Tipton,	Randolph,	do. 1
Davidson,	Nashville,	{ 3 a w'k 1	Warren,	McMinnville,	do. 1
		{ Weekly 3	Williamson,	Franklin,	do. 1
Giles,	Pulaski,	do. 1	Wilson,	Lebanon,	do. 1
Hardeman,	Bolivar,	do. 1	Blount,	Maryville,	do. 1
Lincoln,	Fayetteville,	do. 1	Jefferson,	New Market,	do. 1
Madison,	Jackson,	do. 1	Knox,	Knoxville,	do. 2
Maury,	Columbia,	do. 1	McMinn,	Athens,	do. 1
Montgomery,	Clarksville,	do. 1	Monroe,	Madisonville,	do. 1
Rutherford,	Murfreesboro',	do. 1	Washington,	Jonesborough,	do. 1
Shelby,	Memphis,	do. 1			

Periodical Journals.

The Museum: — monthly: — published at Nashville in or about 1810.

The Calvinistic Magazine: — monthly: — conducted by James Galaher, Frederick A. Ross, and David Nelson. Published at Rogersville: — the 5th volume for 1831.

The Kaleidoscope, a weekly literary journal, now published at Nashville.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A convention of the people of Tennessee met at Nashville on the 19th of May, 1834, and continued in session till the 30th of August. By this convention an *amended constitution* was formed and submitted to the people, for their ratification or rejection in the first week in March, 1835.

XX. KENTUCKY.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
JAMES T. MOREHEAD, of Bowling-Green, <i>Lieutenant and Acting Governor</i> , (term of office expires in September, 1836,) .	\$2,000
James Guthrie, of Louisville, <i>Speaker of the Senate</i> , \$4 a day while presiding over the Senate.	
John J. Crittenden, of Frankfort, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	750
Benjamin Selby, do. <i>Auditor of Public Accounts</i> ,	1,500
John M. Foster, do. <i>Register of the Land-Office</i> ,	1,500
James Davidson, do. <i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,200
Thomas S. Theobald, do. <i>Keeper of the Peniten.</i> ($\frac{1}{2}$ the profits.)	
Peter Dudley, do. <i>Adjutant-General</i> ,	150
John Woods, do. <i>Quartermaster-General</i> ,	150

The *Senate* consists of 38 members, elected for four years, one fourth being elected every year. The *House of Representatives* consists of 100, elected annually on the 1st Monday in August.

The legislature meets annually at Frankfort, on the last day of December, unless it falls on Sunday, in which case it meets on the day preceding.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

			Salary.
George Robertson,	of Lancaster,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1,500
Joseph R. Underwood,	" Bowling Green,	<i>Judge,</i>	1,500
Samuel S. Nicholas,	" Louisville,	<i>do.</i>	1,500
Jacob Swigert,	" Frankfort,	<i>Clerk,</i>	
Charles S. Morehead,	do.	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	400
James W. Taylor,	do.	<i>Sergeant, \$2 a day while</i>	
attending the court, and fees.			
James G. Dana,	do.	<i>Reporter.</i>	

Circuit Courts.

The state is divided into 16 Circuits, or Districts, and the following are the Circuit Judges, who have each a salary of \$1,000.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
1. Walker Reid,	Washington.	9. William L. Kelley,	Springfield.
2. Henry O. Brown,	Cynthiana.	10. Richard French,	Winchester.
3. Thomas M. Hickey,	Lexington.	11. Silas W. Robbins,	Mount Sterling.
4. David White,	Frankfort.	12. John L. Bridges,	Harrodsburg.
5. John M. Hewitt,	Louisville.	13. Armist. H. Churchill,	Elizabethtown.
6. Asher W. Graham,	Bowling Green.	14. Alney McLean,	Greenville.
7. Benj. Shackelford,	Hopkinsville.	15. Joseph Eve,	Barbourville.
8. Benjamin Monroe,	Columbia.	16. Rezin Daridge,	Moscow.

BANKS IN 1834.

The state of the Banks, on the 7th of January, as exhibited in a document laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834.

Bank of Louisville,	Louisville,	\$ 803,775.00	455,520.00	204,517.06
*Bank of Kentucky,	Frankfort,	439,580.00	32,571.14	2,941.54
*Bank of Commonw'th,	do.	632,063.63	350,000.00	4,347.12
<i>Total</i>		<u>\$ 1,875,418.63</u>	<u>838,091.14</u>	<u>211,805.72</u>

Last dividend of the Bank of Louisville, 10 per cent. per annum.

In July, 1834, a charter was granted for a new *Bank of Kentucky*, at Louisville, with 4 or 6 branches. — Capital \$5,000,000. — In case of failing to pay its bills in specie, on demand, it is made liable to pay

* The reports from which the state of the Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of the Commonwealth were taken, were made in December, 1831, to the legislature of Kentucky. These banks have now wound up their accounts.

damages at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, during the detention. — No attempt had been made on the 1st of August to take the stock.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.

Merchants' Louisville Insurance Co.,	Louisville,	\$ 100,000
Louisville Marine and Fire Insurance Co.,	do.	200,000
Firemens' Insurance Co.,	do.	200,000
Louisville and Portland Canal Co.,	do.	915,000
Louisville Savings Institution,	do.	130,000

Last dividend of the Louisville and Portland Canal Co., 6 per cent. per annum; of the Louisville Savings Institution, 8 per cent. per annum.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper in Kentucky was printed at Lexington, in September, 1786, by John Bradford; another was soon afterwards published at Frankfort. — The number printed in the state in 1810, was 17; in 1828, 23; in 1834, 25.

Newspapers in 1834.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	
Bourbon,	Paris,	The Western Citizen,	W'k.ly
Caldwell,	Princeton,	The Record of the Times,	do.
Campbell,	Covington,	The Covington Enquirer,	do.
Christian,	Hopkinsville,	The Green River Advocate,	do.
Fayette,	Lexington,	{ The Observer and Reporter,	S.-w'y.
		{ The Lexington Intelligencer,	do.
		{ The Kentucky Gazette,	W'k.ly.
		{ The Western Luminary,	do.
Franklin,	Frankfort,	{ The Commonwealth,	do.
		{ The Frankfort Argus,	do.
Green,	Greensburg,	The Republican,	do.
Harden,	Elizabethtown,	{ The Western Sentinel,	do.
		{ The Kentucky Register,	do.
		{ The Journal and Focus,	Daily.
Jefferson,	Louisville,	{ The Louisville Public Advert'r.	do.
		{ The Price Current,	W'k.ly.
Logan,	Russellville,	The Weekly Messenger,	do.
Madison,	Richmond,	The Farmers' Chronicle,	do.
Mason,	Maysville,	{ The Maysville Eagle,	do.
		{ The Maysville Monitor,	do.
Mercer,	Danville,	The Olive Branch,	do.
Montgomery,	Mount Sterling,	The Herald,	do.
Scott,	Georgetown,	The Kentucky Centinel,	do.
Shelby,	Shelbyville,	The Advocate,	do.
Warren,	Bowling Green,	The Green River Gazette,	do.

Periodical Journal.

"The Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences"; — published once in two months, at Lexington.

Some other periodical journals, besides newspapers, have been heretofore attempted in this state.

XXI. OHIO.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
ROBERT LUCAS, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires on the 1st } Monday in December, 1834,) }			\$ 1,000
John A. Bryan,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	.	800
Benj. Conklin,	<i>Auditor of State,</i>	.	1,000
Henry Brown,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	.	800
Timothy Griffiths,	<i>Chief Clerk in Auditor's Office,</i>	.	600

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Reuben Wood,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	.	\$ 1,200
Joshua Collet,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	.	1,200
John C. Wright,	<i>do.</i>	.	1,200
Ebenezer Lane,	<i>do.</i>	.	1,200

Court of Common Pleas.

The legislature at its last session (1833-34) divided the state into 12 Districts or Circuits, in each of which there is a presiding Judge whose salary is \$ 1,000. The names of the 12 presiding Judges are as follows :

George B. Holt,	1st Circuit	George J. Smith,	7th Circuit.
David Higgins,	2d do.	Thomas Irwin,	8th do.
Matthew Birchard,	3d do.	John M. Goodenow,	9th do.
Alexander Harper,	4th do.	John W. Price,	10th do.
Jeremiah H. Hallack,	5th do.	Ezra Dean,	11th do.
Frederick A. Grimké,	6th do.	Joseph R. Swan,	12th do.

BANKS.

Their condition on the 7th of January, 1834, according to the statement laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834.

Name.	Place.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie and Specie Funds.
Commercial,	Cincinnati,	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 325,892	\$ 75,967.20
Franklin,	do.	986,625	322,747	110,624.05
		\$ 1,986,625	\$ 648,639	\$ 186,591.25

*Estimated condition of 13 banks,
from which no returns were received.*

Canton, Chillicothe, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Lancaster, Marietta, Mt. Pleasant, Norwalk, Painesville, Portsmouth, Putnam, St. Clairsville, Steubenville (2), Urbanna, Warren, and Zanes- ville.	}	4,000,000	1,297,278	373,182.50
Total		\$ 5,986,625	1,945,917	559,773.75

[From a Correspondent, August 31, 1834.]

"The Banks now in existence and which were in existence before the Acts of the last winter, were mostly incorporated with capitals of \$100,000, with the privilege of increase to \$500,000. Some have availed themselves of this privilege, and some are disposed to keep secret the amount of capital actually paid in. The following is as correct a list as I can give."

Name.	Place.	Capital paid in.	Name.	Place.	Capital paid in.
Franklin Bank	Cincinnati,	\$ 986,625	Muskingum	Putnam,	\$100,000
Commercial B'k	do.	1,000,000	Norwalk	Norwalk,	100,000
Franklin Bank	Columbus,	500,000	Marietta	Marietta,	100,000
Chillicothe	Chillicothe,	400,000	Farmers' & Mech.	Steubenville,	91,000
Commercial B'k	Cleveland,	225,000	Dayton Man'f.Co.	Dayton,	80,000
Lancaster	Lancaster,	200,000	Farmers' Bank	Canton,	75,000
Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant	150,000	Geauga	Geauga,	51,000
Western Reserve	Warren,	114,000	St. Clairsville	St. Clairsville	50,000
Commercial B'k	Portsmouth,	100,000	Urbanna	Urbanna,	40,000
Zanesville	Zanesville,	100,000	Total Capital paid in \$4,462,625.		

"There was formerly another bank at Steubenville, called the Steubenville Bank, but it has failed."

"The stock (\$2,000,000) is taken up of the Life Insurance and Trust Company at Cincinnati."

New Banks.

Banks incorporated during the session of the legislature, which terminated on the 3d of March, 1834.

Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company	} \$2,000,000	Bank of Circleville,	200,000
Lafayette B'k, Cincinnati,	1,000,000	Bank of Wooster,	100,000
Clinton B'k, Columbia,	300,000	Bank of Xenia,	100,000
Bank of Cleveland,	300,000	Bank of Sandusky,	100,000
Bank of Massillon,	200,000	Bank of New Lisbon,	100,000

Total Capital \$4,400,000.

"The legal rate of interest (in Ohio) is six per cent., but there is no law against usury. The intention of the law is to provide a rate of interest, where the parties have not provided one, and not to restrain them from contracting for themselves. — And in fact, the average rate of interest in the more populous parts of the state, is seldom less, and often more, than 10 per cent." — *Am. Quart. Review*, March, 1833.

OHIO CANALS.

Statement of the Collection of Tolls on the Ohio and Miami Canals for the month of May in 1833 and 1834.

<i>Ohio Canal.</i>			<i>Miami Canal.</i>	
Name.	May, 1833.	May, 1834.	Name.	May, 1833.
Cleveland	\$ 5,871.57.0	\$ 8,270.83.0	Dayton	\$ 1,751.60.0
Akron,	844.86.7	939.31.3	Middletown	367.37.0
Massillon	No return		Hamilton	207.70
Dover	661.13.5	1,162.53.5	Cincinnati	1,789.22
Roscoe	1,399.30.0	2,074.21.5		
Newark	2,627.60.7	6,030.76.7	<i>Total</i>	\$ 4,115.89
Columbus	1,359.57.0	1,514.42.0		
Circleville	No office	1,630.85.3		May, 1834.
Chillicothe	676.53.0	1,349.98.0	Dayton	1,664.35
Portsmouth	2,295.22.0	2,258.33.7	Middletown	686.47
			Hamilton	334.59
<i>Total</i>	\$ 15,735.79.9	\$ 25,231.25.0	Cincinnati	2,874.61
	4,115.89	5,560.02		
<i>Total</i>	\$ 19,851.68.9	\$ 30,791.27.0	<i>Total</i>	\$ 5,560.02

NEWSPAPERS.

The settlement of Ohio was commenced at Marietta in 1788; and in 1802 it was erected into an independent state. The first newspaper in Ohio was printed at Cincinnati, in 1795, by S. Freeman and Son; and a second newspaper was published at the same place in 1799.

The number of newspapers in 1810, was 14; in 1828, 66; in 1834, estimated at 140. There are 3 daily, 3 three times a week, and 6 or 8 weekly newspapers published at Cincinnati. The newspapers published in other places in the state are all weekly; and the whole number, it is stated "cannot be less than 140."

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

"The Western Monthly Review":—monthly:—1827-30:—3 volumes:—edited by Timothy Flint.

"The Western Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences":—1827:—discontinued.

"The Western Medical Gazette":—semi-monthly:—conducted by an association of Physicians.

"The Western Monthly Magazine":—1833:—a continuation of the "Illinois Monthly Magazine":—edited by James Hall.

XXII. INDIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

NOAH NOBLE, *Governor*, (reëlected in 1834 : — term of office } Salary.
\$1,000
expires in Dec., 1837,)

David Wallace, *Lieut.-Governor*. — Pay \$ 2 a day during the session of the General Assembly.

James Morrison, *Secretary of State*; elected by Gen. Assembly for 4 years.

Samuel Merrill, *Treasurer of the State*; elected by the General Assembly for 3 years.

Morris Morris, *Auditor of Public Accounts*; elected by the General Assembly for 3 years.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Isaac Blackford, Stephen C. Stevens, and John T. McKinney; — who hold their offices for 7 years from the 28th of January, 1831 : — salary \$ 700 each.

President Judges of the Circuit Courts.

John R. Porter, Amory Kinney, J. R. E. Goodellet, John F. Ross, B. F. Morris, Miles C. Eggleston, and Charles Test. Salary of each, \$700. The *Associate Judges* receive \$ 2 a day.

BANK.

From the document laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834, by estimate : — no returns.

	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie and Funds.
Farmers' and Mech. B'k, Madison,	\$150,000	75,000	15,000

During the last session of the legislature a charter was granted for establishing a State Bank with 10 or 12 Branches, and a capital of \$1,600,000.

NEWSPAPERS.

At the commencement of the 19th century, Indiana had but few inhabitants. In 1801, it was erected into a territorial government, and in 1816, into an independent state. The first newspaper in Indiana was published at Vincennes, the first seat of government, before 1810. In 1828, there were 17 newspapers printed in the state; the present number is greater.

XXIII. ILLINOIS.

GOVERNMENT.

JOSEPH DUNCAN, *Governor*; (chosen by the people in 1834 : — term of office expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1838,) salary, \$ 1,000.

Present number of Senators, 26; Representatives, 55; pay of each, usually \$ 3 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
William Wilson,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 1,000
Samuel D. Lockwood,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,000
Thomas C. Browne,	<i>do.</i>	1,000
Theophilus W. Smith,	<i>do.</i>	1,000
R. M. Young,	<i>Judge of the Circuit north of Illinois river,</i>	700

The judges of the Supreme Court officiate also as judges of the Circuit Courts.

BANK.

The following statement in relation to the Bank of Illinois is taken from the document laid before Congress, on the 24th of June, 1834: — but it was stated that “no returns were received, and that the estimate was made without any data.”

Capital Stock paid in	\$ 200,000
Notes or bills in circulation	100,000
Specie and Specie Funds	20,000

NEWSPAPERS.

Illinois was erected into a territorial government in 1809, and in 1818, into an independent state. In 1828, there were 4 newspapers printed in the state. Newspapers are printed at Vandalia, Kaskaskia, Shawneetown, Edwardsville, Galena, Springfield, Jacksonville, Chicago, Alton, Rock Spring, and some other places.

“The Illinois Monthly Magazine,” a literary journal, edited by James Hall of Vandalia, was published from 1830 to 1832, at St. Louis.

XXIV. MISSOURI.

GOVERNMENT.

DANIEL DUNKLIN, *Governor*; (term of office expires on the 3d Monday in November, 1836;) salary \$ 1,500.

Lilburn W. Boggs, *Lieutenant-Governor*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Matthias McGirk,	<i>Presiding Judge,</i>	\$ 1,100
George Tompkins,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,100
Robert Wash,	<i>do.</i>	1,100

Circuit Courts.

Judges, William C. Carr, David Todd, John D. Cook, Priestly H. McBride, John F. Ryland, Luke E. Lawless, Charles H. Allen. Salary of each \$1,000.

BANK.

The Bank of the United States has an office of Discount and Deposit at St. Louis; and there is no other bank in the state.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine and Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis. Annual dividend, May 1, 1834, 8 per cent.

NEWSPAPERS.

In 1810, there was 1 newspaper published in Missouri (at St. Louis); in 1828, there were 5 in the state; in 1834, 15.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	
Boone,	Columbia,	The Herald,	W'kly.
Cape Girardeau,	Jackson,	The Jackson Eagle,	do.
Clay,	Liberty,	The Missouri Enquirer,	do.
Cole,	City of Jefferson,	The Jeffersonian Republi'n,	do.
Cooper,	Booneville,	The Booneville Herald,	do.
Howard,	Fayette,	The Fayette Monitor,	do.
Marion,	Palmyra,	The Missouri Courier,	do.
		The Western News,	do.
		The Palmyra Weekly Post,	do.
Pike,	Bowling-Green,	The Salt River Journal,	do.
		The Missouri Republican,	S.-w'y
		The Far. & Mech. Advoc'e,	W'kly.
St. Louis,	St. Louis,	The St. Louis Observer,	do.
		The Shepherd of the Valley,	do.
		The Western Examiner,	S.-m'y.

XXV. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is under the immediate government of Congress. The city of Washington became the seat of the government of the United States in 1800; and it is the residence of the President and the other chief executive officers of the national government.

The Congress of the United States meets every year at Washington, on the 1st Monday in December, unless it is otherwise provided by law: and the Supreme Court of the United States meets here annually on the 2d Monday in January.

Circuit Court.

	Residence.		Salary.
William Cranch,	Washington,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$ 2,700
Buckner Thurston,	do.	<i>Assistant Judge,</i>	2,500
James S. Morsel,	Georgetown,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
Francis S. Key,	Washington,	<i>Attorney,</i>	Fees, &c.
Alexander Hunter,	do.	<i>Marshal,</i>	do.
William Brent,	<i>Clerk for Washington County,</i>		do.
Edmund I. Lee,	<i>Clerk for Alexandria County,</i>		do.

Orphan's Court.

			Salary.
S. Chase,	Washington,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$1,000
C. Neale,	Alexandria,	<i>do.</i>	800
H. C. Neale,	Washington,	<i>Register.</i>	
Alex. Moore,	Alexandria,	<i>do.</i>	

BANKS.

[From the Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, Jan. 10, 1834.]

Name.	Place.	Capital.	Bills in circulation.	Specie.
B'k of Metropolis,	Washington,	\$ 500,000	\$160,283.00	\$ 209,524.90
B'k of Wash'gton,	Do.	497,120	113,162.00	28,031.28
Patriotic Bank,	Do.	250,000	287,080.28	55,505.69
Union Bank,	Georgetown,	312,185	95,015.00	33,365.36
Far. & Mech. B'k,	Do.	485,900	125,505.00	31,300.00
Bank of Potomac,	Alexandria,	500,000	167,534.54	37,606.96
B'k of Alexandria,	Do.	500,000	78,742.50	13,278.65
Farm. B. of Alex.	Do.	310,100	82,067.50	23,464.87
<i>Total</i>		\$ 3,355,305	\$ 1,109,389.82	\$ 432,077.71

Since the above returns were made, the Bank of Washington, the Patriotic Bank, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and the Bank of Alexandria, have failed or suspended payment.

NEWSPAPERS.

In 1810, there were 6 newspapers published in the District of Columbia, 4 at Washington, 1 at Alexandria, and 1 at Georgetown; in 1828 and 1834, 9.

Newspapers in 1834.

Washington,	{	The National Intelligencer,	Daily.
		do. do.	3 a week.
		The Telegraph,	Daily.
		do.	3 a week.
		The Globe,	Daily.
Alexandria,	{	do.	Weekly.
		The North American, (discontinued),	Twice a week.
		The Alexandria Gazette,	Daily,
		do. do.	3 a week.

The National Intelligencer, the oldest newspaper in the District, was commenced in the year 1800, the year that the city of Washington became the seat of the general government; and it was the official newspaper of the national government from the commencement of the administration of Thomas Jefferson to the end of that of John Quincy Adams. The Telegraph was the official newspaper of the government during the first years of the administration of Andrew Jackson; but it has been superseded by the Globe.

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

The African Repository and Colonial Journal; published by the order of the American Colonization Society:—monthly:—10th vol. for 1834:—Editor, R. R. Gurley.

The Washington Theological Repertory and Churchman's Guide:—monthly.

The Naval and Military Magazine:—monthly:—1831.

The Register of Congressional Debates:—annual.

The National Calendar:—annual:—12mo:—12th vol. for 1834.

XXVI. FLORIDA TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
JOHN H. EATON, <i>Governor</i> ; (first appointed in 1834; term } of office expires in April, 1837;) }	\$ 2,500
George K. Walker, <i>Secretary</i> ,	1,500

The Legislature, or Legislative Council, is composed of 24 members who are elected annually by the people. It meets annually on the 1st Monday in January, and its sessions are limited to 6 weeks.

JUDICIARY.

Judges.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Marshals.
West Florida, J. A. Cameron,	\$ 1,800	George Walker.	J. W. Exum.
Middle Florida, Th. Randall,	1,800	J. D. Westcott.	T. E. Randolph.
East Florida, Robert Reid,	1,800	Th. Douglass.	Samuel Blair.
South Florida, James Webb,	1,800	Ed. Chandler.	Th. Eastin.

The Territory now comprises 18 counties; and the county courts consist of the judges of the respective counties, and they have a limited civil jurisdiction, and original jurisdiction in all matters relating to estates, testate and intestate, and to guardians, wards, and orphans, and their estates.

BANKS.

Estimate of the situation of the Banks of Florida, as exhibited in a document laid before Congress on the 24th of June, 1834; no returns having been received.

Name.	Place.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie and Specie Funds.
Central B'k of Florida	Tallahassee	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 60,000
Commercial B'k of do.	Appalachicola			
Florida	Tallahassee			
Merchants' Bank	Magnolia			
Pensacola	Pensacola			
Appalachicola	Appalachicola			

NEWSPAPERS.

There are now 5 newspapers published in Florida; — viz. 1 at Tallahassee, 1 at St. Augustine, 1 at Pensacola, 1 at Appalachicola, and 1 at Key West.

EDUCATION.

No system of education is yet matured, and no funds are realized for the use of common schools. Two townships of land consisting of 46,080 acres, have been reserved by Congress for the Territory, which are as yet unavailable; but it expected they will eventually produce an efficient fund for founding a college.. Besides these lands, each county is entitled, by act of Congress, to the 16th section, or 640 acres in every township of 23,040 acres, for the use of common schools.

XXVII. MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
	<i>Governor,</i>	\$ 2,000
Stevens T. Mason,	<i>Secretary,</i>	1,000

Note George B. Porter, the late Governor, died on the 6th of July 1834, and Stevens T. Mason is acting governor till the vacancy is supplied.

JUDICIARY.

		Salary.
Solomon Sibley,	<i>Presiding Judge,</i>	\$ 1,500
George Morrell,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,500
Ross Wilkins,	<i>do.</i>	1,500
David Irwin,	<i>do.</i>	1,500
Daniel M. Goodwin,	<i>Attorney.</i>	
Peter Desmoyers,	<i>Marshal.</i>	

BANKS.

[Condition of the Banks as stated in July, 1834.]

Name.	Place.	Capital Stock char- tered for.	Stock paid in.	Bills in circula- tion.	Specie.	Last semi- annual dividend.
Bank of Michigan	Detroit,	\$ 850,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 60,000	4 per cent.
Far. & Mech. B'k of Mich'n	do.	700,000	not sta'd	180,000	15,000	not stated.
Bank of the River Raisin	Monroe,	700,000	30,000	48,000	13,000	4 per cent.
	<i>Total</i>	\$2,250,000		\$ 428,000	\$ 88,000	

Newspapers: — July, 1834.

Counties.	Towns.		Counties.	Towns.	
Wayne,	Detroit,	{ Semi-w'kly 1	St. Joseph's,	White Pigeon,	Weekly 1
		{ Weekly 2	Washtenaw,	Ann Arbor,	do. 1
Monroe,	Monroe,	do. 1	Brown,	Green Bay,	do. 1

XXVIII. ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

JOHN POPE, of Little Rock, *Governor*; (term of office expires Feb. 1835;) } Salary. \$ 2,000

Wm. S. Fulton, *Secretary of the Territory.*

JUDICIARY.

The following are the *Judges* of the Superior and District Courts:—
Benjamin Johnson, Edward Cross, Thomas P. Eskridge, and Thomas J. Lacy.—Salary of each \$1,200.

Samuel C. Roane, *District Attorney.*

William Field, *Clerk of the Superior Court.*

Elias Rector, *Marshal.*

There is no *bank* in this Territory. The Bank of Maryland, which failed in March, 1834, had a branch or loan office at Little Rock.

NEWSPAPERS IN 1834.

Little Rock,	Pulaski Co.,	The Arkansas Gazette;	Weekly.
Helena,	Phillips Co.,	The Helena Herald,	do.

UNITED STATES.

* * Most of the following Tables might have been placed with propriety before the division of the *Individual States* ; but it has been found expedient to insert them here on account of presenting the information which they contain more recent and complete than could have been done, if they had been introduced earlier.

TABLES RELATING TO THE LEGISLATION, LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, AND RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

I. TABLE exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Time of holding the Election of State Officers, and the Time of the Meeting of the Legislature of the several States.

States.	Seats of Government.	Time of holding elections.	Time of the Meeting of the Legislature.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in Sept.	1st Wednesday in Jan.
N. Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesd. in March,	1st Wednesday in June.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in Sept.	2d Thursday in Oct.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	2d Mond. in Novem.	1st Wednesday in Jan.
Rhode Island,	{ Providence,	Gov. & Sen. in Ap.	1st Wed. May & in June.
	& Newport,	Rep. in Ap. & Aug.	last Wed. Oct. & in Jan.
Connecticut,	Hart. & N. Hav.	1st Mond. in April,	1st Wednesday in May.
N. York,	Albany,	In October or Nov.	1st Tuesday in January.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	4th Tuesd. in October.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Tuesday in Decem.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in Nov.	1st Tues. in Jan. <i>bienn.</i>
Maryland,	Annapolis,	1st Monday in Oct.	last Monday in Decem.
Virginia,	Richmond,	In the month of April,	1st Monday in Decem.
N. Carolina,	Raleigh,	Commonly in August,	2d Mond. in November.
S. Carolina,	Columbia,	2d Monday in Oct.	4th Monday in Novem.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in Novem.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	1st Mond. in August,	4th Mond. in October.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	In May,	4th Mond. in Nov. <i>bienn.</i>
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	1st Monday in July,	1st Mond. in January.
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Thurs. in Aug.	3d Mond. in Sept. <i>bienn.</i>
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Mond. in Aug.	Last day in Dec.
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Monday in Decem.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	1st Mond. in August,	1st Monday in Decem.
Illinois,	Vandalia,	1st Mond. in August,	1st Mond. in Dec. <i>bienn.</i>
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Mond. in August,	1st Mond. in Nov. <i>bienn.</i>

II. GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

with the Manner of their Election and the Commencement and Expiration of their respective Terms of Office.

States.	Governors.	Elected by the	Term begins.	Term expires.
Maine,	Robert P. Dunlap,	People,	Jan. 1835	Jan. 1836
New Hampshire,	William Badger,	do.	June 1834	June 1835
Vermont,	Wm. A. Palmer,	do.	Oct. 1833	Oct. 1834
Massachusetts,	John Davis,	do.	Jan. 1834	Jan. 1835
Rhode Island,	John B. Francis,	do.	Jan. 1834	May 1835
Connecticut,	Samuel A. Foot,	do.	May 1834	May 1835
New York,	Wm. L. Marcy,	do.	Jan. 1833	Jan. 1835
New Jersey,	Peter D. Vroom,	Legislat.	Oct. 1833	Oct. 1834
Pennsylvania,	George Wolf,	People,	Dec. 1832	Dec. 1835
Delaware,	Caleb P. Bennett,	do.	Jan. 1833	Jan. 1837
Maryland,	James Thomas,	Legislat.	Jan. 1834	Jan. 1835
Virginia,	L. W. Tazewell,	do.	Mar.31, 1834	Mar. 1837
North Carolina,	David L. Swain,	do.	Dec. 1833	Dec. 1834
South Carolina,	Robert Y. Hayne,	do.	Dec. 1832	Dec. 1834
Georgia,	Wilson Lumpkin,	People,	Nov. 1833	Nov. 1835
Alabama,	John Gayle,	do.	Nov. 1833	Nov. 1835
Mississippi,	Hiram G. Runnels,	do.	Nov. 1833	Nov. 1835
Louisiana,	Ed. D. White,	do.	Jan. 1835	Jan. 1839
Tennessee,	William Carroll,	do.	Sept. 1833	Sept. 1835
Kentucky,	J.T. Morehead, <i>Act'g.</i>	do.	Sept. 1834	Sept. 1836
Ohio,	Robert Lucas,	do.	Dec. 1833	Dec. 1834
Indiana,	Noah Noble,	do.	Dec. 1834	Dec. 1837
Illinois,	Joseph Duncan,	do.	Dec. 1834	Dec. 1838
Missouri,	Daniel Dunklin,	do.	Nov. 1832	Nov. 1836
<i>Territories.</i>				
Florida,	John H. Eaton,		April 1834	April 1837
Michigan,	S. T. Mason, <i>Act'g.</i>		Feb. 1832	Feb. 1835
Arkansas,	John Pope,		Feb. 1832	Feb. 1835

With respect to those Governors who have been elected more than *once*, the commencement of the term for which they were *last* elected, is here given.

In all the states except New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and, if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the states in which such a majority is required, the legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people. In the state of *Louisiana*, the people give their votes, and the legislature elects one of the two candidates who have the greatest number of votes.

The Governors of the Territories are appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, for the term of three years.

III. TABLE exhibiting the Governor's Term and Salary, the Number of Senators and Representatives with their respective Terms and Pay, and the Mode of Choosing Electors of President and Vice-President, in the several States.

States.	Gov. Term Years.	Salary.	Sen-ators.	Term Y'rs.	Represen-tatives.	Term Y'rs.	Total Sen. and Rep.	Pay per \$ Day.	§ Electors of President and Vice-President chosen by
Maine,	1	1,500	25	1	186	1	211	2.00	G'l Ticket.
New Hampshire,	1	1,200	12	1	230	1	242	2.00	do.
Vermont,*	1	750	none		230	1	230	1.50	do.
Massachusetts,†	1	3,666 $\frac{2}{3}$	40	1	561	1	570	2.00	do.
Rhode Island,	1	400	10	1	72	$\frac{1}{2}$	82	1.50	do.
Connecticut,‡	1	1,100	21	1	208	1	229	2.00	do.
New York,	2	4,000	32	4	128	1	160	3.00	do.
New Jersey,||	1	2,000	14	1	50	1	64	3 00	do.
Pennsylvania,	3	4,000	33	4	100	1	133	3.00	do.
Delaware,	3	1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	9	4	21	2	30	2.50	do.
Maryland,	1	3,500	15	5	80	1	95	4.00	Districts.
Virginia,	3	3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	32	4	134	1	166	4.00	G'l Ticket.
North Carolina,	1	2,000	64	1	134	1	198	3.00	do.
South Carolina,	2	3,500	45	4	124	2	169	4.00	Legislat.
Georgia,	2	3,000	90	1	185	1	263	4.00	G'l Ticket.
Alabama,	2	2,000	22	3	72	1	94	4 00	do.
Mississippi,	2	2,500	11	3	36	1	47	3.00	do.
Louisiana,	4	7,500	17	4	50	2	67	4.00	do.
Tennessee,	2	2,000	20	2	60	2	80	4.00	do.
Kentucky,	4	2,000	38	4	100	1	138	2.00	do.
Ohio,	2	1,200	36	2	72	1	108	3.00	do.
Indiana,	3	1,000	30	3	62	1	92	2.00	do.
Illinois,	4	1,000	26	4	55	2	71	3.00	do.
Missouri,	4	1,500	18	4	49	2	67	3.00	do.

* There is no Senate in the Legislature of Vermont ; but the Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and 12 Counsellors, elected by the freemen, are empowered to lay before the General Assembly such business as shall appear to them necessary ; also to revise and propose amendments to the laws passed by the House of Representatives.

† The number of Representatives in the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1834, was 570 ; but the number is very variable.

‡ The pay of the *Senators*, in the Legislature of Connecticut, is \$ 2 a day ; that of the *Representatives*, \$ 1.50.

|| The Upper House, which forms an independent branch of the Legislature of New Jersey, is styled the " Legislative Council."

§ Three different modes of choosing the electors of President and Vice-President in the different states, are authorized by the Constitution, viz. by the people by districts, by the people by a general ticket, and by the state legislatures. The same states have not all uniformly adhered to the same mode ; and the mode may be varied at the pleasure of the state legislatures. The above table exhibits the mode practised at the last presidential election.

IV. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Name.	Place.	Denomina- tion.	Com. oper- ation.	No. Prof. Stud. in 1833-4	No. edu- cated.	Vols. in Lib.
Bangor Theol. Sem.	Bangor, Me.	Cong.	1816	2	6	2,000
Theol. Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	Cong.	1808	5	139	574
Theological School,	Cambridge, do.	Con. Unit.	1824	3	36	100
Theol. Institution,	Newton, do.	Baptist.	1825	3	53	31
Theol. Dep. Yale Col.	N Haven, Ct.	Cong.	1822	3	55	113
Theol. Ins. Epis. Ch.	New York, N.Y.	Prot. Epis.	1819	6	65	200
Th. Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn, do.	Presbyt.	1821	3	54	190
Hamilton Lit. & Th. In.	Hamilton, do.	Baptist,	1820	4	38	124
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, do.	Lutheran,	1816	2	9	
Th. Sem. Du. Ref. Ch.	N.Br'wick, N.J.	Dutch Re.		3	24	
Th. Sem. Pr. Ch. U. S.	Princeton, do.	Presbyt.	1812	3	119	619
Sem. Luth. Ch. U. S.	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. L.	1826	2	20	
German Reformed,	York, do.	G. Ref. Ch.	1825	2	20	
West. Th. Seminary,	Allegheny T. do.	Presbyt.	1828	2	29	
Epis. Th. School Va.	Fairfax Co. Va.	Prot. Epis.		2	39	65
Union Th. Seminary,	Pr. Ed. Co. do.	Presbyt.	1824	2	50	71
Southern Th. Sem.	Columbia, S.C.	Do.	1829	3	21	
Theol. Seminary,	Lex'gton, S. C.	Lutheran,	1832	2	1	9
Furman Theol. Sem.	High Hills, S.C.	Baptist,		2		30
South West. Th. Sem.	Maryville, Ten.	Presbyt.	1821	1	22	50
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, O.	Do.	1829	3	42	

There are *Roman Catholic* Theological Seminaries at *Baltimore* and near *Emmitsburg*, Md., at *Charleston*, S. C., near *Bardstown*, and in *Washington County*, Ky., and in *Perry County*, Mo.

V. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Lectures com.	Prof.	Stud.
Maine Medical School,	Brunswick,	February,	5	80
New Hampshire Med. School, .	Hanover,	2 weeks after Com.	3	100
Vermont Med. School, Univ. Vt.	Burlington,	2d Wed. Sept.	3	14
Vt. Academy of Medicine, .	Castleton,	3d Thurs. in Aug.	6	62
Mass. Med. School, Harv. Univ.	Boston,	3d Wed. in Oct.	6	82
Berkshire Med. Inst. Wms. Col.	Pittsfield,	1st Thurs. in Sept.	5	85
Medical School, Yale College, .	New Haven,	last week in Oct.	5	73
Coll. Phys. & Surgeons, N. Y.	New York,	1st Mond. in Nov.	7	158
Coll. Phys. & Surg. West Dist.	Fairfield,	1st Tues. in Oct.	5	190
Med. Dep. Jef. Col.	Philadelphia,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	121
Med. Dep. Univ. Penn. . . .	do.	1st Mond. in Nov.	9	431
Med. Dep. Univ. Md.	Baltimore,	last Mond. in Oct.	6	150
Washington Med. Coll. . . .	do.	last Mond. in Oct.	6	
Med. Dep. Columbian College,	Washington.	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	30
Med. Dep. Univ. Va.	Charlottesville,	September.	3	40
Med. Coll., State of S. C. . .	Charleston,	1st Mond. in Nov.	7	150
Med. Col. of S. C.	do.			
South. School Pract. Med. . .	do.	2d Mond. in April,	6	
Med. Col. of Georgia,	Augusta,	3d Mond. in Oct.	6	
Medical Col. Trans. Univ. . .	Lexington,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	211
Louisville Med. Col.	Louisville,		6	
Medical College of Ohio, . .	Cincinnati,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	110
Ref. Med. Col. Ohio,	Worthington,			

VI. LAW SCHOOLS.

At *Cambridge*, Mass., 2 professors and 40 students; at *New Haven*, Ct., 2 professors and 39 students; at *Philadelphia*, Pa.; at *Baltimore*, Md.; at *Williamsburg* and *Staunton*, and *Charlottesville*, (48 students,) Va.; at *Lexington*, Ken., 1 professor and 39 students; and at *Cincinnati*, Ohio, with 3 professors.

VII. COLLEGES IN THE

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ded.
1	Bowdoin,	Brunswick, Me.	William Allen, D. D.	1794
2	Waterville,*	Waterville, do.	Rufus Babcock, D. D.	1820
3	Dartmouth,	Hanover, N. H.	Nathan Lord, D. D.	1770
4	Univ. of Vermont,	Burlington, Vt.	John Wheeler, D. D.	1791
5	Middlebury,	Middlebury, do.	Joshua Bates, D. D.	1800
6	Harvard University,	Cambridge, Mass.	Josiah Quincy, I. L. D.	1638
7	Williams,	Williamstown, do.	Edward D. Griffin, D. D.	1793
8	Amherst,	Amherst, do.	Heman Humphrey, D. D.	1821
9	Brown University,*	Providence, R. I.	Francis Wayland, D. D.	1764
10	Yale,	New Haven, Con.	Jeremiah Day, D. D.	1700
11	Washington,†	Hartford, do.	Nathl S. Wheaton, D. D.	1824
12	Wesleyan University,†	Middletown, do.	Wilbur Fisk, D. D.	1831
13	Columbia,†	New York, N. Y.	William A. Duer, LL. D.	1754
14	Union,	Schenectady, do.	Eliphalett Nott, D. D.	1795
15	Hamilton,	Clinton, do.	Sereno E. Dwight, D. D.	1812
16	Geneva,†	Geneva, do.	Richard S. Mason, D. D.	1823
17	University of N. Y.,	New York, do.	J. M. Matthews, D. D.	1831
18	College of New Jersey,	Princeton, N. J.	James Carnahan, D. D.	1746
19	Rutgers,	New Brunswick, do.	Philip Milledoler, D. D.	1770
20	University of Pennsyl.	Philadelphia, Penn.		1755
21	Dickinson,†	Carlisle, do.	John P. Durbin, A. M.	1783
22	Jefferson,	Canonsburg, do.	Matthew Brown, D. D.	1802
23	Washington,	Washington, do.	David McCaughy,	1820
24	Allegheny,†	Meadville, do.	Martin Ruter, D. D.	1806
25	Western University,	Pittsburg, do.	Robert Bruce, M. D.	1815
26	Pennsylvania,	Gettysburg, do.	C. P. Krauth,	1832
27	Newark,	Newark, Del.	N. Munroe,	1833
28	University of Maryland,	Baltimore, Md.	Charles Williams, D. D.	1812
29	St. John's,†	Annapolis, do.	Hector Humphreys, D. D.	1784
30	St. Mary's,§	Baltimore, do.	Samuel Eccleston,	1799
31	Mount St. Mary's,§	Emmitsburg, do.	Thomas R. Butler,	1830
32	Columbian,*	Washington, D. C.	Stephen Chapin, D. D.	1821
33	Georgetown,§	Georgetown, do.	Thomas F. Milledy,	1789
34	William and Mary,	Williamsburg, Va.	Adam Empie, D. D.	1693
35	Hampden-Sydney,	Prince Ed. Co. do.	P. P. Cushing, A. M.	1774
36	Washington,	Lexington, do.		1812
37	University of Virginia,	Charlottesville, do.	Pr. Bonnycastle, <i>Chairman.</i>	1819
38	Randolph-Macon,†	Boydton, do.	Stephen P. Olin, D. D.	1831
39	Univ. of North Carolina,	Chapel Hill, N. C.	Joseph Caldwell, D. D.	1791
40	Charleston,†	Charleston, S. C.	Jasper Adams, D. D.	1785
41	College of South Carolina,	Columbia, do.	Robert Henry,	1804
42	University of Georgia,	Athens, Ga.	Alonzo Church, D. D.	1785
43	Alabama University,	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Alva Woods, D. D.	1828
44	Jefferson,	Washington, Mi.		1802
45	Louisiana,	Jackson, La.	H. H. Gird,	1825
46	Greenville,	Greenville, Tenn.	Henry Hoss, Esq.	1794
47	University of Nashville,	Nashville, do.	Philip Lindsley, D. D.	1806
48	East Tennessee,	Knoxville, do.	Joseph Estabrook,	1807
49	Transylvania,	Lexington, Ken.	John C. Young, A. M.	1798
50	Centre,	Danville, do.		1822
51	Augusta,†	Augusta, do.	Nathan Bangs, D. D.	1823
52	Cumberland,	Princeton, do.	F. R. Cossit,	1825
53	St. Joseph's,§	Bardstown, do.	George A. M. Elder,	1819
54	Georgetown,*	Georgetown, do.	Silas M. Noel, D. D.	1830
55	University of Ohio,	Athens, Ohio.	Robert G. Wilson, D. D.	1821
56	Miami University,	Oxford, do.	R. H. Bishop, D. D.	1824
57	Western Reserve,	Hudson, do.		1826
58	Kenyon,†	Gambier, do.	C. P. McIlvaine, D. D.	1828
59	Franklin,	New Athens, do.	Richard Campbell,	1824
60	Indiana,	Bloomington, Ind.	Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1827
61	South Hanover,	South Hanover, do.	James Blythe, D. D.	1829
62	Illinois,	Jacksonville, Ill.	Edward Beecher, A. M.	1830
63	St. Louis University,§	St. Louis, do.	P. J. Verhaegen,	1829
64	St. Mary's,§	Barrens, Mo.	John M. Odin,	1830

Under the direction of Baptists (*); Episcopalians (†); Methodists (‡); Catholics (§). The greater part of the students in the Catholic Colleges belong to the preparatory department.

UNITED STATES.

	Inst- ruct- ors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Minis- ters.	Stud- ents.†	Vols. in College Lib'ries.	Vols. in Stud'ts' Lib'ries.	Commencement.
1	10	792	41	169	8,000	6,000	First Wednesday in September.
2	8	81	18	94	2,000	600	Last Wednesday in July.
3	10	1,702	429	156	4,500	8,500	Last Wednesday but one in Aug.
4	7	200	.	50	1,000	1,000	First Wednesday in August.
5	5	572	228	129	2,330	3,100	Third Wednesday in August.
6	30	5,260	1,344	217	40,000	4,500	Last Wednesday in August.
7	7	772	228	133	3,000	2,300	Third Wednesday in August.
8	9	308	66	227	4,300	6,250	Fourth Wednesday in August.
9	8	1,219	450	157	6,000	5,600	First Wednesday in September.
10	26	4,609	1,297	376	8,500	10,500	Third Wednesday in August.
11	8	100	42	53	2,000	2,500	First Thursday in August.
12	5	.	.	60	3,000	.	Second Wednesday in August.
13	11	1,500	.	100	8,000	6,000	First Tuesday in August.
14	9	1,600	308	225	5,350	8,920	Fourth Wednesday in July.
15	6	270	69	97	2,500	3,700	Second Wednesday in August.
16	8	18	9	44	820	1,150	First Wednesday in August.
17	16	.	.	226	.	.	.
18	12	1,930	406	170	7,000	4,000	Last Wednesday in September.
19	8	.	.	85	3,750	2,500	Third Wednesday in July.
20	20	.	.	94	2,000	.	Last Thursday in July.
21	.	.	.	.	2,000	.	.
22	9	404	170	175	1,000	2,400	Last Thursday in September.
23	7	146	.	47	1,500	.	Last Wednesday in September.
24	3	10	.	.	8,000	.	.
25	4	45	.	50	500	.	Last Friday in June.
26	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	3	.	.	.	.	.	4th Wednesday in Sept.
28	7	.	.	.	.	.	Third Wednesday in July.
29	5	640	.	32	2,700	400	The 22d of February.
30	24	.	.	193	10,500	.	Third Tuesday in July.
31	25	21	.	90	7,000	.	Last week in June.
32	9	.	.	25	4,000	.	First Wednesday in October.
33	17	80 to 90	.	134	12,000	.	Near the last of July.
34	6	.	.	15	3,500	600	July 4th.
35	6	.	.	75	5,000	3,200	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
36	4	380	.	46	1,500	.	Third Wednesday in April.
37	10	118	.	205	8,000	.	July 20th.
38	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	7	434	.	99	1,800	3,000	Fourth Thursday in June.
40	7	32	.	39	3,000	.	Last Thursday in October.
41	7	.	.	50	10,000	.	3d Mon. after 4th Mond. in Nov.
42	9	86	.	97	3,200	3,000	First Wednesday in August.
43	6	18	.	101	3,000	.	Second Monday in August.
44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	4	.	.	15	350	.	Second Wednesday in June.
46	1	100	.	38	3,500	.	Third Wednesday in September.
47	6	118	.	70	2,000	1,200	First Wednesday in October.
48	2	.	.	28	1,400	200	First Thursday in October.
49	11	.	.	.	2,400	1,500	Last Wednesday in September.
50	8	.	.	66	1,600	.	Thursday after 3d Wed. in Sept.
51	6	60	.	75	2,000	500	Thursday after 1st Wed. in Aug.
52	3	28	.	72	500	.	First Wednesday in December.
53	14	30	.	130	5,000	.	August 1st.
54	4	.	.	36	1,200	.	First Wednesday in September.
55	5	72	26	45	1,000	1,000	Wed. after 3d Tues. in Sept.
56	8	80	17	126	1,200	2,500	Last Wednesday in September.
57	5	10	1	46	1,600	300	Fourth Wednesday in August.
58	10	.	.	71	2,300	.	First Wednesday in August.
59	4	.	.	40	1,200	.	Last Wednesday in September.
60	4	10	.	34	400	200	Last Wednesday in September.
61	6	.	.	35	.	.	.
62	5	.	.	8	1,200	.	Third Wednesday in August.
63	11	.	.	154	4,500	.	July 31st.
64	15	5	.	124	6,000	.	Near the last of September.

There are a few colleges recently established which are not included in this table.

† Undergraduates, not including medical, theological, and law students.

VIII. VACATIONS IN COLLEGES.

Bowdoin.	1. Com., 3 weeks;—2. Friday after 3d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks;—3. Friday after 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
Waterville.	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. Last Wed. Nov., 9 weeks.
Dartmouth.	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. last Mond. Dec., 6 1-2 weeks;—3. Thursday preceding the last Wed. May, 2 1-2 weeks.
Vermont Univ. Middlebury.	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 8 weeks.
	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 7 weeks;—3. 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
Harvard.	1. Wed. preceding 25th Dec., 2 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. April, 2 weeks;—3. preceding Commencement, 6 weeks.
Williams.	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. Wed. after 3d Wed. Dec., 6 weeks;—3. 1st Wed. May, 3 weeks.
Amherst.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks;—3. 1st Wed. May, 4 weeks.
Brown.	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. last Friday in Dec., 2 weeks;—3. 2d Friday in May, 3 weeks.
Yale.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 2 weeks;—3. last Wed. April, 4 weeks.
Washington,	1. Com., 7 weeks;—2. Thursday before Christmas, 2 weeks;—3. Thursday before 12th April, 3 weeks.
Wesleyan Univ. Columbia.	1. Wed. before Christmas, 7 weeks;—2. preceding com., 5 weeks.
Union.	1. Com. to the 1st Monday in October.
Hamilton.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. in Dec., 4 weeks;—3. in April, 4 weeks.
	1. Com., 5 weeks;—2. 3d Wed. Dec., 4 weeks;—3. 3d Wed. April, 4 weeks.
Geneva.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. at Christmas and New Year, 2 weeks;—3. in April, 3 weeks.
College of N. J. Rutgers.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 1st Thurs. after 2d Tuesday April, 5 weeks.
Penn. University.	1. Com. to Sept. 15;—2. Dec. 21 to Jan. 7;—3. April 7 to May 1.
Jefferson.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Dec. 2 weeks;—3. April, 2 weeks.
Washington.	1. Month of October;—2. Month of May.
St. John's.	1. Month of October;—2. Month of May.
	1. Good Friday, 10 days;—2. Last Wed. July to 1st Mond. Sept.;—3. Dec. 23 to 1st Mond. Jan.
St. Mary's.	1. Com. to the 1st Monday in Sept.
Mt. St. Mary's.	1. July 1 to August 16.
Columbian.	1. Com. to 1st Wed. Nov.;—2. 1st Wed. May to 1st Wed. in July.
William and Mary.	1. Com. to the last Monday in October.
Hamp. Sydney.	1. Month of October;—2. Month of May.
Washington.	1. Com. to 3d Wed. May;—2. 3d Wed. Oct. to 3d Wed. Nov.
Univ. Virginia.	1. July 20 to September 10.
Univ. N. Carolina.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Dec. 15, 4 weeks.
Charleston.	1. Month of December;—2. in April, 3 weeks.
Coll. S. Carolina.	1. July 1 to the 1st Monday in October.
Univ. Georgia.	1. Com., 1 week;—2. Wed. before 2d Monday Nov. to Jan. 1;—3. April 1 to April 15.
Univ. Alabama,	1. Com. to the 3d Monday in October.
Louisiana.	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. Dec. 20 to Jan. 10.
Greenville.	1. Com., 5 weeks;—2. 3d Wed. March, 5 weeks.
Nashville.	1. Com., 5 1-2 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. April, 5 1-2 weeks.
E. Tennessee,	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 1st Thursday April, 4 weeks.
Transylvania.	1. Com. to 1st Mond. Nov.;—2. 2d Mond. March, 6 weeks.
Centre.	1. Com. to Thurs. after 3d Wed. Oct.;—2. After a session of 21 weeks, 4 weeks.
Augusta.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. in Feb. 21 weeks from 1st vacation, 4 weeks.
Cumberland.	1. Com. to the 1st February.
St. Joseph's.	1. The month of August.
Georgetown.	1. Com. to 3d Monday Oct.;—2. 1st Monday March, 6 weeks.
University of Ohio.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Wed. after 2d Tuesday April, 4 weeks.
Miami.	1. Com. to 1st Mond. Nov.;—2. last Wed. March to 1st Mond. in May.
Western Reserve.	1. Com., 5 weeks;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks;—3. 1st Wed. May, 3 weeks.
Kenyon.	1. Com., 12 weeks;—only one vacation.
Indiana.	1. Month of May;—2. Month of October.
Illinois.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Wed. before Dec. 25, 2 weeks;—3. 2d Wed. April, 4 weeks.

EXPLANATION. Vacations of Bowdoin College. 1st, from Commencement, 3 weeks;—2d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in December, 8 weeks;—3d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.

IX. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	Min.	Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	Min.
Vermont,	J. H. Hopkins, D. D.	1832	15	S. Carolina,	N. Bowen, D. D.	1818	37
E. Diocese,	A. V. Griswold, D. D.	1811	60	Georgia,			4
Connec't,	Th. C. Brownell, D. D.	1819	63	Louisiana,			2
New York,	B. T. Onderdonk, D. D.	1830	180	Mississippi,			3
N. Jersey,	Geo. W. Doane, D. D.	1832	22	Tennessee,	J. H. Otey, D. D.	1834	8
Pennsylv. }	William White, D. D.	1787 }	71	Kentucky,	B. B. Smith, D. D.	1832	9
	H. U. Onderdonk, D. D.	1827 }	5	Ohio,	C. McIlvaine, D. D.	1832	25
Delaware,	Wm. M. Stone, D. D.	1830	51	Alabama,			3
Maryland,	Levi S. Ives, D. D.	1831	19	Missouri,			2
N. Carol.	R. C. Moore, D. D.	1814 }	55	Michigan,			5
Virginia, }	Wm. Meade, D. D.	1829 }					

X. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States have no particular provinces or districts. Each one is bishop of the church throughout the whole United States. The Annual Conferences are severally defined by geographical limits; and the Bishops, by an arrangement of their own, so interchange their visits to the different Annual Conferences, that each Bishop visits each Conference once in four years. The General Conference, which is composed of delegates from the 21 Annual Conferences, meets once in four years.

There are six Bishops, and their names and the places where their families reside (for the Bishops themselves are most of the time traveling), are as follows : —

Elijah Hedding, D. D., Lynn, Mass.	Wm. McKendrie, D. D., Nashville, Ten.
John Emory, D. D., Baltimore, Md.	Joshua Soule, D. D., Lebanon, Ohio.
James O. Andrews, D. D., Augusta, Geo.	Robert R. Roberts, D. D., Bono, Ind.

XI. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Comprising.	Bishops.	Chh.
Boston,	New England,	J. B. Fenwick, D. D.	21
New York,	N. York and part of N. Jersey,	J. Dubois, D. D.	19
Philadelphia,	{ Penn. and part of N. Jersey,	{ H. Conwell, D. D.	58
	{ and Delaware.	{ T. P. Kenrick, D. D., <i>Coadj.</i>	57
Baltimore,	Md., Va., & Dist. Columbia,	Jas. Whitefield, D. D., <i>Abp.</i>	64
Charleston,	N. Caro., S. Caro., & Ga.,	J. England, D. D.	9
Mobile,	Alabama and Florida,	M. Portier, D. D.	6
New Orleans,	Louisiana and Mississippi,		
Bardstown,	Kentucky and Tennessee,	{ B. J. Flaget, D. D.	27
Cincinnati,	Ohio,	{ J. B. Davide, D. D., <i>Coadj.</i>	26
Vincennes,	Indiana,	J. B. Purcell, D. D.	16
St. Louis,	Missouri, &c.	Simon G. Brute, D. D.	
Detroit,	Michigan,	J. Rosati, D. D.	26
		Frederick Rese, D. D.	9

XII. THE PERIODICAL PRESS.

IN an earlier part of this volume (see page 97), a brief account may be found of the origin and progress of Periodical Literature, relating chiefly to Europe; and in the articles on the Individual States, notices of the introduction of the art of printing into each, and of the origin and progress of the newspaper and periodical press, are given. But with respect to a few of the states, the attempts made to procure recent information have not been successful. The increase of the activity and extent of the periodical press in the United States, has been remarkably rapid; and in no other country are newspapers so numerous in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

The first Anglo-American newspaper was printed at Boston in 1704, 130 years since. In 1720, the number of newspapers in the English American colonies was only 3; in 1771, 25, in 1775, 37, (36 weekly and 1 three times a week): in the United States, in 1801, 200; in 1810, 359; in 1828 (including other periodical journals) 851; in 1834, about 1,250 newspapers, and about 140 other journals.

The first daily newspaper published in the United States ("The American Daily Advertiser," Philadelphia,) was commenced as a daily paper in 1784. The number of daily papers in the United States, in 1801, was 17; in 1810, 27; in 1834, about 90.

Dr. Miller in his "Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century," computed the whole number of copies of newspapers distributed in the United States in the year 1801, at 13,075,000, or at least 12,000,000; and Mr. Thomas, in his "History of Printing," computed the number in 1810, at 22,222,200. The average number of copies printed at each impression of the different papers now published in the United States, is probably greater than that assumed by Mr. Thomas. The number of copies of newspapers annually printed in the state of New York alone, according to a computation in the New York Annual Register for 1832, was then 16,028,600. In this estimate the average number of copies of each of the 13 daily papers printed in the city of New York, is computed at 1,400 at each impression; but, in the New York Register for 1834, the average circulation of the 10 large daily papers in the city is stated to be about 1700. With respect to the 27 daily papers printed in 1810, Mr. Thomas, as may be seen on pages 273 and 274, computes the number of each, at every impression, at 500, 600, and 625. The average number printed of each of the 90 daily papers now published in the United States, at each impression, is doubtless much smaller than that given in relation to the daily papers of the city of New York; yet it is,

on the other hand, undoubtedly much larger than the numbers assumed by Mr. Thomas. No sufficient data exist for computing, with any considerable degree of accuracy, the number of copies of newspapers at present annually circulated in the United States: but the number does not probably fall short of 70,000,000 or 80,000,000.

1. PERIODICAL JOURNALS AND MAGAZINES, PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1810.

[From Thomas's History of Printing.]

Boston, Massachusetts.

Anthology and Bost. Review,	M'ly.	Christian Monitor,	Quarterly.
Panoplist and Mission. Mag.	do.	Boston Mirror,	Weekly.
Omnium Gatherum,	do.	Something,	do.
Bibliothèque Portative,	do.		

Hartford, Connecticut.

Evangelical Magazine, Monthly.

New York City.

Med. Repos. & Rev. of Med.,	} M'ly.	Rambler's Magazine,	Monthly.
Surg., and Scien. Knowl.		Journal des Dames,	do.
Medical & Philosophical	} Semi-	Churchman's Magazine,	
Journal and Review,		N. Y. Weekly Museum,	Weekly.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Port Folio,	Monthly.	Literary Reporter,	Irregularly.
Select Reviews & Spirit	} do.	L'Hémisphère,	Weekly.
of Foreign Magazines,		Philadelphia Repertory,	do.
Mirror of Taste and Dra-	} do.	Tickler.	do.
matic Censor,			

Baltimore, Maryland.

American Law Journal and Miscellaneous Repository : — monthly.

Virginia.

The Visiter : — weekly : — Richmond.

The Lynchburg Evangelical Magazine : — monthly : — Lynchburg.

Tennessee.

The Museum : — monthly : — Nashville.

Kentucky.

The Garden : — every other week : — Bardstown.

2. NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES IN 1775.

[From Thomas's History of Printing.]

New Hampshire.

New Hampshire Gazette, Portsmouth.

Massachusetts.

Mass. Gaz. & News Letter, Boston.	Massachusetts Spy, Boston
Boston Evening Post, do.	[and Worcester.]
Boston Gazette, do.	Essex Gazette, Salem.
Mass. Gaz. & Post-Boy, do.	Essex Journal, Newburyport.

Rhode Island.

Newport Mercury, Newport.	Providence Gazette, Providence.
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Connecticut.

Connecticut Journal, New Haven.	Connecticut Courant, Hartford.
Connecticut Gazette, New London.	Norwich Packet, Norwich.

New York.

New York Mercury, New York.	New York Gazetteer, New York.
New York Journal, do.	Albany Post-Boy, Albany.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Gaz. Phila.	Pennsylvania Mercury, Philadelphia.
Penn. Journal, do.	H. Miller's German Paper, do.
Penn. Packet, do.	C. Sower's German Paper, Germantown.
Penn. Ledger, do.	English and German Paper, Lancaster.
Penn. Evening Post, (3 a week), Philadelphia.	

Maryland.

Maryland Gazette, Annapolis.	Maryland Journal, Baltimore.
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Virginia.

Virginia Gazette, Williamsburg.	Virginia Gazette, Williamsburg.
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North Carolina.

North Carolina Gazette, Newbern.	Cape Fear Mercury, Wilmington.
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South Carolina.

S. C. Gaz., Charleston.	S. C. Gaz. & Country Journal, Charleston.
S. C. & American Gen. Gazette, Charleston.	

Georgia.

Georgia Gazette, Savannah.

Total 37.

3. NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1810, WITH THEIR POLITICAL CHARACTER DESIGNATED.

[From Thomas's History of Printing.]

f. denotes Federal: — *r.* Republican: — *n.* neutral: — § published before the Revolution.

d'ly, denotes daily; *w.*, weekly; *s. w.*, semi-weekly; 3 *w.*, three times a week.

New Hampshire. [12 papers.]

<i>Titles.</i>		<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>		<i>Towns.</i>
<i>r.</i> N. Hampshire Gazette§	<i>w.</i>	Portsmouth,	<i>f.</i> Dartmouth Gazette,	<i>w.</i>	Hanover.
<i>f.</i> Portsmouth Oracle,	do.	do.	<i>f.</i> Concord Gazette,	do.	Concord,
<i>f.</i> Intelligencer,	do.	do.	<i>r.</i> N. Hampshire Patriot,	do.	do.
<i>n.</i> Sun,	do.	Dover,	<i>f.</i> N. Hampshire Sentinel.	do.	Keene.
<i>f.</i> Farmer's Museum,	do.	Walpole,	<i>f.</i> Coos Courier,	do.	Haverhill.
<i>n.</i> Farmer's Cabinet,	do.	Amherst,	<i>f.</i> Constitutionalist,	do.	Exeter.

Massachusetts (with Maine). [32 papers.]

<i>f.</i> Columbian Centinel,	<i>s. w.</i>	Boston,	<i>f.</i> Greenfield Gazette,	<i>w.</i>	Greenfield.
<i>r.</i> Independent Chronicle,	do.	do.	<i>f.</i> Hampshire Federalist,	do.	Springfield.
<i>f.</i> N. England Palladium,	do.	do.	<i>f.</i> Farmer's Herald,	do.	Stockbridge.
<i>f.</i> Boston Gazette,	do.	do.	<i>r.</i> Sun,	do.	Pittsfield.
<i>f.</i> Repository,	do.	do.	<i>f.</i> Berkshire Reporter,	do.	do.
<i>r.</i> Boston Patriot,	do.	do.	<i>f.</i> Political Recorder,	do.	Leominster.
<i>n.</i> Fredonian,	<i>w.</i>	do.	<i>f.</i> N. Bedford Mercury.	do.	N. Bedford.
<i>f.</i> Massachusetts Spy,§	do.	Worcester,	<i>r.</i> Old Colony Gazette.	do.	do.
<i>r.</i> National Ægis,	do.	do.	<i>f.</i> Portland Gazette,	do.	Portland.
<i>f.</i> Salem Gazette,	<i>s. w.</i>	Salem,	<i>r.</i> Eastern Argus,	do.	do.
<i>r.</i> Essex Register,	do.	do.	<i>f.</i> Freeman's Friend,	do.	do.
<i>f.</i> Newburyport Herald,	do.	Newburyp't,	<i>f.</i> Gazette of Maine,	do.	Bucktown.
<i>r.</i> Independent Whig,	<i>w.</i>	do.	<i>f.</i> Eagle,	do.	Castine.
<i>f.</i> Merrimack Intelligencer	do.	Haverhill,	<i>r.</i> American Advocate,	do.	Hallowell.
<i>f.</i> Hampshire Gazette,	do.	Northamp.	<i>f.</i> Herald of Liberty,	do.	Augusta.
<i>r.</i> Anti-Monarchist,	do.	do.	<i>r.</i> Weekly Visiter,	do.	Kennebunk.

Rhode Island. [7 papers.]

<i>f.</i> Newport Mercury,§	<i>w.</i>	Newport.	<i>f.</i> R. Island American,	<i>s. w.</i>	Providence.
<i>r.</i> R. Island Republican,	do.	do.	<i>f.</i> Herald of the U. States,	<i>w.</i>	Warren.
<i>f.</i> Providence Gazette,§	do.	Providence,	<i>r.</i> Bristol County Register	do.	do.
<i>r.</i> Columbian Phenix,	do.	do.			

Connecticut. [11 papers.]

<i>f.</i> Connecticut Gazette,§	<i>w.</i>	N. London,	<i>n.</i> Norwich Courier,	<i>w.</i>	Norwich.
<i>f.</i> Connecticut Journal,§	do.	N. Haven,	<i>f.</i> Conn. Intelligencer,	do.	Danbury.
<i>f.</i> Connecticut Herald.	do.	do.	<i>f.</i> Windham Herald,	do.	Windham.
<i>f.</i> Connecticut Courant,§	do.	Hartford,	<i>f.</i> Bridgeport Advertiser,	do.	Bridgeport.
<i>r.</i> American Mercury,	do.	do.	<i>f.</i> Middlesex Gazette,	do.	Middletown.
<i>f.</i> Connecticut Mirror,	do.	do.			

Vermont. [14 papers.]

<i>f.</i> Vermont Journal,	<i>w.</i>	Windsor,	<i>r.</i> Rutland Herald,	<i>w.</i>	Rutland.
<i>r.</i> Vermont Republican,	do.	do.	<i>f.</i> Green Mountain Patriot	do.	Peacham.
<i>f.</i> Washingtonian,	do.	do.	<i>r.</i> North Star,	do.	Danville.
<i>r.</i> Green Mountain Farmer	do.	Bennington,	<i>f.</i> Champlain Reporter,	do.	St. Albans.
<i>f.</i> Reporter,	do.	Brattleboro',	<i>f.</i> Watchman,	do.	Montpelier.
<i>f.</i> Vermont Centinel,	do.	Burlington,	<i>r.</i> Freeman's Press,	do.	do.
<i>f.</i> Vermont Courier,	do.	Rutland,	<i>r.</i> Weekly Wanderer,	do.	Randolph.

New York. [66 papers.]

Title.		Place.	Title.		Place.
f. N.Y.Gaz. & Gen. Adv.,	d'ly	New York.	r. Catskill Recorder,	w.	Catskill.
f. New York Even. Post,	do.	do.	f. Lansingburgh Gazette,	do.	Lansingb'rgh
f. New York Herald,	s.w.	do.	f. Troy Gazette,	do.	Troy.
n. American Citizen,	d'ly	do.	r. Farmer's Register,	do.	do.
n. Repub. Watch Tower,	s.w.	do.	n. Northern Budget,	do.	do.
f. Commercial Advertiser,	d'ly	do.	f. Northern Post,	do.	Salem.
f. Spectator,	s.w.	do.	r. Washington Register,	do.	do.
r. Public Advertiser,	d'ly	do.	r. American Monitor,	do.	Plattsburgh.
r. New York Journal,	s.w.	do.	f. Waterford Gazette,	do.	Waterford.
r. Columbian,	d'ly	do.	r. Advertiser,	do.	Ballston.
Do. for the Country,	s.w.	do.	f. Independent American,	do.	do.
n. Mercantile Advertiser.	d'ly	do.	f. Mohawk Advertiser,	do.	Schenectady
Price Current,	w.	do.	r. Cabinet,	do.	do.
f. Washington Republican	s.w.	do.	f. Montgomery Repub.,	do.	Johnstown.
f. Albany Gazette,	do.	Albany.	r. Montgomery Monitor,	do.	do.
r. Albany Register,	do.	do.	r. Bunker Hill,	do.	Herkimer.
f. Balance & N.Y.S. Jour.	do.	do.	f. American,	do.	do.
r. Suffolk Gazette,	w.	Sag-Harbor.	f. Utica Patriot,	do.	Utica.
r. Long Island Star,	do.	Brooklyn.	r. Columbian Gazette,	do.	do.
Saratoga Gazette,	do.	Saratoga.	Chenango Patriot,	do.	Oxford.
American Eagle,	do.	Watertown.	r. Pilot,	do.	Cazenovia.
r. Westchester Gazette,	do.	Peekskill.	f. Freeholder,	do.	Peterboro'.
f. Somers Museum,	do.	Somers.	f. Manlius Times,	do.	Manlius.
r. Orange County Gazette,	do.	Goshen.	f. Ontario Repository,	do.	Canandaigua
f. Spirit of Seventy-Six,	do.	do.	r. Genesee Messenger,	do.	do.
r. Political Index,	do.	Newburgh.	r. Cornucopia,	do.	Batavia.
f. Ulster Gazette,	do.	Kingston.	f. Geneva Gazette,	do.	Geneva.
r. Plebeian,	do.	do.	r. Otsego Herald,	do.	Otsego.
r. Political Barometer,	do.	Poughk'psie.	f. Cooperstown Federalist	do.	Cooperstown
f. Poughkeepsie Journal,	do.	do.	n. American Farmer,	do.	Owego.
r. Northern Whig,	do.	Hudson.	f. True American,	do.	Schoharie.
r. Bee,	do.	do.	r. American Herald,	do.	do.
f. American Eagle,	do.	Catskill.	r. Republican Messenger,	do.	Sherburne.

New Jersey. — [8 papers.]

f. Trenton Federalist,	w.	Trenton.	r. Republican Herald,	w.	N. Brunsw'k
r. True American,	do.	do.	r. Palladium of Liberty,	do.	Morristown.
r. New Jersey Journal,	do.	Elizab'town.	f. Genius of Liberty,	do.	do.
f. Guardian, or New } Brunswick Adv. }	do.	N.Brunsw'k	r. Centinel of Freedom,	do.	Newark.

Pennsylvania. [71 papers.]

f. Pennsylvania Gazette,	w.	Philadelphia.	f. Lancaster Journal,	w.	Lancaster.
f. Am. Daily Advertiser,	d'ly	do.	r. Intell. & Weekly Adv.,	do.	do.
f. True Am. & Com. Adv.	do.	do.	f. Penn. Correspondent,	do.	Doylestown.
f. Gazette of the U. S.,	do.	do.	f. Luzerne Federalist,	do.	Wilkesbarre
f. do. for the Country,	s.w.	do.	r. Susquehanna Democrat,	do.	do.
f. Philadelphia Gazette,	d'ly	do.	n. Cumberland Register,	do.	Carlisle.
r. Aurora,	do.	do.	f. Carlisle Herald,	do.	do.
r. do. for the Country,	s.w.	do.	r. Carlisle Gazette,	do.	do.
f. Political & Com. Reg.,	d'ly	do.	r. Unpartheyische Ame-		
f. Freeman's Journal,	do.	do.	ricaner, (Ger.)	do.	do.
f. do. for the Country,	3 w.	do.	f. Pittsburgh Gaz., (Ger.)	do.	Pittsburg.
r. Democratic Press,	d'ly	do.	f. Tree of Liberty,	do.	do.
r. do. for the Country,	3 w.	do.	r. Commonwealth,	do.	do.
r. do. for do.	w.	do.	r. Western Star,	do.	Lewistown.
r. Pennsylvania Democrat	do.	do.	f. Der Standhafte Patriot,	do.	Reading.
r. Evening Star,	d'ly	do.	f. Weekly Advertiser,	do.	do.
r. Am. Beobachter, (Ger.)	w.	do.	r. Readinger Aller, (Ger.)	do.	do.
r. Another German paper,	do.	do.	r. Reading Eagle,	do.	do.
Der Mahre Amer. (Ger.)	do.	Lancaster.	r. Genius of Liberty,	do.	Union.
f. Der Volksfreund, (Ger.)	do.	do.	f. Chester and Del. Fed.,	do.	Westchester

Title.		Place.	Title.		Place.
r. American Republican,	w.	Downingt'n.	n. Western Repository,	w.	Brownsville.
f. Bedford Gazette,	do.	Bedford.	f. York Recorder,	do.	York.
n. People's Ins. (En. & G.)	do.	Easton.	r. Expositor,	do.	do.
f. Der Northa. Cor., (Ger.)	do.	do.	r. Farmer's Register,	do.	Greensburg.
f. Pennsylvania Herald,	do.	do.	r. Crawford W'ly Messen.	do.	Meadville.
r. Northampton Farmer,	do.	do.	f. Franklin Repository,	do.	Chambersb'g
f. Mirror,	do.	Presqu' Isle.	r. Republican,	do.	do.
r. Dauphin Guardian,	do.	Harrisburg.	Minerva,	do.	Beavertown.
f. Oracle of Dauphin,	do.	do.	r. Eagle,	do.	Huntingdon.
n. The Times,	do.	do.	f. Huntingdon Gazette,	do.	do.
Harris. Zeitung, (Ger.)	do.	do.	r. Republican-Argus,	do.	Northumb'd
f. Norristown Herald,	do.	Norristown.	f. Sunbury & North. Gaz.	do.	do.
r. Weekly Register,	do.	do.	f. Western Corrector,	do.	Washington.
f. Centinel,	do.	Gettysburg.	f. Western Telegraph,	do.	do.
f. Gettysburg Gazette,	do.	do.	r. Reporter,	do.	do.
r. Brownsville Gazette,	do.	Brownsville	r. Weekly Messenger,	do.	Frankford.

Delaware. [2 papers.]

r. American Watchman,	s. w.	Wilmington.	r. Delaware Gazette,	s. w.	Wilmington.
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Maryland. [21 papers.]

f. Maryland Gazette,	s.	Annapolis.	r. do. for the Country,	3 w.	Baltimore.
r. Maryland Republican,	s. w.	do.	Recorder,	w.	do.
f. Fed. Gaz. & Balt. Adv.	d'ly	Baltimore.	f. Fredericktown Herald,	do.	Frederick't'n
f. do. for the Country,	3 w.	do.	r. Republican Gazette,	do.	do.
r. Whig,	d'ly	do.	r. Hornet, or Repub. Adv.	do.	do.
r. do. for the Country,	3 w.	do.	f. Der Westliche Corre-		
f. Fed. Rep. & Com. Gaz.	d'ly	do.	spondent, (Ger.)	do.	Hagerstown.
f. do. for the Country,	3 w.	do.	f. Hagerstown Gazette,	do.	do.
r. Evening Post,	d'ly	do.	r. Maryland Herald, &c.,	do.	do.
r. do. for the Country,	3 w.	do.	r. Republican Star,	do.	Easton.
r. American & Com. Adv.	d'ly	do.	f. People's Monitor,	do.	do.

District of Columbia. [6 papers.]

r. National Intelligencer,	3 w.	Washington.	n. Spirit of Seventy-Six,	s. w.	Washington.
r. Universal Gazette,	w.	do.	f. Independent American,	3 w.	Georgetown.
r. Monitor,	3 w.	do.	f. Alexandria Daily Adv.,	d'ly	Alexandria.

Virginia. [23 papers.]

f. Virginia Patriot,	s. w.	Richmond.	r. Lynchburg Star,	w.	Lynchburg.
r. Inquirer,	do.	do.	r. Lynchburg Press,	do.	do.
r. Virginia Argus,	do.	do.	r. Staunton Eagle,	do.	Staunton.
f. Norfolk Gazette,	3 w.	Norfolk.	r. Republican Farmer,	do.	do.
n. Norfolk Herald,	s. w.	do.	f. Washingtonian,	do.	Leesburg.
r. Petersburg Intelligencer	do.	Petersburg.	r. Republican Press,	do.	do.
r. Republican,	do.	do.	r. Republican Luminary,	do.	Wythe C. H.
f. Virginia Herald,	w.	Fredericksb.	r. Holstein Intelligencer,	do.	Abingdon,
r. Repub. Constitution,	do.	Winchester.	f. Virginia Telegraph,	do.	Lexington.
f. Centinel,	do.	do.	r. Monongahela Gazette,	do.	Morgantown
f. Winchester Gazette,	do.	do.	r. Farmer's Register,	do.	Charlestown
r. Democratic Lamp,	do.	do.			

North Carolina. [10 papers.]

f. Wilmington Gazette,	w.	Wilmington.	r. True Republican,	w.	Newbern.
f. Raleigh Minerva,	do.	Raleigh.	f. Edenton Gazette,	do.	Edenton.
n. Star,	do.	do.	r. North Carolina Journal,	do.	Halifax.
r. Raleigh Register,	do.	do.	f. Fayetteville Intelligen.,	do.	Fayetteville.
f. Carolina Fed. Repub.,	do.	Newbern.	r. Elizabeth City Gazette,	do.	Elizab. City.

South Carolina. [10 papers.]

<i>Title.</i>		<i>Place.</i>	<i>Title.</i>		<i>Place.</i>
r. City Gazette,	d'y	Charleston.	n. Strength of the People,	s.w.	Charleston.
r. Carolina Gazette,	w.	do.	n. Brazen Face,	w.	do.
f. Times,	d'y	do.	f. Georgetown Gazette,	s.w.	Georgetown.
f. Charleston Courier,	do.	do.	r. S. Carolina State Gaz.,	w.	Columbia.
f. Carolina Messenger,	w.	do.	r. Miller's W'kly Messen.	do.	Pendleton.

Georgia. [13 papers.]

f. Columbian Museum,	s.w.	Savannah.	r. Louisville Gazette,	w.	Louisville.
r. Repub. & Sav. Ledger,	3 w.	do.	r. Georgia Argus,	do.	Milledg'ville
r. Public Intelligencer,	s.w.	do.	r. Georgia Journal,	do.	do.
Mirror of the Times,	w.	Augusta.	Milledgeville Intellig.	do.	do.
f. Augusta Herald,	do.	do.	f. Monitor,	do.	Washington.
Columbian Centinel,	do.	do.	r. Georgia Express,	do.	Athens.
r. Augusta Chronicle,	do.	do.			

Kentucky. [17 papers.]

r. Kentucky Gazette,	w.	Lexington.	r. Dove,	w.	Washington.
r. Lexington Reporter,	do.	do.	r. Farmer's Library,	do.	Louisville.
f. Western World,	do.	Frankfort.	f. Louisville Gazette,	do.	do.
r. Guardian of Freedom,	do.	do.	r. Farmer's Friend,	do.	Russellville.
r. Argus of Western Am.,	do.	do.	r. Mirror,	do.	do.
r. Palladium,	do.	do.	Political Theatre,	do.	Lancaster.
r. Candid Review,	do.	Bardstown.	r. Western Citizen,	do.	Paris.
r. Globe,	do.	Richmond.	r. Informant,	do.	Danville.
r. Auxiliary,	do.	Washington.			

Tennessee. [6 papers.]

r. Knoxville Gazette,	w.	Knoxville.	r. Review,	w.	Nashville.
f. Western Centinel,	do.	do.	r. Carthage Gazette,	do.	Carthage.
r. Tennessee Gazette, &c.	do.	Nashville.	r. United States Herald,	do.	Clarksville.

Ohio. [14 papers.]

f. Supporter,	w.	Chillicothe.	r. Muskingum Messenger,	w.	Zanesville.
f. Scioto Gazette,	do.	do.	r. Ohio Gazette,	do.	Marietta.
r. Fredonian,	do.	do.	f. Commentator,	do.	do.
r. Independent Republican	do.	do.	Ohio Patriot,	do.	Lisbon.
r. Whig,	do.	Cincinnati.	Western Herald,	do.	Steubenville
r. Liberty Hall,	do.	do.	r. Impartial Expositor,	do.	St. Clairsv'le
n. Advertiser,	do.	do.	r. Western Star,	do.	Lebanon.

Indiana Territory. [1 paper]

Western Sun,	[w.]	Vincennes.
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Mississippi Territory. [4 papers.]

f. Weekly Chronicle,	[w.]	Natchez.	r. Natchez Gazette,	[w.]	Natchez.
Mississippi Messenger,	[do.]	do.	Mississippian,	[do.]	do.

Territory of Orleans (now Louisiana). [10 papers.]

f. Orleans Gazette, &c., (Eng. & Fr.)	d'y	N. Orleans.	f. Friend of the Laws, (Eng. & Fr.)	3 w.	N. Orleans,
f. do. for the Country,	w.	do.	Moniteur de la Loui-		
f. Louisiana Gazette,	d'y	do.	siane, (Fr.)	do.	do.
f. do. for the Country,	s.w.	do.	El Mississippi, (Span.)	s.w.	do.
r. La. Courier, (E. & Fr.)	3 w.	do.	Another Spanish paper,		
Télégraphe, (En. & Fr.)	do.	do.	title unknown,		do.

Louisiana (now Missouri). [1 paper.]

Missouri Gazette,	[w.]	St. Louis.
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4. *Computation of the Number of Copies of the Newspapers above
enumerated issued in one year, — 1810.*

[From Thomas's History of Printing.]

States.	No. of Papers.	Published.	No. of impressions of each averaged at		Total Amount.
New Hampshire,	12	weekly,	1,000		624,000
Massachusetts,	9	twice a week,	1,600	1,497,600	
	23	weekly,	1,150	1,375,400	
					2,873,000
Rhode Island,	1	twice a week,	800	83,200	332,800
	6	weekly,	800	249,600	
Connecticut,	11	weekly,	1,150		657,800
Vermont,	14	weekly,	800		582,400
New York,	7	daily,	600	1,310,400	4,139,200
	9	twice a week,	800	748,800	
	50	weekly,	800	2,080,000	
New Jersey,	8	weekly,	800		332,800
Pennsylvania,	9	daily,	625	1,755,000	4,542,200
	1	thrice a week,	800	124,800	
	3	twice a week,	800	249,600	
	58	weekly,	800	2,412,800	
Delaware,	2	twice a week,	800		166,400
Maryland,	5	daily,	600	936,000	1,903,200
	5	thrice a week,	600	468,000	
	1	twice a week,	800	83,200	
	10	weekly,	800	416,000	
District of Columbia,	1	daily,	600	187,200	686,400
	3	thrice a week,	800	374,400	
	1	twice a week,	800	83,200	
	1	weekly,	800	41,600	
Virginia,	1	thrice a week,	800	124,800	1,289,600
	6	twice a week,	800	499,200	
	16	weekly,	800	665,600	
North Carolina,	10	weekly,	800		416,000
South Carolina,	3	daily,	500	468,000	842,400
	2	twice a week,	800	166,400	
	5	weekly,	800	208,000	
Georgia,	1	thrice a week,	800	124,800	707,200
	2	twice a week,	800	166,400	
	10	weekly,	800	416,000	
Kentucky,	17	weekly,	700		618,800
Ohio,	14	weekly,	650		473,200
Tennessee,	6	weekly,	550		171,600

States.	No. of Papers.	Published.	No. of impressions of each averaged at	Total Amount.
Indiana Territory,	1	weekly,	300	15,600
Mississippi Territ'ry,	4	weekly,	400	83,200
Territory of Orleans,	2	daily,	450	280,800
	4	three times,	500	312,000
	2	twice a week,	500	104,000
	2	weekly,	500	52,000
				748,800
Louisiana,	1	weekly,	300	15,600
	359			22,222,200

"Daily papers are estimated, a part at 500, another part at 600, and some at 625, at each impression; I have calculated thus low, choosing to fall short rather than to exceed the actual enumeration of the impression of each paper. For the same reason those published three times, twice, and once a week, excepting those printed in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, are averaged so as not to exceed 800 at each impression, though it is known that the number impressed of some of the daily papers is not less each day than 1,300, and many of the papers published semi-weekly and weekly, in New England, give from 2,000 to 4,500 at each impression; but some of the country weekly papers, in other states, it appears, publish a less number of copies each week than 800, particularly in the new states and territories, in some of which the average number of each impression does not exceed 600.

"The foregoing calculation may be viewed as considerably under the real number of newspapers annually published in the United States. The total amount may, I think, be allowed without exaggeration, to be 22,500,000.

"The newspapers of the United States pay no duty. The price of them is very low, and they are in many instances not punctually paid for. This may, in part, account for the extensive circulation of them."

Remark. — Although the greater part of the newspapers which are now published in the United States, have but a small circulation, yet it is doubtless true that their average circulation considerably exceeds the above computation. Some of the daily papers now issue 3 or 4 thousand at each impression; and some of the weekly papers a far greater number than any above specified. The principal Methodist newspaper (see page 281) issues, at each impression, no less than 32,000.

5. PERIODICAL JOURNALS PUBLISHED IN 1834.

BEFORE the American Revolution, some attempts were made in several places, particularly in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to establish other periodical journals besides newspapers; but no one of them obtained a liberal support, or had a long duration; but since the Revolution, and more especially since the commencement of the present century, there has been a great increase of this species of literature.

The journals enumerated by Mr. Thomas, as published in the United States, in 1810, amount, in number, to 26; the number of those now published, may be computed at 140. The greater part of them are, it must be confessed, conducted with but little ability, and are but feebly supported. Yet it is doubtless true, that those which are now published, are, on an average, more ably conducted and more liberally supported, than were those enumerated by Mr. Thomas in 1810.

The following Tables contain the most of the Medical, Law, Literary, and Miscellaneous Journals published in the United States in 1834, together with the date of their commencement, the frequency of publication, number of pages, price by the year, and the names of the editors; but the lists are not complete.

m'ly, denotes monthly; *s. m.*, semi-monthly; *2 m.*, once in two months; *q'ly*, quarterly; *w'ly*, weekly.

MEDICAL JOURNALS.

Title.	Beg.	Place.		Pp.	Price. \$	Editors.
Boston Med. & Sur. Jour.	1828	Boston,	w'ly			J. V. C. Smith.
Medical Magazine,	1832	do.	m'ly		4.00	Flint, Bartlett, and Gould.
American Journal of Medical Sciences,	1826	Philadel'a,	q'ly	280	5.00	Asso. of Physicians
Journal of Pharmacy,	1829	do.	do.	82	2.50	Dr. R. E. Griffith.
Journal of Health,		do.	m'ly	16	1.50	Asso. of Physicians
American Med. Journal and Review,	1833	Baltimore,	q'ly	250	5.00	Dr. E. Geddings.
Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences,		Lexington	2 m.			
Western Med. Gazette,		Cincinnati	s. m.	16	2.50	Asso. of Physicians

LAW JOURNALS.

American Jurist and Law Magazine,	1829	Boston,	q'ly		5.60	Philips & Sumner.
City Hall Reporter, and N. Y. Law Magazine,	1833	N. York,	m'ly	62	6.00	John Lomas.
Law Library,	1833	Philadel'a,	do.	252	10.00	John Purdon.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNALS.

Title.	Beg.	Place.		Pp.	Price. \$	Editors.
North American Review.	1815	Boston,	q'ly	250	5.00	A. H. Everett.
Select J. of For. Per. Lit.	1833	do.	do.	268	5.00	Norton & Folsom.
Am. Annals of Education,	1826	do.	m'y	48	3 00	W. C. Woodbridge.
New England Magazine,	1831	do.	do.	92	5 00	J. T. Buckingham.
Ladies Magazine,	1828	do.	do.	48	3.00	
American Magazine,	1834	do.	do.	48	2.00	Boston Bewick Co.
Juvenile Miscellany,	1826	do.	do.	54	2.00	
The Mechanic,	1832	do.	do.	32	2 50	Claxton, Light, &c.
Monthly Traveller,	1830	do.	do.	40	2.00	Badger & Porter.
Abolitionist,	1833	do.	do.			
Annals of Phrenology,	1834	do.	q'ly	128	3.00	
Scientific Tracts,	1831	do.	s. m.		1.50	J. V. C. Smith.
People's Magazine,	1833	do.	do.	8	1.00	W. A. Alcott.
Parley's Magazine,	1833	do.	do.	16	1.00	do.
Edinburgh Rev., <i>Repub.</i>		do.	q'ly		5.00	
Quarterly Review, <i>do.</i>		do.	do.		5.00	
Am. Journal of Science,	1817	N. Haven,	do.	212	6.00	Benj. Silliman.
United States Review,	1834	N. York,	do.		5.00	Henry Vethake.
Qua'y Jour. Agricul. &c.	1834	do.	do.			
Calumet, (Peace Soc.)	1832	do.	2 m.		1.00	L. D. Dewey.
Am. Monthly Magazine,	1833	do.	m'y	72	5.00	Herbert, Patterson.
Knickerbocker's Magaz.,	1833	do.	do.	92	4.00	
Am. Mech's' Magazine,	1833	do.	do.		3.00	John Knight.
Aladdin's Lamp,	1833	do.	do.	32	5.00	
Monthly Repository,	1834	do.	do.	36	1.00	F. S. Wiggins.
Am. Spec. & Nat. Mag.,	1834	do.	do.	48	3.00	Asso. Young Men.
N. York Atlas Magazine,	1831	do.	s. m.	8	2 00	W. T. Porter.
New York Mirror,	1823	do.	w'y	8	4.00	Morris, Fay, Willis.
Peabody's Parlour Jour.,	1834	do.	do.	8	3.00	
La Revue Française, <i>Fr.</i>	1833	N. York,	m'y		5.00	
La France Littéraire, <i>do.</i>	1833	do.	s. m.		4.00	
Edinburgh Rev., <i>Repub.</i>	1834	do.	q'ly		3.00	
Quarterly Rev, L'n, <i>do</i>	1834	do.	do.		3.00	
Westminster Rev., <i>do.</i>	1834	do.	do.		3.00	
Foreign Quart. Rev., <i>do.</i>	1834	do.	do.		3.00	
Penny Magazine, <i>do</i>	1833	do.	m'y	48	1.50	
Temperance Magazine,	1833	Albany,	q'ly	96	2.00	E. C. Delavan.
Parthenon & Acad'l Mag.		Schen'dy,	m'ly	62	2.50	Association.
Am. Quarterly Review,	1827	Philadel'a,	q'ly	250	5.00	Robert Walsh.
Jour. Franklin Institute,	1821	do.	m'ly	70	5.00	Th. P. Jones.
N. American Magazine,		do.	do.	64	5.00	S. L. Fairfield.
Museum of Foreign Lit.,	1822	do.	do.		6.00	
Casket,	1834	do.	do.		2.50	
Lady's Book,		do.	do.		3.00	
American Turf Register,		Baltimore,	do.			
Military and Naval Mag.,	1831	Wash'ton,	do.		5.00	B. Homans.
African Repository,	1825	do.	do.	32	2.00	R. R. Gurley.
Southern Lit. Messenger,	1834	Richmond	s. m.	32	5.00	T. W. White.
Western Monthly Mag.,	1833	Cincinnati	m'ly	56	3.00	James Hall.

RELIGIOUS JOURNALS.

With respect to the journals in the following Table, of which the connection or character is not indicated by their title or otherwise, those which are published in New England are chiefly connected with the orthodox Congregationalists; those out of New England, with the Presbyterians. But some are of a mixed character, with respect to religious denominations; and also with respect to their contents, embracing religious and miscellaneous literature.

Title.	Be- gun	Place.		Pp.	Price.	Editors.
Biblical Repository,	1831	Andover,	q'ly	200	4.00	E. Robinson, D. D.
Am. Quarterly Register,	1827	Boston,	do.	64	1.50	B. B. Edwards.
Am. Quarterly Observer,	1833	do.	do.	200	4.00	B. B. Edwards.
Am. Baptist Magazine,	1803	do.	m'ly	36	1.50	Rev. J. N. Brown.
Missionary Herald,	1805	do.	do.	36	1.50	David Greene.
Religious Magazine,	1833	do.	do.		2.50	G. D. & J. Abbott.
N. Jerusalem Magazine,	1827	do.	do.	40	2.50	Caleb Reed.
Sabbath School Treasury,	1822	do.	do.	24	50	J. H. Perkins.
Sabbath School Visiter,	1833	do.	do.	24	50	Rev. Asa Bullard.
Liberal Preacher, (<i>Unit.</i>)	1828	do.	do.		1.00	
Christian Examiner, <i>do.</i>	1813	do.	2 m.	136	4.00	Walker, Greenwood
Scripture Interpreter, <i>do.</i>	1831	do.	do.		2.00	Rev. E. S. Gannett.
Unitarian,	1834	Cambr'ge,	m'ly		2.00	Rev. B. Whitman.
Evangelical Magazine,	1832	Hartford,	do.	48	2.00	C. J. Tenney, D. D.
Christian Spectator,	1829	H. Haven,	q'ly	200	3.00	C. A. Goodrich.
Lit. and Theol. Review,	1834	N. York,	do.	200	3.00	Leonard Woods, Jr.
Methodist Quar'ly Rev.,		do.	do.	108	2.00	Rev. N. Bangs, D. D.
Am. Tract Magazine,		do.	m'ly	12	50	W. A. Hallock.
Reformed Dutch Mag.,		do.	do.			Association.
Home Missionary Mag.,	1829	do.	do.	16	1.00	A. Peters, D. D.
Father's & Y'g Men's Ma.	1834	do.	do.	16	1.00	Rev. Joel Parker.
National Preacher,		do.	do.	16	1.00	A. Dickinson.
Prot. Episcopal Pulpit,	1831	do.	do.		1.50	Rev. John Moore.
Protestant Magazine,		do.	do.			J. Irvine,
Sailor's Magazine,	1828	do.	do.	32	1.50	Rev. J. Greenleaf.
Views in Theology,		do.	s.m.			D. N. Lord.
Albany Quarterly Mag.,		Albany,	q'ly			Rev. Dr. Wilson.
Religious Monitor and		do.	m'ly			
Evang. Repository,		do.	do.		1.00	A. G. Whittlesey.
Mother's Magazine,	1833	Utica,	do.		3.00	Association.
Biblical Repertory,		Princeton,	q'ly	200	3.00	A. Green, D. D.
Christian Advocate,		Philadel'a,	m'ly	56	3.00	Rev. P. Van Pelt.
Mission. Record, (<i>Epis.</i>)	1833	do.	do.	16	1.00	J. M. Allen.
Baptist Tract Magazine,		do.	do.			
Protestant Episcopalian		do.	do.			Association.
and Church Register,		do.	do.			
United Brethren Mission-		do.	q'ly	48	1.00	
ary Intelligencer,		do.	do.			
Magazine of the German		York, Pa.,	m'ly			
Reformed Church,		Pittsburg,	do.			
For. Mission'y Chronicle,		Charl'ton,	do.		3.00	C. E. Gadsden, D. D.
Gos. Messenger, (<i>Epis.</i>)						

6. AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

Title.	Place.	Editors.
Maine Farmer, . . .	Winthrop, Me.	E. Holmes.
Northern Farmer, . .	Newport, N. H.	H. & C. H. E. Newton.
New England Farmer, .	Boston, Mass.	Th. G. Fessenden.
New York Farmer and Gardener's Magazine, . .	New York, N. Y.	Samuel Fleet.
Genesee Farmer, . . .	Rochester, N. Y.	Luther Tucker.
Goodsell's Genesee Farmer, .	do.	N. Goodsell.
Cultivator,	Albany, N. Y.	Agricultural Society.
Farmer and Gardener, . .	Baltimore, Md.	J. Irvine Hitchcock.
Farmer's Register, . . .	Richmond, Va.	Edmund Ruffin.
Southern Agriculturist, and Register of Rural Affairs, .	Charleston, S. C.	John D. Legaré.
Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturist,	Batavia, Ohio,	Samuel Medary.
Southern Planter, . . .	Macon, Geo.	

7. TEMPERANCE NEWSPAPERS.

Title.	Place.	
Maine Temperance Herald,	Augusta, Me.	Monthly.
Temperance Advocate,	Thomaston, Me.	do.
Temperance Herald,	Concord, N. H.	do.
Temperance Journal,	Boston, Mass.	do.
Temperance Centinel,	Taunton, do.	
Temperance Recorder,	Albany, N. Y.	Monthly.
Am. Temp. Intelligencer,	do.	Weekly.
Temperance Quar'ly Mag.,	do.	Quarterly,
Herald of Temperance,	Newark, N. J.	Semi-monthly.
Temperance Beacon,	Lancaster, Pa.	Weekly.
Temperance Register,	do.	do.
Temperance Advocate,	Westchester, Pa.	do.
Temperance Ledger,	do.	do.
Temperance Register,	Pittsburg, Pa.	do.
Maryland Temp. Herald,	Baltimore, Md.	Weekly.
Temperance Star,	Princess Anne, do.	
Temperance Banner,	Washington, Ga.	Semi-monthly.
Temperance Advocate,	Columbus, Ohio,	

8. RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

The first religious newspaper published in the United States, "The Boston Recorder" was commenced in 1816; and the first Baptist newspaper, "The Christian Watchman," (Boston,) in 1819. Now all the considerable religious denominations have their respective newspapers and journals. The total number contained in the several lists which follow, is 88; they are, most of them, weekly papers. There are doubtless a few others which are not enumerated.

CONGREGATIONAL AND PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPERS.

The newspapers in the following list that are published in New England are connected chiefly with the orthodox Congregationalists; the others with the Presbyterians.

Title.	Place.	Editors.
Christian Mirror,	Portland, Me.	Rev. Asa Cummings.
Sabbath School Instructor,	do.	
New Hampshire Observer,	Concord, N H.	Rev. Charles Little.
Vermont Chronicle,	Windsor, Vt.	E.C.Tracy, J. Richards.
Boston Recorder,	Boston, Mass.	Rev. Joseph Tracy.
Lowell Observer,	Lowell, do.	Rev. Asa Rand.
Landmark,	Salem, do. 2 a w.	Rev. Dudley Phelps.
Fellenberg Miscellany,	Greenfield, Mass.	J. H. Coffin.
New England Telegraph,	N. Wrentham, do.	Rev. Moses Thacher.
Pupil's Monitor,	Providence, R. I.	
Connecticut Observer,	Hartford, Ct.	Rev. Horace Hooker.
Religious Intelligencer,	New Haven, do.	Nathan Whiting.
New York Observer,	New York City,	S. E. Morse & Co.
New York Evangelist,	do.	Rev. Joshua Leavitt.
Christian Messenger,	do.	
Western Recorder,	Utica, do.	Rev. A. T. Hopkins.
Presbyterian,	Philadelphia,	Rev. J. B. Engles.
Philadelphian,	do.	E. Stiles Ely, D. D.
Christian Herald,	Pittsburg, Pa.	Rev. J. D. Baird.
South. Relig. Telegraph,	Richmond, Va.	Rev. A. Converse.
Charleston Observer,	Charleston, S. C.	Rev. B. Guildersleeve.
Christian Herald,	Columbia, do.	Mr. Gladney.
Millennial Trumpeter,	Maryville, Ten.	Rev. Mr. Hoyt.
Cumberland Presbyterian,	Nashville, do.	{ J. Smith and T. C. Anderson.
Western Luminary,	Lexington, Ken.	
Cincinnati Journal,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	Rev. T. Brainard.
Ohio Observer,	Hudson, do.	Bradstreet & Walker.
Standard,	S. Hanover, Ind.	Association.
St. Louis Observer,	St. Louis, Mo.	Elijah P. Lovejoy.

Of the above papers the New York Observer circulates the greatest number of copies, — the number of each impression being upwards of 14,000.

PROTESTANT OR ANTI-CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS.

Protestant,	N. York City,	Editor.
Protestant Vindicator,	do.	
Downfall of Babylon,	Philadelphia,	Sam'l B. Smith.

Sunday School Journal, Philadelphia, *of no sect.*

BAPTIST NEWSPAPERS.

Title.	Place.	Editors.
Zion's Advocate,	Portland, Me.	Rev. Adam Wilson.
N. Hamp. Baptist Register,	Concord, N. H.	Rev. Edmund Worth.
Vermont Telegraph,	Brandon, Vt.	Rev. Willard Kimball.
*Christian Watchman,	Boston, Mass.	James Loring.
Lowell Evangelist,	Lowell, do.	{ Rev. J. Barnaby,
Christian Secretary,	Hartford, Ct.	{ Rev. E. W. Freeman.
Baptist Repository,	New York, N. Y.	Philemon Canfield.
†N. York Baptist Register,	Utica, do.	Rev. Jona. Goings.
Religious Herald,	Richmond, Va.	Alex. M. Beebee.
Baptist Interpreter,	Edenton, N. C.	W. Sands.
Christian Gazette,	Philadelphia, Pa.	Rev Mr. Meredith.
Christian Index,	Washington, Ga.	Robert W. Cushman.
Baptist Banner,	Shelbyville, Ken.	Rev. Jesse Mercer.
Cross and Baptist Journal }	Cincinnati, Ohio,	<i>Semi-monthly.</i>
of the Mississippi Valley, }		J. Stevens.
The Pioneer,	Rock Spring, Ill.	Rev. John M. Peck.

* The Christian Watchman published at Boston, was commenced in May, 1819, and is the oldest Baptist newspaper in the United States.

† The New York Baptist Register, published at Utica, has a greater circulation than any other of the above papers. The number of copies published is about 7,000.

UNIVERSALIST NEWSPAPERS.

Title.	Place.	No. Copies.
Christian Pilot,	Portland, Me.	800
Christian Intelligencer,	Gardiner, Me.	1,500
Christian Telescope,	Thomaston, Me.	500
Star in the East and New Hampshire } Universalist,	Concord, N. H.	1,000
Impartialist,	Claremont, N. H.	1,000
Universalist Watchman,	Montpelier, Vt.	1,500
Trumpet, and Universalist Magazine,	Boston, Mass.	5,000
Universalist, and Ladies' Repository,	do.	2,000
Religious Inquirer,	Hartford, Ct.	1 800
Christian Messenger,	New York City,	2,000
Evangelical Mag. and Gospel Advocate,	Utica, N. Y.	8,000
Herald of Truth,	Geneva, N. Y.	unknown.
Philadelphia Liberalist,	Philadelphia,	1,000
Der Frohliche Botschafter, (in Germ.)	Lancaster Co., Pa.	500
Southern Pioneer, and Gospel Visiter,	Baltimore, Md.	1,000
Southern Evangelist,	Montgomery, Al.	unknown.
Sentinel and Star in the West, . .	Philomath, Ind.	1,500

METHODIST NEWSPAPERS.

Title.	Place.	Editors.
Maine Wesleyan Journal,	Portland, Me.	Asso. of Gentlemen.
Zion's Herald,	Boston, Mass.	Benj. Kingsbury, Jun.
*Christian Advocate and } Journal, }	New York, N. Y.	{ Rev. N. Bangs, D. D. { and Rev. T. Merrit.
Pittsburgh Conference Jour.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Rev. Charles Ellicott.
Methodist Christ. Centinel,	Richmond, Va.	Rev. Ethelbert Drake.
Western Methodist,	Nashville, Ten.	{ Rev. G. Garrett and { Rev. J. N. Maffitt.

* This is the general newspaper of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, and circulates much more extensively than any other; no less than 32,000 copies being published at each weekly impression. The number of copies printed of the others, on an average, is estimated at about 3,000.

CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS.

Title.	Place.	Editors.	Price.
Jesuit or Catholic Centinel,	Boston, Mass.	Residing Clergy,	\$ 2.00
The Truth Teller,	New York, N. Y.	Thomas Denman,	4.00
N. York Weekly Register } and Catholic Diary, }	do.	{ Asso. of mem- { bers of Cath. Ch.	4.00
The Catholic Herald,	Philadelphia,	Residing Clergy,	3.00
U. States Cath. Miscellany,	Charleston, S. C.	Residing Clergy,	4.00
Catholic Telegraph,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	Residing Clergy,	3.00
Shepherd of the Valley,	St. Louis, Mo.	West. Cath. Asso.	3.00

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL NEWSPAPERS.

Title.	Place.	Editors.
Churchman, . . .	New York,	Rev. Sam'l Seabury.
Gospel Messenger, . . .	Auburn, N. Y.	Rev. J. C. Rudd.
Episcopal Recorder, . .	Philadelphia,	Rev. G. A. Smith.
Gambier Observer, . .	Gambier, Ohio,	Rev. T. C. Wing.

LUTHERAN NEWSPAPER.

Lutheran Observer, . . . Baltimore, Md. Benjamin Kurtz.

DUTCH REFORMED NEWSPAPER.

Christian Intelligencer, . . . New York, Association.

UNITARIAN NEWSPAPERS.

Monitor, . . . Concord, N. H.

Christian Register, . . . Boston, Mass. Sidney Willard.

FREEWILL BAPTIST NEWSPAPER.

Morning Star, . . . Dover, N. H.

"CHRISTIAN" NEWSPAPER.

Christian Palladium, . . . Union Mills, N. Y. Joseph Badger.

9. SUMMARY OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

The following Table shows the time when the first newspaper was printed in the several states, and the number printed in each at several periods.

States.	First Newspaper.	Number of Newspapers,				No. of Daily Pap's, 1810	No. of Journals, 1810	No. of Daily Pap's, 1834	No. of Journals, 1834
		1775	1810	1828	1834				
Maine	1786		8	29	51			4	
New Hampshire	1756	1	12	17	27				
Vermont	1781		14	21	26				
Massachusetts	1704	7	24	78	108		7	13	38
Rhode Island	1732	2	7	14	16			3	
Connecticut	1755	4	11	33	31		1	1	7
New York	1725	4	66	161	267	7	6	21	40
New Jersey	1777		8	22	35			2	1
Pennsylvania	1719	9	71	185	220	9	7	13	32
Delaware	1761		2	4	4				
Maryland	1728	2	21	37	32	5	1	5	3
Virginia	1736	2	23	34	40		2	4	2
North Carolina	1755	2	10	20	22				
South Carolina	1731	3	10	16	19	3		3	2
Georgia	1763	1	13	18	29			2	
Alabama				10	25			2	
Mississippi			4	6	13				
Louisiana			10	9	31	2		7	
Tennessee	1791		6	8	26		1	1	
Kentucky	1786		17	23	25		1	2	1
Ohio	1795		14	66	140			3	2
Indiana			1	17	25				
Illinois				4	15				
Missouri			1	5	15				
District of Columbia			6	9	9	1		4	2
Florida Territory				2	5				
Michigan do.				2	7				
Arkansas do.				1	2				
Total		37	359	851	1265	27	26	90	130

The column for the year 1828 includes not only *Newspapers* but other *Periodical Publications*. The numbers in this column are the same (except the omission of the one in the Cherokee Nation) as are found in the American Almanac for 1830 (page 229), but the total amount is different, being there erroneously stated at 802. In "The Register of Pennsylvania," for 1828, page 400, the number of newspapers, &c., in a corresponding table, assigned to Rhode Island is 11, to Connecticut 26, to Maryland 32, to North Carolina 15, and to Georgia 13; — being in all 25 less; and the total sum there given is 827.

The number of newspapers in the column for the year 1834, in the above Table, assigned to *Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois*, is given chiefly by estimate, the exact number not having been ascertained. The estimate is probably below the real numbers.

The number of other *Periodical Journals*, besides newspapers, published in the United States, is probably somewhat greater than is given in the above Table. The numbers assigned to New York and Pennsylvania are partly by estimate. This enumeration includes only such journals as are published at as short intervals as once in three months. Such *Religious, Temperance, and Agricultural Journals*, as are published in the form of newspapers, are classed among newspapers.

Many of the publications comprised in the above Table are so ephemeral in their character, that it is impossible to give an entirely correct enumeration for any assignable time, as many are starting into existence every year, and others are disappearing.

XIII. BANKS.

In a former part of this volume (see page 107) may be found a short article on *Foreign Banks and Currency*; and the articles relating to the Individual States contain lists of the Banks now existing in the several states, together with their capital and condition, according to the latest information. A series of tables here follow, which illustrate the progress and present state of banking institutions in this country.

The first bank on this continent, the *Bank of North America*, owed its origin to Robert Morris, the chief financier of the American Revolution. It was established at Philadelphia by Congress in 1781; and the legislatures of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania corroborated the ordinances of the general government by additional charters. According to the plan of Mr. Morris, the capital was to consist of \$400,000, in shares of \$400 each; but the capital was afterwards raised to \$2,000,000. This bank had an immediate and highly advantageous influence on the public finances and the commercial interests of the country; and since the establishment of this institution, banks have been multiplied in the United States in a manner before unexampled.

1. TABLES RELATING TO BANKS.

1. — The first five following tables are extracted from a publication entitled “Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the United States,” by Albert Gallatin, formerly Secretary of the Treasury.

TABLE I.

*Number of State Banks with their aggregate Capital, in operation
Jan. 1, 1831.*

State.	No.	Capital.	State.	No.	Capital.
Massachusetts	66	\$20,420,000	Louisiana	4	\$5,665,980
Maine	18	2,050,000	Alabama	2	643,503
New Hampshire	18	1,791,670	Mississippi	1	950,600
Vermont	10	432,625	Tennessee	1	737,817
Rhode Island	47	6,118,397	Ohio	11	1,454,386
Connecticut	13	4,485,177	Michigan	1	10,000
New York	37	20,083,353	Florida	1	75,000
New Jersey	18	2,017,009			
Pennsylvania	33	14,609,963		328	
Delaware	4	830,000	Delaware	1	
Maryland	13	6,250,495			
District of Columbia	9	3,875,794		329	
Virginia	4	5,571,100	Do.	1	
North Carolina	3	3,195,000			
South Carolina	5	4,631,000		330	110,101,898
Georgia	9	4,203,029			

TABLE II.

Situation of the State Banks, from which returns have been obtained, in the years 1811, 1815, 1816, 1820, and 1830.

1st of January, 1811.				
State.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.
Massachusetts . . .	15	\$ 6,292,144	\$ 2,082,331	\$ 1,354,666
Maine	6	1,250,000	496,077	255,998
Rhode Island . . .	13	1,917,000	542,508	394,470
New York	1	269,760	227,423	49,474
Pennsylvania . . .	4	6,153,050	3,221,948	819,322
Maryland	6	4,895,202	2,730,000	850,000
District of Columbia .	4	2,341,395	927,397	450,000
Virginia	1	1,500,000	2,942,717	1,499,512
	50	\$ 24,618,551	\$ 13,170,401	\$ 5,673,442
1815.				
Massachusetts . . .	20	\$ 10,950,000	\$ 3,022,112	\$ 6,753,669
Maine	8	1,380,000	1,046,783	444,816
New Hampshire . . .	10	941,152	596,323	475,688
Rhode Island . . .	14	2,027,000	549,405	431,859
New York	4	2,413,230	1,194,439	308,199
Pennsylvania . . .	37	11,678,238	6,100,248	1,330,829
Maryland	17	7,832,002	3,970,000	740,000
District of Columbia	7	3,266,457	1,546,540	259,074
Virginia	2	4,029,097	4,616,240	760,943
Louisiana	1	754,900	975,000	
	120	\$ 45,272,076	\$ 23,617,090	\$ 11,505,077
1816.				
Massachusetts . . .	25	\$ 11,575,000	1,126,743	1,270,469
Maine	11	1,410,000	901,991	312,079
New Hampshire . . .	10	998,121	627,817	259,549
Rhode Island . . .	16	2,317,320	576,526	358,160
New York	4	2,273,000	1,322,684	303,167
Pennsylvania . . .	38	12,880,397	11,401,390	4,005,644
Maryland	20	8,406,782	5,615,000	760,000
District of Columbia	7	3,311,544	2,173,453	283,838
Virginia	2	4,090,762	6,031,446	774,031
Louisiana	1	724,900	925,000	431,246
	134	\$ 47,987,826	\$ 31,702,050	\$ 8,758,183

TABLE II. (Continued.)

1st of January, 1820.

State.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.	Loans.
Massachusetts	23	\$ 10,485,700	\$ 2,460,697	\$ 3,378,565	\$ 1,337,172	
Maine	15	1,654,900	1,380,582	278,924	521,317	
N. Hampshire	10	1,005,276	589,114	117,441	228,831	
Vermont	1	44,955	185,342	46,121	49,690	
Rhode Island	30	2,982,026	738,192	503,512	406,867	
Connecticut	2	467,937	138,234	75,780	44,645	
New York	6	2,068,790	1,058,769	876,633	301,009	
New Jersey	1	214,740	110,624	152,603	21,413	
Pennsylvania	35	12,881,780	3,282,020	4,297,034	2,003,295	
Delaware	6	974,900	405,972	211,454	115,502	
Maryland	1	86,290	44,435	27,153	21,030	
Dis. of Colum'a	13	5,525,319	838,030	1,444,902	265,234	
Virginia	4	5,212,192	2,733,746	882,056	993,673	
N. Carolina	3	2,964,887	3,851,919	635,761	705,582	
S. Carolina	3	2,475,000	1,063,873	825,305	395,791	
Georgia	4	3,401,510	3,477,071	1,268,982	813,750	
Louisiana	2	924,000	459,850	339,375	290,543	
Alabama	2	321,112	166,686	958,381	192,708	
Tennessee	3	1,545,867	898,129	279,869	343,882	
Kentucky	18	4,307,431	815,406	1,035,672	693,381	
Ohio	19	1,697,463	1,203,869	454,452	433,612	
Indiana	2	202,857	276,288	216,748	86,350	
Illinois	2	140,910	52,021	151,604	74,715	
Missouri	1	250,000	135,258	773,652	252,563	
Mississippi	1	900,000	275,447	212,980	79,608	
	212	\$ 62,735,842	26,641,574	19,444,959	10,672,163	

1st of January, 1830.

Massachusetts	66	20,420,000	4,747,784	2,545,230	987,213	\$ 28,590,894
Maine	18	2,050,000	549,110	497,072	208,921	2,565,256
N. Hampshire	18	1,791,670	743,457	173,682	226,428	2,466,291
Vermont	10	432,625	680,379	124,880	428,817	856,814
Rhode Island	47	6,118,397	673,836	861,031	343,389	6,909,705
Connecticut	10	3,692,577	1,503,460	452,444	337,788	4,195,690
New York	30	15,637,353	7,959,280	10,354,500	1,560,291	20,370,693
New Jersey	5	844,284	374,799	307,201	83,667	1,153,407
Pennsylvania	32	12,810,333	7,308,368	6,841,448	2,414,669	21,474,173
Delaware	4	830,000	376,000	300,000	170,000	not known
Maryland	9	5,525,495	1,733,659	1,864,397	777,009	6,627,270
Dis. of Colum'a	9	3,875,794	946,059	564,894	228,914	3,837,272
Virginia	4	5,571,100	3,857,964	1,974,171	832,732	7,698,906
N. Carolina	3	3,195,000	1,431,543	452,389	179,268	4,621,810
S. Carolina	1	1,156,000	1,175,000	793,000	129,000	2,605,504
Georgia	9	4,293,029	2,719,356	1,382,634	1,305,141	6,252,474
Louisiana	3	4,665,980	1,301,483	2,016,560	1,492,674	6,796,351
Alabama	1	495,503	522,637	136,656	127,596	237,060
Mississippi	1	950,600	540,190	547,756	77,665	1,927,435
Tennessee	1	737,817	30,550	339,174	78,461	628,436

Total 281 \$ 95,003,557 \$ 39,174,914 \$ 32,531,119 \$ 11,999,643

Capital on
which loans are
not given,
N. Y 4,394,000
Del. 830,000

5,224,000

Cap. on which
loans are given,

\$ 89,779,557

\$ 129,815,441

TABLE III.

Number and Capital of the State Banks, of the situation of which returns have not been obtained.

States.	<i>First of January,</i>									
	1811		1815		1816		1820		1830	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
Mass.			1	\$ 100,000	1	\$ 75,000				
Maine					3	450,000				
N. H.	8	\$ 815,250								
Conn.	5	1,933,000	10	3,655,750	10	4,017,575	6	3,221,400	3	792,600
N. York	7	7,253,000	22	16,533,088	23	16,493,756	27	16,919,984	7	4,446,000
N. J.	3	739,740	11	2,121,932	11	2,072,115	13	1,916,209	13	1,172,725
Penn.			5	3,390,580	5	2,504,200	1	1,800,000	1	1,800,000
Del.			5	966,990	5	974,509			*1	not known
Md.							13	6,621,841	4	725,000
Dis. Col.			3	811,838	3	982,469				
Va.			2	92,000	10	421,415				
N. C.	3	1,576,600	3	1,576,600	3	2,776,600				
S. C.	4	3,475,000	5	3,730,900	5	3,832,758	2	2,000,000	4	3,475,000
Geo.	1	210,000	2	623,580	3	1,502,600				
La.	1	754,000	2	677,400	2	697,400	2	1,673,420	1	1,000,000
Ala.							1	148,000	1	148,000
Miss.			1	100,000	1	100,000				
Ten.	1	100,000	2	212,962	4	815,281	5	573,915		
Ky.	1	240,460	2	959,175	2	2,057,000	24	4,500,000		
Ohio	4	895,000	12	1,434,719	21	2,061,927	1	100,000	11	1,454,386
Indiana										
Illinois										
Missouri										
Mich.									1	100,000
Florida									1	75,000
	38	17,992,050	88	36,987,514	112	41,834,596	95	39,474,769	48	15,188,711
* And Bank of Wilmington, not included										1
										49

TABLE IV.

A List of the Banks which have failed, or discontinued their business, from 1st January, 1811, to 1st July, 1830.

<i>Massachusetts.</i>		Capital.	<i>Amount brought forward</i>		Capital.
Essex		\$ 300,000	Hallowell		150,000
New Bedford		150,000	Kennebec		150,000
Northampton		75,000	Passamaquoddy		50,000
Farmers', (Belchertown)		100,000	Castine		100,000
Brighton		150,000	Lincoln and Kennebec		290,000
Sutton		75,000			
6 Banks		\$ 850,000	8 Banks		\$ 1,150,000
<i>Maine.</i>			<i>Rhode Island.</i>		
Maine		\$ 300,000	Farmers' & Mechanics',	}	200,000
Penobscot		150,000	Pawtuxet		
Wiscasset		100,000	Far. Exchange, Gloucester		
Amount carried forward		550,000	1 Bank		200,000

TABLE IV. (Continued.)

		Capital.			Capital.
<i>New Hampshire.</i>			<i>Amount bro't forward</i>		
Coos		\$ 100,000	Delaware Bridge		\$ 745,902
Concord		29,600	Allegheny		99,715
2 Banks		129,600	Beaver		144,807
<i>Connecticut.</i>			Swatara		78,985
Eagle		500,000	Centre		75,075
Derby		100,000	Huntingdon		159,610
2 Banks		600,000	Northumberland, Union, } and Columbia }		123,122
<i>New York.</i>			North Western Bank		116,980
J. Barker's Exchange		495,250	Union of Pennsylvania		77,688
Utica Insurance Co.		100,000	Silver Lake		124,792
Columbia		167,650	Fayette, New Salem.		64,882
Hudson		110,000	Harmony.		
Niagara		108,000	Wilkesbarre Branch.		
Plattsburgh		300,000	16 Banks		1,811,558
Washington and Warren		400,000	<i>Delaware.</i>		
N. York Manufacturing Co.		700,000	Farmers' & Mechanics' } of Delaware }		45,000
Franklin		510,000	1 Bank		
Middle District		487,776	<i>Maryland.</i>		
Catskill Aqueduct Assoc'n			Elkton		110,000
10 Banks		3,378,676	Conococheague		157,500
<i>New Jersey.</i>			Cumberland		107,862
Jersey City Bank		200,000	Somerset and W.		90,000
Patterson		160,000	Somerset		195,850
State Bank, Trenton		92,400	Caroline		103,045
Protection and Lombard		200,000	Havre de Grace		132,075
Franklin		300,000	City		838,540
Monmouth		40,000	Planters', P. George's Co.		86,290
Manufacturing		150,000	9 Banks		1,821,162
Salem and Philadelphia.			<i>District of Columbia.</i>		
Hoboken.			Columbia		901,200
7 Banks		1,142,400	Union of Alexandria		340,000
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			Central		252,995
Washington		92,070	Franklin		163,265
Farmers' and Mechanics' } of Greencastle }		74,485	4 Banks		1,657,460
Do. do. of Pittsburg		65,337	<i>Virginia.</i>		
Juniata		164,478	Ohio Co.		60,000
Marietta and Susquehan- } nah Trading Co. }		239,430	Charleston M. and C. Co.		32,580
Pennsylvania Agr'l and } Man'g Bank }		110,102	Winchester		122,930
Amount carried forward		745,902	Monongalia		25,000
			Amount carried forward		240,510

TABLE IV. (Continued.)

	Capital.		Capital.
<i>Amount bro't forward</i>	\$240,510	<i>Kentucky.</i>	
Farmers' & Mechanics', } Harper's Ferry } South Branch . . . Farmers', Merchants', & } Mech's', Jefferson Co. }	19,480 25,000 26,425	Farmers' & Mechanics' } of Lexington, (stock & } notes at par) }	489,700
Warrentown . . .	60,000	Versailles . . .	111,180
Leesburg Union . . .	20,000	Kentucky and Branches	2,756,220
Loudon Co. . . .	30,000	Flemingsburg . . .	61,626
		Limestone . . .	135,825
		Shepherdsville . . .	55,880
10 Banks	421,415	Hinkston Exporting Co.	50,120
<i>North Carolina.</i>		New Castle . . .	40,520
Fayetteville.		Cynthiana . . .	47,900
Bertie.		Centre Bank of Kentucky	120,000
		Union of Elizabethtown	39,400
<i>South Carolina.</i>		Farming and Com'l Bank	37,219
Cheraw	20,000	Greenville . . .	46,640
Hamburg.		Newport	54,700
1 Bank	20,000	Southern Bank of Ky.	117,222
<i>Georgia.</i>		Farmers' of Harrodsburg	81,000
Darien	480,000	" Somerset	22,379
1 Bank		Lancaster Exporting Co.	39,900
<i>Louisiana.</i>		Insurance.	
Planters' Bank . . .	200,000	Barboursville.	
Bank of Louisiana . .	724,000	Cumberland B'k of Burkville.	
2 Banks	924,000	Burlington.	
<i>Alabama.</i>		Bank of Columbia.	
Planters and Merchants	164,175	Frankfort.	
Tombeckbe	156,937	Georgetown.	
Steamboat	16,000	Greensburg.	
3 Banks	337,112	Green River.	
<i>Tennessee.</i>		Christian Bank.	
Fayetteville Transfer	110,000	Bank of Henderson.	
Farmers' & Mechanics' } of Nashville }	180,200	" of Washington.	
Nashville and Branches	994,560	Commercial B'k of Louisville.	
Tennessee Bank, (old)	371,107	Mount Sterling.	
3 Branches of do. . .	300,000	Morgantown.	
Nashville Branch of do.	206,775	Monticello.	
Rogersville Branch do.	67,140	Farmers' Bank of Jessamine.	
		Owingsville.	
4 Banks and 5 Branches	2,229,782	Petersburg Steam Mill.	
		Farmers' Bank of Gallatin.	
		Far. and Mech. of Logan.	
		Do. do. Shelbyville.	
		Do. do. Springfield.	
		Winchester Commercial.	
		Commonwealth Bank	2,000,000
			(nominal.)
		18 Banks	4,307,431

TABLE IV. (Continued.)

<i>Ohio.</i>		Capital.	<i>Indiana.</i>		Capital.
Miami Exporting Co.,	}	\$468,966	Farmers' & Mechanics' B'k	}	130,000
Cincinnati			Bank of Vincennes		127,624
Columbia, New Lisbon		50,000			
Granville Alex'n Soc.		12,002	2 Banks		257,624
Farmers' B'k of New Salem		57,000			
Gorman of Wooster		25,000	<i>Illinois.</i>		
Muskingum		97,800	Illinois		105,720
Farmers' & Mechanics' of Cincinnati	}	184,776	Edwardsville		57,190
Cincinnati			2 Banks		162,910
Dayton Manufacturing		61,622			
Lebanon Miami Bank'g Co.		86,491	<i>Missouri.</i>		
Urbana Banking Co.		49,685	Bank of Missouri . .		250,000
Farmers' & Mechanics' Man'g, Chillicothe	}	99,575	" " St. Louis . . .		150,000
Hamilton			2 Banks		400,000
Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Co.	}	79,125			
West Union			<i>Michigan.</i>		
Lake Erie		100,000	Munroe		10,000
Steubenville		100,000	1 Bank		
Muskingum of Zanesville		100,000			
Jefferson Co.			RECAPITULATION.		
Bank of Xenia.			129 Banks		\$24,212,339
			36 do. . . .		not known.
18 Banks		\$1,911,179			

TABLE V.

Depreciation, per cent., of Bank Notes, during the suspension of specie payments.

	Balti- more.	Phila- delphia.	N. Y.		Balti- more.	Phila- delphia.	N. Y.
1814. September	20		10	1815. December	18	14	12½
October	15		10	1816. January	15	14	12½
November	10		11	February	13	14	9
December	14		11	March	18	12½	12½
1815. January	20		15	April	23	14½	10
February	5		2	May	20	14	12½
March	5		5	June	20	17	12½
April	10		5½	July	15	15	6
May	14	5	5	August	12	10	5
June	16	9	11½	September	10	7½	3
July	20	11	14	October	8	9½	2
August	19	11	12½	November	9	7	1½
September	20		13	December	9	7	2½
October	21½	15	16	1817. January	3	4½	2½
November	15	16	12½	February	2½	4	2½

2. A GENERAL VIEW OF STOCKS.

The following Table exhibits a "Grand Recapitulation" or general results of a "Statistical and Comparative View of the Moneyed Institutions of New York and 24 of the principal cities of the United States, showing the amount and product from the 1st of Jan., 1830, to the 1st of Jan., 1831 : " — from Mr. Thomas H. Goddard's "History of Banking Institutions in Europe and America."

Place.	Entire stock capital.	Amount of capital silent.	Amount of capital paying dividend.	Amount of divi- dend de- clared.	Rate per ct. Cents.	Whole amount discount- ed.
<i>New York City.</i>						
Banks	\$ 18,130,000	200,000	17,930,000	1,033,200	5.7875	103,769,952
Marine Ins. Co's	3,050,000	450,000	2,600,000	403,000	15.572	
Fire Insurance Co's	7,800,000	750,000	7,050,000	479,750	6.805	
Miscellaneous	2,383,750	1,500,000	883,750	83,420	7.731	
<i>Brooklyn.</i>						
Banks	300,000		300,000	21,000	7.	2,099,968
Fire Insurance Co's	102,000		102,000	4,080	4.	
<i>*Albany.</i>						
Banks	1,576,600	300,000	1,276,600	301,248	23.608	9,792,801
Insurance Companies	550,000		550,000	45,500	8.272	
Water-works	80,000		80,000	3,200	4.	
<i>Troy.</i>						
Banks	1,018,000	300,000	718,000	61,840	8.612	6,183,996
Insurance Companies	250,000		250,000	22,500	9.	
Savings Bank	65,000		65,000	1,625	2.50	
<i>Hartford.</i>						
Banks	2,859,000	250,000	2,609,000	159,540	6.114	15,952,964
Insurance Companies	500,000	500,000				
<i>New London.</i>						
Banks	247,687		247,687	15,452	6.338	1,545,180
Insurance Companies	100,000	100,000				
<i>Newport.</i>						
Banks	595,000	100,000	495,000	19,450	3.919	1,939,964
<i>Providence.</i>						
Banks	4,324,950		4,324,950	276,662	6.3967	27,672,184
Insurance Companies	260,000	260,000				
<i>Boston.</i>						
Banks	13,900,000		13,900,000	695,500	5.061	69,550,000
Insurance Companies	1,150,000	250,000	900,000	49,000	5.113	
Fire and Marine	4,600,000	300,000	4,300,000	245,000		
<i>Portland.</i>						
Banks	1,050,000		1,050,000	39,000	3.7142	3,919,968
Insurance Companies	100,000	50,000	50,000	6,000	12.	
<i>District of Columbia.</i>						
Banks	3,895,250		3,895,250	186,702	4.792	18,670,184
Marine Ins. Co's	375,000		375,000	25,000	6.666	
Fire Insurance Co's	250,000		250,000	7,500	3.	
<i>Richmond.</i>						
Banks	2,517,500		2,517,500	151,025	5.9935	15,102,452
Branches B'k of Va.	1,250,000		1,250,000	68,750	5.50	6,874,972
Do. Planters'	1,025,000		1,025,000	51,250	5.	5,124,964

Place.	Entire stock capital.	Amo't of capital silent.	Amount of capital paying dividend.	Amount of dividend declared.	Rate per ct. Cents.	Whole amount discount-ed.
<i>Norfolk.</i>						
Banks	\$ 1,460,000		1,460,000	85,300	5.821	9,240,816
Insurance Companies	400,000	300,000	100,000	6,000	6.	
Canal Company	360,000	360,000				
<i>Charleston.</i>						
Banks	4,975,000		4,975,000	317,000	6.371 ¹ / ₂	34,341,632
Insurance Companies	750,000		750,000	50,000	6.666	
Rail-road Company	600,000	600,000				
<i>Savannah.</i>						
Banks	2,600,000	260,000	2,340,000	146,600	6.265	14,661,148
<i>Augusta.</i>						
Banks	1,400,000	650,000	750,000	60,000	8.	5,999,968
<i>Baltimore.</i>						
Banks	6,888,691		6,888,691	362,118	5.256	36,211,864
Marine Ins. Co's	1,200,000	350,000	850,000	127,000	14.941	
Fire Insurance Co's	920,000	500,000	420,000	52,500	12.50	
<i>Philadelphia.</i>						
Banks	10,792,000	125,000	10,667,000	693,075	6.497	69,307,472
Branches of the U. S. B'k not mentioned in this rep. }	22,400,000		22,400,000	1,568,000	7.	156,799,968
Marine Ins. Co's	3,280,000		3,280,000	305,400	9.3109	
Fire Insurance Co's	1,600,000	200,000	1,400,000	90,000	6.428	
<i>New Orleans.</i>						
Banks	10,000,000	3,250,000	6,750,000	542,500	8.037	54,249,988
Insurance Companies	2,400,000	2,110,000	290,000	135,000	46.551	
<i>North Carolina.</i>						
Banks	3,700,000	1,600,000	2,100,000	99,000	4.714	9,899,968
<i>New Haven.</i>						
Banks	840,000	500,000	340,000	27,200	8.	2,720,016
Marine Ins. Co's	110,000	50,000	60,000	3,600	6.	
<i>Portsmouth, N. H.</i>						
Banks	775,000	365,000	410,000	23,100	5.633	2,310,056
<i>Salem.</i>						
Banks	1,450,000		1,450,000	60,500	4.172	6,049,992
Savings Bank	265,000		265,000	10,600	4.	
Insurance Companies	850,000	150,000	700,000	48,000	6.857	
<i>New Jersey.</i>						
Banks	1,262,925		1,262,925	75,775	6.	7,577,492
Insurance Companies	200,000		200,000	14,000	7.	
Morris Canal and Banking Comp'y }	2,000,000	2,000,000				
Entire Capital	157,823,353					
Capital silent		18,580,000				
Capital paying div'd			139,243,353			
Amount of dividend				8,320,912		
Total am't paper dis.					†	658,309,927

* One bank at Albany divided its surplus funds, making 50 per cent. : — by giving this bank an ordinary dividend each time of 4 per cent., the dividend would be reduced from 301,248 to 97,928, and the interest from 23,608 per cent. to 7.674.

† The whole dividend to the total amount of productive capital of every sort in the above different cities of the United States gives 5.975 cents.

3. SUMMARY OF THE STATE BANKS.

General Abstract of the number and situation of the State Banks, derived from returns made to the legislatures of the several States in 1833 and 1834; compiled under the direction of the clerk of the House of Representatives from materials collected by Mr. Wilde: laid before Congress June 24, 1834.

States.	No. B'ks.	Capital Stock paid in.	Notes or bills in circulation.	Specie and Specie funds.
Alabama	3	\$ 2,576,118.89	\$ 1,238,682.00	\$ 286,795.02
Connecticut	21	5,708,015.00	2,557,227.49	228,470.14
Georgia	13	6,534,691.02	3,055,003.19	1,273,874.02
Kentucky	3	1,875,418.63	838,091.14	211,805.72
Louisiana	6	16,064,755.00	3,271,230.00	1,568,293.46
Massachusetts	102	28,236,250.00	7,889,110.67	922,309.84
Maine	28	2,727,000.00	1,303,671.00	108,403.76
Maryland	8	5,270,091.67	1,433,698.42	595,506.47
Mississippi	1	2,666,805.45	1,510,426.15	113,220.47
New York	70	24,780,264.00	15,933,122.62	2,372,938.22
North Carolina	3	1,824,725.00	981,144.00	242,142.73
South Carolina	1	1,156,318.48	1,862,442.19	220,742.35
New Hampshire	22	2,271,300.00	1,238,643.50	464,171.89
Ohio	2	1,986,625.00	648,639.00	186,591.25
Pennsylvania	41	17,061,944.51	10,366,232.61	2,909,105.66
Rhode Island	51	7,488,748.00	1,268,813.03	401,281.95
Tennessee	1	1,243,827.47	1,520,880.66	86,455.58
Virginia	4	5,694,500.00	5,598,392.33	937,751.90
Vermont	17	912,000.00	1,468,394.00	692,632.99
Dist. of Columbia	8	3,337,305.00	1,109,389.82	432,077.66
<i>Total</i>	405	\$ 139,416,703.12	\$ 65,093,231.82	\$ 14,254,571.08

General Estimate of the situation of those State banks from which no returns were received.—[From the document laid before Congress June 24, 1834.]

States.	No. B'ks.	Capital Stock paid in.	Notes or bills in circulation.	Specie & Specie funds on hand.
Alabama . . .	2	\$ 1,732,089.00	\$ 815,789.00	\$ 191,197.00
Delaware . . .	7	2,000,000.00	504,000.00	222,500.00
Louisiana . . .	4	7,600,000.00	1,522,500.00	650,000.00
Mississippi . . .	2	1,000,000.00	590,000.00	43,000.00
New Jersey . . .	26	2,500,000.00	1,448,000.00	227,000.00
New York . . .	8	2,975,000.00	1,887,280.00	284,565.00
South Carolina . . .	6	2,000,000.00	1,862,000.00	220,000.00
Indiana . . .	1	150,000.00	75,000.00	15,000.00
Illinois . . .	1	200,000.00	100,000.00	2,000.00
Ohio . . .	18	4,000,000.00	1,297,278.00	373,182.50
Maryland . . .	12	4,000,000.00	1,008,000.00	445,000.00
Tennessee . . .	2	1,000,000.00	590,000.00	43,000.00
Florida . . .	6	1,000,000.00	600,000.00	60,000.00
Michigan . . .	5	500,000.00	300,000.00	30,000.00
Maine . . .	1	50,000.00	45,704.00	2,689.07
<i>Total</i>	101	30,707,089.00	12,645,551.00	2,827,133.57
Brought down	405	139,416,703.12	65,093,231.82	14,254,571.08
<i>Total</i>	506	170,123,792.12	77,738,782.32	17,081,704.65
United States Bank		35,000,000.00	10,298,577.90	13,863,897.99
<i>Grand Total</i>		\$ 205,123,792.12	\$ 88,037,360.70	\$ 30,945,602.64

4. DEPOSIT BANKS.

List of the State Banks employed as Depositories of the Public Money, with a statement of their condition according to the latest returns.

Name.	Place.	Capital.	Bills in circulation.	Specie.
Maine Bank,	Portland, Me.	\$105,000	\$37,195	\$11,051.77
Commercial Bank,	Portsmouth, N. H.	67,000	64,502	32,677.15
Burlington Bank,	Burlington, Vt.	102,000	75,336	32,544.99
Commonw'th B'k,	Boston, Mass.	500,000	105,723	41,507.80
Merchants' Bank,	do. do.	750,000	174,108	50,466.09
Merchants' Bank,	Salem, do.	400,000	31,798	3,304.31
Arcade Bank,	Providence, R. I.	187,800	22,702	9,179.05
Bank of Bristol,	Bristol, do.	147,260	37,749	3,131.00
Newport Bank,	Newport, do.	120,000	45,283	8,099.00
Far. & Mech. B'k,	Hartford, Ct.			
Mechanics' Bank,	New Haven, do.	472,580	133,573	
N. London Bank,	New London, do.	150,000	57,967	21,026.51
Middletown,	Middletown, do.	419,300	140,334	
Bank of America,	New York, N. Y.	2,001,200	397,866	369,496.00
Mechanics' Bank,	do. do.	2,000,000	719,830	231,714.00
Manhattan Co.,	do. do.	2,050,000	530,417	175,980.43
Mech. & Far. B'k,	Albany, do.	442,000	202,098	25,607.00
Girard Bank,	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,500,000	466,220	113,697.90
Moyamensing B'k,	do. do.	125,000	109,590	41,586.73
Harrisburg Bank,	Harrisburg, do.	158,525	361,186	38,708.13
Union Bank,	Baltimore, Md.	1,843,125	272,835	100,609.36
Bank Metropolis,	Washington, D. C.	500,000	160,283	209,524.90
Bank Alexandria,	Alexandria, do.	500,000	78,742	13,278.65
Bank of Virginia,	Richmond, Va.	1,000,000	821,000	197,076.16
" Branch do.	Norfolk, do.	440,000	186,140	16,943.83
" Branch do.	Petersburg, do.	450,000	585,065	86,750.15
" Branch do.	Fredericksburg, do.	300,000	375,360	45,363.60
" Branch do.	Lynchburg, do.	300,000	435,210	16,366.84
Planters' Bank,	Savannah, Geo.	535,560	135,765	110,184.62
Bank of Augusta,	Augusta, do.	600,000	581,375	162,170.40
Branch Alabama,	Mobile, Ala.	1,000,000	203,170	115,555.02
Planters' Bank,	Natchez, Mis.	2,666,805	1,510,426	113,220.47
Union Bank,	New Orleans, La.	5,500,500	1,281,000	291,587.87
Commercial Bank,	do. do.	817,835	145,000	135,903.73
Union Bank,	Nashville, Ten.	1,243,827	1,520,880	86,455.58
Lou. Savings Inst.	Louisville, Ken.			
Franklin Bank,	Cincinnati, Ohio	986,625	322,747	110,624.05
Commercial Bank,	do. do.	1,000,000	325,892	75,967.20
Bank of Michigan.	Detroit, Mich.	350,000	200,000	60,000.00
Far. & Mech. B'k,	do. do.	700,000	180,000	15,000.00

The public moneys deposited in 25 of the above banks about the 1st of February, 1834, according to the statement of Mr. Hardin, amounted to \$ 11,485,525.74.

5. THE OLD BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. — 1791.

The idea of this institution was conceived immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, by Alexander Hamilton, the founder of the American system of finance, when Secretary of the Treasury ; the plan of it was submitted to Congress Dec. 13, 1790 ; and it was incorporated by act of Congress, and approved Feb. 1791, in the first term of Washington's administration. Its continuance was limited by the charter to the 4th of March, 1811, at which time it expired, as Congress refused to renew the charter.

The capital was limited to \$10,000,000, divided into 25,000 shares, of \$400 each, payable one fourth in gold and silver, and three fourths in public securities bearing an interest of six and three per cent. The corporation were restricted from contracting debts beyond the amount of their capital, and from holding property, exceeding the value of \$15,000,000, or real estate more than necessary for the convenient transacting of their business. The affairs of the bank were to be managed by 24 directors, to be elected by the stockholders, without any interference on the part of the government in the election ; but the government reserved the right of inspecting the affairs of the bank ; and for this purpose the secretary of the treasury was authorized to demand of the president and directors a statement of its concerns as often as he might see fit.

The subscriptions were filled as soon as opened. The government, conformably to the right reserved in the charter, subscribed for 5,000 shares, equal to \$2,000,000 ; and the bank went into immediate operation. Its stock, a great proportion of which was held in Europe, soon rose considerably above par ; and the institution proved always convenient, on some occasions eminently useful to the government, and not less beneficial to the public at large. — The dividends were made semi-annually ; and, during the 20 years' continuance of the charter, the average annual dividend amounted to 8½ per cent.

This bank was not merely or principally a commercial establishment, but was essentially and mainly of a financial and political character ; and it was on this ground that its constitutionality was defended ; the right of Congress to grant such a charter being maintained chiefly upon the strength of that clause of the constitution which gives to it the power necessary for carrying into execution the powers enumerated, and expressly vested in that body. At the time of its establishment, it was opposed, on the ground of its presumed unconstitutionality, by the political party, then in the minority, of which Mr. Jefferson was regarded as the leader ; and before the termination of the charter, this party having come into power, the renewal of the charter was refused, and the institution was dissolved.

During the war which was begun in 1812, the want of a national bank was severely felt, not only as an agent for collecting the revenue, but more especially for transmitting funds from one part of the country to another; and it might also have been a useful auxiliary to the public credit, by supplying temporary loans in cases of emergency. So thoroughly convinced were the public of the necessity of such an institution, that the members of the same political party from which the constitutional objections had been made to the old bank, and which had refused to renew its charter, passed an act of Congress, which was approved by the president (Madison) on the 10th of April, 1816, chartering the present Bank of the United States, upon principles, and with provisions, very similar to those contained in the former charter.

According to Mr. Gallatin, "The principal advantages derived from a Bank of the United States, (exclusive of the aid that may be expected from it in time of war,) which no state bank, and, as it appears to us, no bank established on different principles, could afford, are; 1st and principally; securing with certainty a uniform and, as far as paper can, a sound currency; 2dly, the complete security and great facility it affords to government in its fiscal operations; 3dly, the great convenience and benefit accruing to the community from its extensive transactions in domestic bills of exchange and inland drafts."

Constitutionality of a United States or National Bank.

The following extract from Mr. Justice Story's "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States," gives a brief summary of the principal arguments for and against the constitutionality of a United States or National Bank.

"One of the earliest and most important measures, which gave rise to a question of constitutional power, was the act chartering the Bank of the United States in 1791. That question has often since been discussed; and though the measure has been repeatedly sanctioned by Congress, by the executive, and by the judiciary, and has obtained the like favor in the great majority of the states, yet it is, up to this very hour, still debated upon constitutional grounds, as if it were still new and untried. It is impossible, at this time, to treat it as an open question, unless the constitution is for ever to remain an unsettled text, possessing no permanent attributes, and incapable of having any ascertained sense; varying with every change of doctrine, and of party; and delivered over to interminable doubts.

"The reasoning, upon which the constitutionality of a national bank is denied, turns upon the strict interpretation of the clause, giving

auxiliary powers, necessary and proper to execute the other enumerated powers. It is to the following effect. The power to incorporate a bank is not among those enumerated in the constitution. In the next place all the enumerated powers can be carried into execution without a bank. A bank therefore is not *necessary*, and consequently not authorized by this clause of the constitution. It is urged that a bank will give great facility, or convenience to the collection of taxes. If this were true, yet the constitution allows only the means which are *necessary*, and not merely those which are *convenient* for effecting the enumerated powers. If such a latitude of construction were allowed, as to consider convenience as justifying the use of such means, it would swallow up all the enumerated powers. Therefore, the constitution restrains Congress to those means, without which the power would be nugatory.

“The reasoning by which the constitutionality of the national bank is sustained is [in part] contained in the following summary. The powers confided to the national government are unquestionably, so far as they exist, sovereign and supreme. It is not, and cannot be disputed, that the power of creating a corporation is one belonging to sovereignty. But so are all other legislative powers; for the original power of giving the law on any subject whatever is a sovereign power. If the erecting of a corporation be an incident to sovereignty, and it is not prohibited, it must belong to the national government in relation to the objects entrusted to it. The true difference is this; where the authority of a government is general, it can create corporations in all cases; when it is confined to certain branches of legislation, it can create corporations only as to those cases. It cannot be denied, that implied powers may be delegated as well as express. It follows that a power to erect corporations may as well be implied, as any other thing, if it be an instrument, or means of carrying into execution any specified power.

“It is true, that among the enumerated powers, we do not find that of establishing a bank or creating a corporation. But we do find there the great powers to lay and collect taxes; to borrow money; to regulate commerce; to declare and conduct war; and to raise and support navies. Now if a bank be a fit means to execute any or all of these powers, it is just as much implied as any other means. If it be ‘necessary and proper’ for any of them, how is it possible to deny the authority to create it for such purposes? There is no more propriety in giving this power in express terms, than in giving any other incidental power or means in express terms.

‘That a national bank is an appropriate means to carry into effect some of the enumerated powers of the government, and that this can be best done by erecting it into a corporation, may be established by the most satisfactory reasoning. It has a relation, more or less direct, to the power of collecting taxes, to that of borrowing money, to that of regulating trade between states, and to those of raising and

maintaining fleets and armies. And it may be added that it has a most important bearing upon the regulation of currency between the states. It is an instrument, which has been applied by governments, in the administration of their fiscal and financial operations; and in the present times it can hardly require argument to prove, that it is a convenient, a useful, and an essential instrument in the fiscal operations of the United States."

6. BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. — 1816.

The Bank of the United States was incorporated by an act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1816, and was approved by the president (Madison) on the 10th of April following; to continue 20 years, or till the 3d of March, 1836. The principal bank is at Philadelphia, and there are offices of discount in 25 of the most considerable commercial cities of the United States. The capital consists of \$ 35,000,000, of which one fifth or 7 millions were subscribed by the general government. It is under the management of 25 directors, 20 of whom are elected by the stockholders, and 5 are appointed and removed at pleasure by the president of the United States. It is prohibited from purchasing any part of the public debt; lending to the general government over \$ 500,000, or to any state over \$ 50,000; taking interest over 6 per cent.; or issuing bills under the denomination of 5 dollars. In case of refusing payment of its notes or deposits in specie, it is made liable to pay interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The transactions of the institution are limited to making loans and trading in the precious metals, and the sale of such goods or of such lands as should be pledged. No other similar corporations are to be chartered by the government, except banks in the District of Columbia, with a capital in the whole, not exceeding \$ 6,000,000, during the period for which the charter was granted. For this charter the government demanded and received a bonus of \$ 1,500,000 from the stockholders. Until the 1st of October, 1833, the bank collected the revenue of the United States in every commercial city where a branch is situated.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES: — Philadelphia.

Capital \$ 35,000,000, of which the United States own \$ 7,000,000.

Nicholas Biddle, *President*; Samuel Jaudon, *Cashier*.

Directors appointed by the President } E. D. Ingraham, Chs. Macalester,
and Senate of the United States } both of Phila'phia. 3 vacancies.

Directors elected by
the Stockholders
January, 1834.

{ Nicholas Biddle, Manuel Eyre, Lawrence Lewis,
Ambrose White, Daniel W. Coxe, John Holmes,
Charles Chauncy, John Goddard, John R. Neff,
William Platt, Matthew Newkirk, James C. Fisher,
John S. Henry, John Sergeant, and John
Bolton, of *Philadelphia*; — Robert Lenox and
John Rathbone, Jun., of *New York*; — George
Hoffman and Roswell L. Colt, of *Maryland*; —
and John Potter, of *South Carolina*.

Branches or Offices of Discount and Deposit.

Portland,	Utica,	Norfolk,	New Orleans,
Portsmouth,	Buffalo,	Fayetteville,	Nashville,
Burlington,	Pittsburg,	Charleston,	Lexington,
Boston,	Baltimore,	Savannah,	Louisville,
Providence,	Washington,	Mobile,	Cincinnati,
Hartford,	Richmond,	Natchez,	St. Louis.
New York,			

*Amount of the Public Moneys in the Bank of the United States and
Offices, in December of each year, from 1818 to 1833.*

Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
1818, \$ 6,609,501.90	1824, \$ 8,189,905.58	1829, \$ 7,313,843.05
1819, 2,960,871.08	1825, 4,623,358.91	1830, 5,813,610.30
1820, 2,965,018.58	1826, 8,035,629.85	1831, 8,857,700.20
1821, 2,337,071.46	1827, 7,470,590.89	1832, 12,278,069.12
1822, 3,485,118.38	1828, 9,862,004.40	1833, 5,162,260.63
1823, 9,300,789.50		

Progress of the Bank from Oct. 1, 1833, the time when the Public Deposits were removed, to August 1, 1834. [National Gazette and Niles' Register.]

	Loans.	Public Deposits.	Private Deposits.	Circulation.	Specie.	Debts & Notes of State Banks.
Oct. 1, \$	60,094,202.93	9,868,435.58	8,003,862.78	19,123,189.57	10,663,441.51	4,719,972
Nov. 1,	57,210,604.38	8,232,311.18	7,285,041.88	18,518,000.57	10,342,160.46	4,489,217
Dec. 1,	54,453,104.67	5,162,260.63	6,827,173.10	18,650,912.90	9,818,529.25	4,083,258
Jan. 1,	54,911,461.70	4,230,509.63	6,734,866.06	19,208,379.90	10,031,237.72	3,519,385
Feb. 1,	54,842,973.64	3,066,561.72	6,715,312.60	19,260,472.90	10,523,385.69	3,211,385
March 1,	56,167,829.86	2,604,233.62	7,343,129.92	18,523,189.00	10,385,439.15	2,035,985
April 1,	54,806,817.62	2,932,866.74	7,166,028.21	17,521,264.39	10,180,008.76	2,195,489
May 1,	53,756,485.18	3,251,345.64	7,022,820.10	16,604,147.90	11,183,774.54	3,094,787
June 1,	52,201,912.88	2,731,988.51	6,867,892.15	16,612,527.06	12,298,333.20	3,329,362
July 1,	51,024,972			16,641,997	12,823,997	
Aug. 1,	48,626,166			16,469,342	13,626,049	
Sept. 1,	47,058,493			10,298,577	13,863,897	

*Official Statement of the Condition of the Bank, on the 1st of
Sept. 1834.*

Loans on personal security, \$ 30,239,331.72	Individual deposits, . . . \$ 6,854,182.70
“ on bank stock, 1,117,766.53	Circulation, . . . 10,298,577.90
“ on other securities, 3,456,223.30	Due from state banks 2,098,184.93
	Due to “ “ . . . 2,499,022.66
34,863,326.55	
Domestic bills, 12,196,172.10	Boston branch, Sept. 1st.
47,059,498.65	Loans on personal security 1,364,229.71
	“ on bank stock, . . . 38,738.30
Baring, Brothers & Co., &c. 3,728,649.89	“ on other securities, . . . 20,300.00
Specie 13,863,897.99	Domestic bills of exchange, 1,753,334.58
Redemption of public debt, 258,431.94	Due from state banks, . . . 291,100.00
Treasurer of the United States, 503,788.42	Due to “ “ . . . 249,780.97
Public officers, 1,392,992.24	

*Average Amount, for the years 1819–1829, of the principal items of the
Situation of the Bank of the United States.*

	Dis- counts.	Domestic Bills.	Funded Debt.	Total on Interest	Real Estate.	Specie.	Deposits.	Gross am. of Notes.*
1819	32,211,674	336,760	7,236,153	39,784,587		2,743,834	5,734,682	5,056,829
1820	23,803,237	1,526,600	8,253,701	38,593,568		5,214,773	6,581,628	4,410,332
1821	27,099,050	1,598,473	11,859,296	40,556,619	245,846	6,469,224	6,999,073	5,609,220
1822	28,574,893	2,394,688	13,116,004	44,085,785	579,152	3,711,145	6,365,570	5,562,335
1823	30,584,919	2,588,245	10,911,700	41,034,864	736,370	4,899,686	10,401,786	4,671,271
1824	29,478,255	2,563,672	13,373,095	45,415,022	1,393,193	5,909,351	12,918,108	5,935,496
1825	29,327,219	3,270,699	19,807,665	52,405,583	1,566,728	4,686,557	12,885,829	8,836,646
1826	29,592,103	3,592,145	17,885,210	51,069,458	1,745,566	5,174,643	12,578,523	10,235,528
1827	27,948,592	4,568,297	17,721,192	50,244,081	2,118,560	6,327,758	13,727,274	10,808,244
1828	30,820,944	6,018,784	17,127,077	53,966,805	2,293,352	6,205,107	14,454,169	12,414,390
1829	32,703,280	8,417,021	13,925,701	55,046,002	2,474,750	6,411,998	15,172,164	15,011,352

* The actual amount of circulation is generally four fifths of the gross amount, the rest being notes *in transitu*, or accumulated in offices where they are not payable.

*Actual Circulation of the Bank of the United States in September, 1830,
and Places where the Notes were payable.*

Where payable.	Notes in circulation.	Where payable.	Notes in circulation.
Bank United States	\$ 1,367,180	Am't bro't forward	\$ 7,190,095
Portland	79,280	Mobile	940,825
Portsmouth	101,985	New Orleans	2,623,320
Boston	271,180	St. Louis	228,700
Providence	113,920	Nashville	1,235,275
Hartford	171,532	Louisville	662,375
New York	834,733	Lexington	908,625
Baltimore	528,638	Cincinnati	647,240
Washington	647,602	Pittsburg	554,102
Richmond	469,440	Buffalo	258,130
Norfolk	532,400	Burlington	96,595
Fayetteville	713,760	Agencies Cinc'nati and Chillicothe }	2,375
Charleston	835,840		
Savannah	522,605		
Am't carried for'd	\$ 7,190,095		\$ 15,347,657

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

1. LOWER CANADA.

GOVERNMENT.

The executive power is vested in a Governor and an Executive Council of 10 members, all appointed by the king of Great Britain. The Legislature, or Provincial Parliament, is composed of a legislative council of 28 members, appointed by the king, and a House of Assembly of 50 members, elected by the people.

LORD AYLMER, *Governor-General*. JONATHAN SEWELL, *Chief Justice*.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

Church of England. Charles James Stewart, D. D., *Bishop of Quebec*; 30 clergymen. — *Catholic Church*, 3 bishops and 210 clergymen. — *Church of Scotland*, 4 ministers. — *Methodists*, 9 ministers.

BANKS.

Statement of their condition in January, 1834.

	Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.
Quebec Bank,	\$ 100,000	\$ 197,010	\$ 84,444
Bank of Montreal,	1,000,000	761,191	295,483
City Bank of Montreal,	336,486	136,741	60,976
<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$ 1,436,486</u>	<u>\$ 1,094,942</u>	<u>\$ 440,903</u>

NEWSPAPERS.

Printing was introduced into Canada soon after the organization of the government under the English. The earliest newspaper, "The Quebec Gazette," was first published in January, 1765; and in or about 1775, a newspaper, "The Montreal Gazette," was issued at Montreal. In 1810, there were 5 newspapers in Lower Canada; in 1830, 13; as follows:

Quebec, { Semiweekly, 3	|	Montreal, { Semiweekly, 5
{ Weekly, . 1		{ Weekly, . 2
Three Rivers, do. . . 1		Stanstead, do. . . 1

2. UPPER CANADA.

GOVERNMENT.

The executive power is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, and an Executive Council, of seven members, all appointed by the king. The Legislature consists of a legislative council of 24 members, appointed by the king, and a House of Assembly containing 50 members, elected by the people.

Sir John Colborne, *Lieutenant-Governor*.

Of the established church of England there are two archdeacons, those of York and Kingston; and, in 1830, there were 42 clergymen, all under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Quebec:—13 ministers of the church of Scotland.

BANKS.

Statement of their condition in January, 1834.

	Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.
Bank of Upper Canada, York,	\$731,390	\$793,634	\$198,613
Commercial Bank, Kingston,	361,910	325,601	91,552
	<hr/> \$1,093,300	<hr/> \$1,119,235	<hr/> \$290,165

NEWSPAPERS.

In 1810, there was one newspaper in Upper Canada, (at York, now called Toronto); in 1830, 19:—6 at York, 5 at Kingston, 3 at Niagara, 2 at Brockville, 1 at Hamilton, 1 at Perth, and 1 at St. Catherine's.

3. NOVA SCOTIA.

GOVERNMENT.

Sir Colin Campbell, *Lieutenant-Governor*.

Thomas Nicholson Jeffery, *President*,—administering the government in the absence of the Lieut. Governor.

The Council consists of 12 members:—the House of Assembly, of 44.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court. Brenton Halliburton, *Chief Justice*:—Lewis M. Wilkins, Richard J. Uniacke, and William Hill, *Puisne Judges*:—Pellegrin Wiswall, *Associate Judge*. J. G. W. Archibald, *Attorney-General*. Charles R. Fairbanks, *Solicitor-General*.

EDUCATION.

King's College, Windsor.—Rev. Charles Porter, D. D., *President*; with two professors.

Academies. Pictou Academy, at Pictou; Baptist Academy, at Wolfville.

Schools. Number of schools in 1832, 423: scholars, 11,771. Money raised by the people for schools for six months, £7,841:—received from the province, £1,834.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

Established Church. John Inglis, D. D., *Bishop*; with 32 clergymen.—*Established Church of Scotland*, 16 ministers.—*Baptists*, 35 ministers. *Methodists*, 19 missionaries.—*Catholics*, 11 ministers.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper in Nova Scotia was published at Halifax in 1751. In 1810, there were three newspapers in the province, all at Halifax; in 1830, 6, — 5 at Halifax, and one at Pictou.

4. NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sir Archibald Campbell, *Lieutenant-Governor*.

New Brunswick is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop of Nova Scotia.

Newspapers. The first newspaper in this province was published in 1783. In 1830, there were 7 newspapers; 4 at St. John, 1 at Frederickton, 1 at St. Andrews, and 1 at Merrimachi.

ISLANDS.

Newfoundland, Sir Thomas J. Cochrane, *Lieut.-Gov.* — 4 newspapers.

Prince Edward Island, Lieut.-Col. Young, *do.* 1 *do.* at Charlotte Town.

Bermuda, Sir S. Chapman, *Governor.* . . . 1 *do.* at Hamilton.

Newspapers in the British North American Provinces in 1830, 51; viz. 13 in Lower Canada; 19 in Upper Canada; 7 in New Brunswick; 6 in Nova Scotia; 4 in Newfoundland; 1 in Prince Edward Island; and 1 in Bermuda.

EUROPE.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Name.	Title.	State.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.	Age Accession.	Religion.
Charles XIV.	King	Sweden	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818	54	Lutheran
Nicholas I.	Emperor	Russia	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825	29	Gr. Ch.
Frederick VI.	King	Denmark	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808	40	Lutheran
William IV.	do.	Great Britain,	Aug. 21, 1765	June 26, 1830	65	Pr. Ep.
William I.	do.	Holland	Aug. 24, 1772	Mar. 16, 1815	41	Reformed
Leopold	do.	Belgium	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Lutheran
Fred. Wm. III.	do.	Prussia	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 16, 1797	27	Evang'l
Anthony	do.	Saxony	Dec. 27, 1755	May 5, 1827	71	Cath.*
Francis	Gr. Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwer.	Dec. 10, 1756	April 24, 1785	28	Lutheran
George V.	do.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	do.
Augustus	do.	Oldenburg	July 13, 1783	May 21, 1829	46	do.
William	Duke	Brunswick	April 25, 1806	April 25, 1831	25	do.
William	do.	Nassau	June 14, 1792	Jan. 9, 1816	23	Evang'l
Ch. Frederick	Gr. Duke	Saxe-Weimar	Feb. 2, 1783	June 14, 1828	45	Lutheran
Ernest	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Jan. 2, 1784	Dec. 9, 1806	22	do.
Bernard	do.	Saxe-Meiningen	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	do.
Frederick	do.	Saxe-Altenburg	April 29, 1763	Sept. 22, 1780	17	do.
Leopold	do.	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1819	22	Evang'l
Alexis	do.	Anhalt-Bernburg	June 12, 1769	April 9, 1796	23	do.
Ferdinand	do.	Anhalt-Cothen	June 15, 1767	Dec. 16, 1818	48	Cath.*
Fred. Gunther	Prince	Schwartz'g Rudolst't	Nov. 6, 1793	April 28, 1807	13	Lutheran
Gunther	do.	Schwartz'g Souder'n	Dec. 5, 1760	Oct. 14, 1794	33	do.
Henry XIX.	do.	Reuss, Elder Line	Mar. 1, 1790	Jan. 29, 1817	26	do.
Henry LXII.	do.	Reuss, Younger Line	May 31, 1785	April 17, 1818	32	do.
Leopold	do.	Lippe-Detmold	Nov. 6, 1796	April 4, 1802	5	Reformed
George William	do.	Lippe-Schaumburg	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	do.
George	do.	Waldeck	Sept. 20, 1789	Sept. 9, 1813	24	Evang'l
Louis	Landg've	Hesse-Homburg	Aug. 29, 1770	April 2, 1829	59	Reformed
Ch. Leopold Fr.	Gr. Duke	Baden	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830	40	Evang'l
William II.	Elector	Hesse-Cassel	July 28, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821	44	Reformed
Louis II.	Gr. Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	Dec. 26, 1777	April 6, 1830	52	Lutheran
Anthony	Prince	Hohenzol'n Sigmar'n	June 20, 1762	Dec. 26, 1785	23	Cath.
Frederick	do.	Hohenzol'n Hechin'n	July 22, 1776	Nov. 2, 1810	34	do.
John Joseph	do.	Lichtenstein	June 26, 1760	Mar. 24, 1805	44	do.
William	King	Wurtemberg	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Lutheran
Louis	do.	Bavaria	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825	39	Cath.
Francis	Emperor	Austria	Feb. 12, 1768	Mar. 1, 1792	24	do.
Louis-Philip	King	France	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 9, 1830	57	do.
John J. Hess	Land'man	Switzerland, Rep.				
Ma. Isabella II.	Queen	Spain	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833	3	Cath.
Donna Maria	do.	Portugal	April 14, 1819	May 2, 1826	7	do.
Ch'les Emanuel	King	Sardinia	Oct. 2, 1798	April 27, 1831	31	do.
Leopold II.	Gr. Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824	26	do.
Maria Louisa	Duchess	Parma	Dec. 12, 1791	May 30, 1814	22	do.
Francis IV.	Duke	Modena	ct. 6, 1779	June 8, 1815	35	do.
Charles Louis	do.	Lucca	Dec. 23, 1799	Mar. 13, 1824	24	do.
Gregory XVI.	Pope	States of the Church	Sept. 18, 1765	Feb. 2, 1831	65	do.
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Jan. 12, 1815	Nov. 8, 1830	21	do.
Antonio Comuto	President	Ionian Isles, Rep.		1804		Gr. Ch.
Otho	King	Greeco	June 1, 1815	elected 1832	17	Cath.
Mahmoud II.	Sultan	Turkey	July 20, 1785	July 23, 1808	23	Mahom'n

* The King of Saxony and the Duke of Anhalt-Cothen are *Catholics*, though the greater part of their subjects are *Protestants*; and the King of Belgium is a *Protestant*, though his subjects are mostly *Catholics*;—Frederick Augustus is *joint regent* of Saxony. See *Am. Almanac* for 1832, p. 298.

Remarks.

We have very little room in this volume of the *American Almanac* to appropriate to the notice of Foreign Countries. The volume for 1834 contains a comprehensive "Statistical View of the Globe" from M. Balbi, and considerable details relating to the government of Great Britain; and the volume for 1833 contains much statistical information with respect to the various countries of Europe; and to those volumes we would refer the reader. More full information relating to Foreign Countries may probably be given in the next volume.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the volumes of the *American Almanac* for 1833 and 1834, copious details have been given in relation to the Statistics and Government of Great Britain, and the measure of Parliamentary Reform; and to these volumes the reader is referred. On the 9th of July, 1834, Earl Grey announced his resignation of the office of Prime Minister. His administration has been the most important in modern times, with respect to the representation and government of the country; but the measures of parliament during the last year have been of less consequence, than those of the year preceding.

BRITISH PREMIERS FROM 1757 TO 1834.

	Appointed.		Appointed.
Duke of Newcastle,	July 2, 1757	William Pitt,	May 12, 1804
Earl of Bute,	May 29, 1762	Lord Grenville,	Jan. 8, 1806
George Grenville,	April 16, 1763	Duke of Portland,	Mar. 30, 1807
Marquis of Rockingham,	July 12, 1765	Spencer Perceval,	June 23, 1810
Duke of Grafton,	Aug. 2, 1766	Earl of Liverpool,	June 8, 1812
Lord North (Earl Guilford)	Feb. 1, 1770	George Canning,	April 11, 1827
Marquis of Rockingham,	March 27, 1782	Viscount Goderich,	Aug. 10, 1827
Earl of Shelburne,	July 13, 1782	Duke of Wellington,	Jan. 11, 1828
Duke of Portland,	April 5, 1783	Earl Grey,	Nov. 22, 1830
William Pitt,	Dec. 27, 1783	Viscount Melbourne,	July, 1834
H. Addington (Visc. Sidmouth),	Mar. 7, 1801		

THE KING'S MINISTERS, JULY, 1834.

	Salary.
Viscount Melbourne,	<i>First Lord of the Treasury,</i> £5,000
Viscount Althorp,	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer,</i> 5,000
Lord Brougham,	<i>Lord-Chancellor,</i> 14,000
Marquess of Lansdowne,	<i>President of the Council,</i> 2,000

Earl Mulgrave,	<i>Lord Privy Seal,</i>	£2,000
Viscount Duncannon, . . .	<i>Sec. State for the Home Dep.</i>	5,000
Viscount Palmerston, . . .	<i>Sec. State for the Foreign do.</i>	5,000
Rt. Hon. Thomas Spring Rice,	<i>Sec. State for the Colonial do.</i>	5,000
Lord Auckland,	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty,</i>	4,500
Rt. Hon. Charles Grant . . .	<i>Pres. of the Board of Control,</i>	3,500
Lord Holland,	<i>Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster,</i>	3,563
Lord John Russell,	<i>Paymaster of the Forces,</i>	2,000
Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice, . .	<i>Secretary at War,</i>	2,580

* * The above form the Cabinet.

Rt. Hon. Edward J. Littleton,	<i>Chief Sec. of State for Ireland,</i>	5,500
Lord Hill,	<i>Com. in Chief of the Forces,</i>	3,458
Rt. Hon. Sir James Kempt . .	<i>Master Gen. of the Ordnance,</i>	3,000
Rt. Hon. James Abercromby, .	<i>Mast. Mint & Pr. B'd of Trade,</i>	2,000
Earl of Belfast,	<i>Lord-Chamberlain</i>	3,058
Duke of Argyll	<i>Lord-Steward,</i>	2,436
Earl of Albemarle,	<i>Master of the Horse,</i>	3,350
Marquess of Winchester, . .	<i>Groom of the Stole,</i>	2,130
Duke of Norfolk,	<i>Earl Marshal.</i>	
Sir John C. Hobhouse, . . .	<i>First Commis. of Land Rev.,</i>	2,000
Rt. Hon. Ch. Poulett Thompson,	<i>Treasurer of the Navy and</i>	
	<i>Vice-Pres. Board of Trade,</i>	2,000
Sir John Campbell, Kt. . . .	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	6,200
Sir C. Pepys,	<i>Solicitor-General,</i>	4,000

IRELAND.

		Salary.
Marquess Wellesley	<i>Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland,</i>	£20,000
Lord Plunket,	<i>Lord-Chancellor,</i>	8,000
Rt. Hon. Sir Richard H. Vivian,	<i>Commander of the Forces,</i>	3,607
Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Blackburn,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	3,000
Philip C. Crampton, Esq.,	<i>Solicitor-General,</i>	3,000

PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of Great Britain consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

HOUSE OF LORDS OR PEERS.

The Lord High Chancellor Brougham, *Speaker*.

The House of Lords is composed of all the five orders of nobility of England, dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons, who have attained the age of 21 years, and labor under no disqualification; of 16 representative peers from Scotland; 28 representative peers from Ireland; 2 English archbishops and 24 bishops; and 4 representative Irish bishops: — The number of each, in 1834, being as follows:

Dukes (4 Royal Dukes),	25	Representative Peers of Scotland, 16	
Marquesses,	19	Representative Peers of Ireland, 28	
Earls,	111	English Archbishops and Bishops, 26	
Viscounts,	17	Irish Representative Bishops, 4	
Barons,	180		
<i>Total of the House of Peers</i>			426

House of Commons.

<i>England.</i>	{	26 Counties, 4 each; 7, 3 each; 6, 2 each; York- shire 6; Isle of Wight 1,	144	}	471
		133 Cities and Boroughs, 2 each,	266		
		53 Boroughs, 1 each,	53		
		City of London,	4		
		Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, 2 each,	4		
<i>Wales.</i>	{	3 Counties, 2 each; and 9 Counties, 1 each,	15	}	29
		14 Districts of Boroughs, 1 each,	14		
<i>Scotland.</i>	{	33 Counties,	30	}	53
		Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2 each,	4		
		18 Boroughs and Districts of Boroughs,	19		
<i>Ireland.</i>	{	32 Counties, 2 each,	64	}	105
		6 Cities, 2 each; 27 Boroughs, 1 each,	39		
		The University of Dublin 2,	2		
<i>Total</i>					658

	When assembled.	When dissolved.	Existed.		
			Y.	M.	D.
2d Imperial Parliament,	August 31, 1802	October 24, 1806	4	1	25
3d do. do.	Nov. 25, 1806	May 27, 1807	0	6	2
4th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1807	Sept. 29, 1812	4	10	2
5th do. do.	Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818	5	6	16
6th do. do.	August 4, 1818	February 29, 1820	1	6	25
7th do. do.	April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826	6	1	9
8th do. do.	Nov. 14, 1826	July 24, 1830	4	1	22
9th do. do.	Oct. 26, 1830	April 22, 1831	0	5	27
10th do. do.	June 14, 1831	Dec. 3, 1832	0	5	20
11th Im. or 1st Ref. Par.	Jan. 29, 1833				

JUDICIARY. — *England.**High Court of Chancery.*

		Salary.
Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham,	<i>Lord High Chancellor,</i>	£14,000
Rt. Hon. Sir John Leach,	<i>Master of the Rolls,</i>	7,000
Rt. Hon. Sir Launcelot Shadwell,	<i>Vice-Chancellor,</i>	6,000

Court of the King's Bench.

Rt. Hon. Lord Denman,	<i>Lord Chief Justice,</i>	10,000
Sir Joseph Littledale,	<i>Judge,</i>	5,500
Sir W. E. Taunton,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir J. Patteson,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir J. Williams,	<i>do.</i>	5,500

Court of Common Pleas.

Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas C. Tindal,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	8,000
Sir James Allan Park,	<i>Judge,</i>	5,500
Sir Stephen Gaselee,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir John B. Bosanquet,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir John Vaughan,	<i>do.</i>	5,500

Court of Exchequer.

Rt. Hon. Lord Lyndhurst,	<i>Lord Chief Baron,</i>	7,000
Sir John Bayley,	<i>Baron,</i>	5,500
Sir William Bolland,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir James Parke,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir Edward H. Alderson,	<i>do.</i>	5,500

Court of Admiralty.

Sir John Nicholl,	<i>Judge of the Admiralty.</i>
Sir Herbert Jenner,	<i>King's Advocate-General.</i>
Dr. John Dodson,	<i>Admiralty Advocate.</i>

JUDICIARY. — *Scotland.*

Court of Session. — 1st Division. Rt. Hon. Charles Hope, *Lord President*; D. R. W. Ewart, *Lord Balgray*; Adam Gillies, *Lord Gillies*; Geo. Cranstoun, *Lord Corehouse*; John Fullerton, *Lord Fullerton*; Sir James W. Moncrieff, *Lord Moncrieff*.

2d Division. — Rt. Hon. David Boyle, *Lord Justice Clerk*; Sir Wm. Miller, *Lord Glenlee*; James W. Murray, *Lord Cringletie*; Alexander McConnochie, *Lord Meadowbank*; J. H. Mackenzie, *Lord Mackenzie*; John Hay Forbes, *Lord Medwin*.

Jury Court in Civil Causes. — Rt. Hon. William Adam, *Lord Chief Commissioner*.

JUDICIARY. — *Ireland.*

Court of Chancery. — Lord Plunket, *Lord Chancellor.* Rt. Hon. Sir William McMahon, *Master of the Rolls.*

Court of the King's Bench. — Rt. Hon. Ch. K. Bushe, *Chief Justice.* Richard Jebb, Charles Burton, and Thomas B. Vandeleur, *Judges.*

Court of Common Pleas. — Rt. Hon. John Doherty, *Chief Justice.* Arthur Moore, William Johnson, and Robert Torrens, *Judges.*

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

ENGLAND.

Cons.	Archbishops.	Sees.	Cons.	Bishops.	Sees.
1813	Wm. Howley, D. D.	Canterbury.	1824	R. James Carr, D. D.	Worcester.
1791	E. V. Harcourt, D. C. L.	York.	1824	Christo. Bethell, D. D.	Bangor.
	<i>Bishops.</i>		1825	J. B. Jenkinson, D. D.	St. David's.
1824	C. J. Blomfield, D. D.	London.	1827	Robert Gray, D. D.	Bristol.
1819	W. Van Mildert, D. D.	Durham.	1827	Hugh Percy, D. D.	Carlisle.
1826	C. R. Sumner, D. D.	Winchester.	1827	George Murray, D. D.	Rochester.
1803	Th. Burgess, D. D.	Salisbury.	1828	Edw. Copleston, D. D.	Llandaff.
1805	H. Bathurst, D. C. L.	Norwich.	1828	J. Bird Sumner, D. D.	Chester.
1809	B. E. Sparke, D. D.	Ely.	1829	Richard Bagot, D. D.	Oxford.
1812	G. Henry Law, D. D.	Bath & Wells.	1830	J. H. Monk, D. D.	Gloucester.
1815	Henry Rider, D. D.	Litchf. & Cov.	1830	H. Phillpots, D. D.	Exeter.
1816	Herbert Marsh, D. D.	Peterborough.	1831	Edward Maltby, D. D.	Chichester.
1820	John Kaye, D. D.	Lincoln.	1832	Edward Gray, D. D.	Hereford.
1820	Wm. Carey, D. D.	St. Asaph.	1827	*Wm. Ward, D. D.	Sodor & Man.

* Not a Lord of Parliament.

IRELAND.

Cons.	Archbishops.	Sees.	Cons.	Bishops.	Sees.
1806	Lord J. G. Beresford, D. D.	Armagh.	1812	John Leslie, D. D.	*Elphin.
1831	Richard Whately, D. D.	Dublin.	1813	Robert Fowler, D. D.	*Ossory.
1822	Richard Laurence, D. C. L.	Cashel.	1819	James Saurin, D. D.	*Dromore.
1802	P. Le Poer Trench, D. D.	Tuam.	1820	Richard Mant, D. D.	Down & Con.
	<i>Bishops.</i>		1820	Th. Eltrington, D. D.	Leig. & Ferns.
1801	N. Alexander, D. D.	Menth.	1822	Wm. Bissett, D. D.	*Raphoe.
1803	Ch. D. Lindsey, D. D.	*Kildare.	1822	Edmund Knox, D. D.	Limerick.
1802	G. la P. Beresford, D. D.	Kilmore.	1826	John Brinkley, D. D.	Cloyne.
1804	Christo Butson, D. D.	*Clonfert & K.	1825	R. Ponsonby, D. D.	Derry.
1804	Ld. R. P. Tottenham, D. D.	*Clogher.	1830	Samuel Kyle, D. D.	*Cork & Ross.
		*Killala & A.			Killaloe & Th.
					*Waterf. & L.

According to the act of Parliament of 1833, entitled "An Act to alter and amend the Laws relating to the Temporalities of the Church of Ireland," the archbishoprics of *Cashel* and *Tuam* are to be annexed to *Armagh* and *Dublin*, and are to be suppressed as archbishoprics, and reduced to bishoprics; and the ten bishoprics to which an asterisk is prefixed are to be abolished, and their duties transferred to other sees. This change is to take effect whenever the sees become vacant by the decease of the present incumbents.

FRANCE.

Remark.

The volume of the *American Almanac* for 1831 contains the French Constitutional Charter; and the volume for 1833 comprises much statistical information relating to France; and to them the reader is referred for information.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of France is a constitutional monarchy, comprising three branches, the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies; and their joint concurrence is necessary to give validity to every law of the country; but in other respects their functions are distinct.

CHAMBER OF PEERS.—Baron Pasquier, *President*.

The rights of the Peers were formerly hereditary; but in 1831, their hereditary rights were abolished; and they are now nominated by the King for life: their number is unlimited. The King can select them only from those men who have held for a certain time high public offices, such as those of minister of state, general, counsellor of state, prefect, mayor of a city of 30,000 inhabitants or more, president of a royal court, member of the Institute, member of a general council, or of a council of commerce, &c.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—Charles Dupin, *President*.

This body is composed of Deputies elected every 5 years, by 459 colleges, distributed among the departments in proportion to population; to these colleges all Frenchmen who perform certain conditions specified by one of the fundamental laws, are summoned. In order to be an elector, a Frenchman must pay a direct tax of 200 francs.

MINISTRY.

Marshal Gerard,	<i>Minister of War and President of the Council.</i>
Admiral de Rigny,	<i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>
M. Duchatel,	<i>Minister of Commerce and Public Works.</i>
M. Humann,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
M. Thiers,	<i>Minister of the Interior.</i>
M. Guizot,	<i>Minister of Public Instruction.</i>
M. Persil,	<i>Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.</i>
Admiral Jacob,	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>

SPAIN.

Spain has heretofore been an absolute, hereditary monarchy, the succession having been limited to the male line, according to the Salic law, which excludes females, till the 8th of April, 1830, when a royal ordinance was promulgated, which renders females capable of succeeding to the throne.

In 1797 or 8, Charles IV. had only two children ; one a daughter, and the other Ferdinand (afterwards *Ferdinand VII.*), who was so sickly that he despaired of rearing him. The Queen being in ill health, and Charles fearing his only son would die, and that the Queen might have no more children, assembled the deputies to the Cortes, and proposed to them the abolition of the Salic law. The proposal was unanimously adopted, and Charles IV. converted it into a royal decree. The promulgation of it was deferred. In the mean time Ferdinand grew up, and the Queen gave birth to several princes and princesses. The decree having fallen into oblivion, Ferdinand VII., apprehensive that he should have no male issue, ordered it to be sought for. The decree signed by Charles IV. was not found among the archives, but the minutes of the deliberation of the Cortes, with their approval, were found ; and it was to this act, which was promulgated on the 8th of April, 1830, that Ferdinand gave his sanction. By this act Don Carlos, the eldest brother of Ferdinand, was appointed Regent during the minority of the Infanta. Several of the European cabinets protested against this measure, and it has been strenuously opposed by Don Carlos and his party, who have been powerful in Spain.

On the 10th of October, 1830, the Queen gave birth to the princess Maria Isabella. The King fell into a state of great debility by a lingering illness. The government was placed in the hands of the Queen, who has been supported by the army and the great body of the people ; but the country has since been greatly agitated by insurrections and rebellion, excited by Don Carlos and his adherents.

On the 4th of January, 1833, the government of the kingdom, which had been delegated to the Queen, was partially resumed by King Ferdinand, who issued a protest against and revoked a decree which had been " extorted " from him during his illness, by which he had reëstablished the Salic law as the rule of succession, and which, if acted upon, would have excluded his daughter from the throne, and established the claim of his brother Don Carlos. In April, two important documents were promulgated by the King ; one ordering his subjects to take a general oath of allegiance to his daughter ; the other convoking the Spanish Cortes for the 20th of June. The Cortes assembled on the day appointed at Madrid, and took the oath of allegiance to the young Princess as their future Queen.

Ferdinand VII. died on the 29th of September, 1833. A council was

immediately summoned, and steps were taken for the proclamation of the young Queen, and the assumption of the regency by the Queen-Mother. On the 24th of October, Queen Isabella was proclaimed at Madrid, with strong and general demonstrations of fidelity and attachment, the ceremony lasting three days.

The Carlist or apostolical party proclaimed Don Carlos King, and civil war continued to rage in various parts of the kingdom, and particularly in the north, with various success. In January, 1834, a change took place in the Spanish ministry. Zea Bermudez, the prime minister, was dismissed, and his place was supplied by Martinez de Rosa, a man of more liberal politics, who, before he accepted office, is said to have stipulated three conditions:—viz., the assembly of the Cortes, liberal government, and the acknowledgment of Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal.

In the latter part of April, 1834, a quadruple alliance was formed between France, England, Spain, and Portugal, for the purpose of terminating the civil war in the Peninsula, by establishing Donna Maria on the throne of Portugal, and Maria Isabella on that of Spain; and the two royal pretenders, Don Miguel and Don Carlos were, in June, compelled to quit the Peninsula. Don Carlos proceeded to England; but after a short stay, he returned through France to Spain, appointed Zumalacarreguy his commander-in-chief, and addressed to his army, said to consist of 17,000 men, a proclamation, dated July 12, at Elizondo, a village in Navarre; but according to the last accounts (in August) he had met with reverses and with little success.

GOVERNMENT.

The Spanish Cortes are composed, according to the royal decree signed by the Queen for their constitution and regulation, of two states or chambers:—the Chamber of Peers, consisting of archbishops, bishops, grandees of Spain, hereditary peers, and peers appointed for life by the Queen;—and of a Chamber of Deputies, consisting of persons chosen according to the law of elections, natives of Spain, not under 30 years of age, and in possession of an annual income of 12,000 reals.—The Cortes are to exist three years, unless previously dissolved by the sovereign.

The Cortes assembled on the 24th of July, 1834, and the meeting was opened by a speech from the Queen Regent in person.—The President of the Chamber of Peers is the Duke of Baylen, better known as General Castaños.

MINISTRY.

Martinez de Rosa,	<i>Prime Minister.</i>	Llauder,	<i>Min. War.</i>
Gazeli,	<i>Minister of Justice.</i>	Moscoso de Altamera,	<i>do. Interior.</i>
Remissa,	<i>do. Finance.</i>	Vasquez Figuerosa,	<i>do. Marine.</i>

PORTUGAL.

Portugal has for several years past been greatly harassed by a civil war, which has been excited and carried on by rival claimants of the crown; but the contest has at length been brought to a close, by the establishment of the claim of *Donna Maria*, who is now the acknowledged Queen of Portugal.

John VI. of Portugal died in 1826, leaving the crown of Portugal to his oldest son Pedro, who was then Emperor of Brazil. Pedro granted a constitution to Portugal, and resigned the crown to his daughter Donna Maria (born April 4, 1819), on condition of her marrying his brother Don Miguel, who was appointed Regent. Miguel, after having sworn to the constitution, renounced it, and being supported by the apostolical party or *absolutists*, assumed absolute sovereignty in his own right, and became in 1828, *de facto*, King of Portugal.

In 1831, Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, having become very unpopular with his subjects, many of whom had revolted from him, abdicated the throne of Brazil in favor of his infant son Don Pedro II. (born in 1825), embarked for Europe, and engaged in extensive plans for displacing his brother Don Miguel from the throne of Portugal. A sanguinary civil war has since been carried on between the two brothers with various success; but it has been finally terminated in favor of Don Pedro, the guardian of his daughter Donna Maria, by the fall of Santarem, and the surrender of the army of Don Miguel, in May, 1834; and early in June, Don Miguel quitted the country, and sailed to Italy, having before his embarkation signed, at Evora, on the 29th of May, a declaration that he would never interfere, directly or indirectly, with the affairs of the kingdom of Portugal.

Don Pedro, (late Emperor,) Duke of Braganza, Regent, in the name of Queen Donna Maria II., published, at Lisbon, about the last of May, four decrees; the 1st, convoking the Cortes of Portugal for the 15th of August; the 2d, abolishing all descriptions of monks and friars, and making the whole of the monastic property available for the services of the state; the 3d, abolishing the Oporto Wine Company, or putting an end to the monopoly of the wine trade; the 4th, expelling from the House of Peers all noblemen who had acknowledged the legitimacy of Don Miguel.

According to the new constitution there are to be 141 deputies to the Cortes; 121 to be chosen by the electors in the several provinces of the kingdom, and 20 to be sent from the different foreign possessions. In order to be an elector, a person must have an annual income of 100 millrees; to be a deputy, 200 millrees. According to a decree issued at Lisbon, the elections were to be completed on the 3d of August, 1834.

FOREIGN OBITUARY — 1833.

Aug. 10. — At Hastings, England, aged 71, *Robert Winter*, D. D., for more than 26 years a much respected pastor of the Independent Congregation, New Court, Carey Street, London.

Aug. 24. — At Chelsea, England, of the cholera, *Adrian Hardy Haworth*, F. L. S. &c., a distinguished botanist, entomologist, and ornithologist, author of the "*Lepidoptera Britannica*," the "*Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum*," and various other works.

Sept. 7. — At Windsor-terrace, Clifton, in her 88th year, *Mrs. Hannah More*, a deservedly celebrated lady, who was born at Stapleton, in Gloucestershire in 1744. She was one of the five daughters of a village schoolmaster, whose means were not sufficient to give his children many of the advantages of education; but this deficiency was supplied by their own talents and perseverance. The literary abilities of Hannah early attracted notice, and a subscription was formed for establishing her and her sisters in a school of their own.

Her first literary production, "*The Search after Happiness*, a pastoral drama," was written when she was only 18 years of age, though not published till 1773. By the encouragement of Mr. Garrick, she tried her strength in tragic composition, and wrote "*The Inflexible Captive*, a Tragedy," which was printed in 1764. Her tragedy of "*Percy*," the most popular of her dramatic compositions, was brought out in 1778, and ran fourteen nights successively; and her last tragedy, "*The Fatal Falsehood*," was produced in 1779. Shortly after, her opinions on public theatres underwent a change, and, as she has stated in the preface to the third volume of her works, "she did not consider the stage, in its present state, as becoming the appearance or countenance of a Christian." — "Early in life she attracted general notice by a brilliant display of literary talent, and was honored by the intimate acquaintance of Johnson and Burke, of Reynolds and Garrick, and of many other highly eminent individuals, who equally appreciated her amiable qualities, and her superior intellect. But, under a deep conviction, that to live to the glory of God, and to the good of our fellow creatures, is the great object of human existence, and the only one which can bring peace at the last, she quitted in the prime of her days, the bright circles of fashion and literature, and, retiring into the neighborhood of Bristol, devoted herself to a life of active Christian benevolence, and to the composition of various works, having for their object the religious improvement of mankind. Her practical conduct beautifully exemplified the moral energy of her Christian principles."

Her first prose publication was "*Thoughts on the Manners of the Great*," printed in 1788; followed in 1791, by her "*Estimate of*

the Religion of the Fashionable World." In 1795, she commenced at Bath, in monthly numbers, "The Cheap Repository," a series of admirable tales for the common people, one of which is the well-known "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." The success of this seasonable publication was extraordinary; and within a year the sale reached the number of 1,000,000 copies. Her "Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education" appeared in 1799; "Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess," in 1805; "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife," in 1809, (which passed through at least six editions in less than a year;) "Practical Piety," in 1811; "Christian Morals," in 1812; "Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul," in 1815; and "Moral Sketches of the Prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic, with Reflections on Prayer." The collection of her works comprises 11 volumes 8vo.

Near the beginning of the present century, Mrs. More left Bath and retired to Barley Wood, a cottage delightfully situated in the village of Wrington, the native place of John Locke. In 1819, she lost her last surviving sister Martha, and under this bereavement, and being now confined to her room, she quitted Barley Wood, for Clifton, where, and at Bristol, she had some valuable friends, though not a single relation of whom she had any knowledge in the world. — She is said to have realized upwards of £30,000 by her writings; and her charitable bequests exceeded £10,000.

Sept. 14. — At the seat of his daughter the Marchioness of Headfort, in the county of Meath, Ireland, aged 73, *Sir John Andrew Stevenson*, Doctor of Music, a choral vicar of Dublin Cathedral, and a distinguished composer.

Sept. 15. — In London, aged 41, *John Gordon Smith*, M. D., F. R. S., an unfortunate inmate of the Fleet Prison. He was a man of eminence in his profession, author of a celebrated work on Medical Jurisprudence, which has gone through several editions; and in 1828, when the London University was opened, he was instituted as the first English professor in that branch of medical science. He was a man of eccentric character, and somewhat irregular habits, became involved in pecuniary difficulties, and terminated his short and useful life within the walls of a prison.

Sept. 27. — At Stapleton Park, the residence of Dr. Lant Carpenter, near Bristol, the *Rajah Rammohun Roy*. This learned Bramin, who has for several years attracted much attention, was the son of Ram Hant Roy, and was born in the province of Burdwan, in Bengal, his paternal ancestors being Bramins of a high order. He studied several years at the celebrated seminary of Benares, and travelled in Persia and other oriental countries. His literary attainments were extensive. "He was acquainted," says Mr. Arnot, "more or less, with ten languages, — Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Hindostanee, Bengalee, English,

Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French. The two first he knew critically, as a scholar; the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, he spoke, and wrote fluently; in the eighth perhaps his studies did not extend much beyond the originals of the Christian Scriptures; and in the latter two his knowledge was apparently limited. He has published works in Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Bengalée, and English."

"When about 16," according to his own statement, he "composed a manuscript calling in question the idolatrous system of the Hindoos." This, together with his known sentiments, produced a coolness between him and his relatives. After the death of his father in 1804 or 5, and of his two brothers, he became possessed of considerable property, and from this period he appears to have commenced his plans for reforming the religion of his countrymen; and he published a work entitled "Against the Idolatry of all Religions." On directing his attention to the Christian Religion, he became strongly impressed with the excellence of the Christian system of morality, and published in 1820, in English, Sanscrit, and Bengalee, a series of selections, principally from the first three Gospels, entitled "The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness." He passed by those portions of the Evangelists which have been made the basis of distinctive doctrines; and also (except where closely interwoven with the discourses of Christ), the narratives of miracles, believing these not fitted to effect the conviction of his countrymen. This brought upon him some severe animadversions in the "Friend of India." Under the designation of "A Friend to Truth," Rammohun Roy published an appeal to the Christian public in defence of the "Precepts of Jesus;" in which he declares, "that the compiler believed, not only in one God, whose nature and essence are beyond human comprehension, but in the truths revealed in the Christian system."

The principal object of Rammohun Roy's visit to England was of a political nature. He was charged with a commission from the King of Delhi to enforce a claim against the East India Company to the extent of £500,000 sterling. A few weeks before his death the matter was brought to a compromise; — the King of Delhi is to have added to his income, the sum of £30,000 a year; and as a reward of his services, Rammohun Roy was to receive an annual sum of from £3,000 to £4,000 sterling, to be continued to his heirs for ever.

Rammohun Roy was about 6 feet high, and large in proportion, but his person though not wanting in apparent symmetry, was unwieldy and without activity. His features were large, manly, and fine; his countenance very dark, with a sallow tinge of ill health; but his eye was full of Asiatic fire. — In politics he was a zealous republican; expressed warmly his hearty approbation of all liberal institutions; associated chiefly with the liberal portion of the community; and took a very deep interest in the progress of the measure of English parliamentary re-

form. — He has left two sons in India, one thirty and the other fifteen years of age.

The following remarks on Rammohun Roy are extracted from the *Gentleman's Magazine*. “While in London he was present at several anniversary dinners, and other public meetings; and repeatedly attended the worship of the Unitarians, at their different chapels in or near the Metropolis. It was, however, his system to avoid so far identifying himself with any religious body, as to make himself answerable for their acts and opinions; and he also wished to hear preachers of other denominations who had acquired a just celebrity.

“The great notoriety of the Rajah, together with his own unvarying urbanity and solicitude to avoid giving pain to any one, even to the inconsiderate and presuming, exposed him to extreme interruption and inconvenience, and at times to much vexation. Habitual caution to shun every overt act by which his Braminical rank might be forfeited, to his own and his children's injury, and to the impairing of his hopes and means of usefulness, seems occasionally to have given to his system of conduct the air of uncertainty, if not of ambiguity. But, where he was best and fully known, the simplicity, candor, explicitness, and openness of his mind were striking and acknowledged: and from these, together with his profound acquirements, his extensive information, his quick discrimination of character, his delicacy and honorable sentiments, his benevolent hopes and purposes for human welfare, his benignant concern for the comfort and happiness of all around him, his affectionateness and humility of disposition, his gentleness and quick sensibility, there was a charm in his presence and conversation which inspired love for him as well as high respect. Those who had the best opportunities of knowing him say that the perusal of the Scriptures was his constant practice, and that his devotion was habitual.

“The Rajah had been at Bristol about ten days when he was attacked by the disorder, which in less than ten days more proved fatal; it seems to have been a fever, accompanied by inflammation of the brain. His body was submitted to an anatomical examination; when the distinctive thread of his caste was observed passing round him, over his left shoulder and under his right. A cast for a bust was taken within a few hours of his decease. In consequence of a dread of further attacks on the property and the caste of his children, on the part of his bigoted countrymen, in case his body should have been deposited in a Christian cemetery, it was silently interred, Oct. 18, within the precincts of Stapleton Grove.

“It is added that, so soon as he thought himself seriously ill, he called his native servant, Ram Rotton, to him, and directed him to closely observe all his actions, that he might, on his return to India, testify to his countrymen that he had never changed his religion, or lost his caste;

and that the servant, when the Rajah was in the extremities of death, actually went through the rites of the Braminical religion."

Oct. 4. — In London, *Richard Heber*, formerly M. P. for the University of Oxford. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Reginald Heber, and half brother of the late amiable and celebrated Reginald Heber, bishop of Calcutta. He was born in Westminster Jan. 5, 1773, and inherited considerable estates in Yorkshire, but was never married. Mr. Heber was a man of talents and learning, but was distinguished more especially for his zeal in collecting books, a business which he followed assiduously during the last 30 years of his life. He left immense collections of rare and valuable works in various languages. He had two large libraries in Westminster, one at Oxford, one at Hodnet in Yorkshire, one at Paris, one at Antwerp, one at Brussels, one at Ghent, and at other places on the continent of Europe.

Nov. 17 — At Lichfield, England, in his 85th year, *John Chappel Woodhouse*, D. D., Dean of Lichfield, a learned theologian, author of two works on the Apocalypse.

Nov. 23. — At Worthing, England, *John Wooll*, D. D., for 21 years head master of Rugby School, an eminent and successful teacher.

Nov. 23. — At Paris, *Marshal Jourdan*, (Jean Baptiste Jourdan,) who was born at Limoges, in France, April 29, 1762. He entered the army in 1778. In June 1794, he gained the victory of Fleurus, by which he became conqueror of Belgium. In 1796, he subdued Franconia, but was soon after totally defeated by the Archduke Charles. In 1806 he commanded under Joseph Bonaparte in Naples, and in 1808, he followed him to Spain; but after the loss of the battle of Vittoria, he remained in retirement at Rouen. He was one of the first to declare in favor of Louis XVIII., in 1814, and he passed his latter days as governor of the Hospital of Invalids. "Jourdan," said Bonaparte, at St. Helena, "is a poor general; but he possessed the virtues rare among his competitors, of honor, integrity, and humanity."

Nov. 25. — At Como, aged 67, Prince *Nicholas Esterhazy* of Galantha, Prince of Este, Field Marshal, Privy Counsellor to the Emperor of Austria, &c. He was descended from an illustrious Hungarian family, and was, at one time, one of the richest subjects in Europe. The choice Tokay wine is made from the fruitful principality of this Prince, upon whose estates are the largest flocks of sheep in Europe.

Nov. 30. — At Florence, in his 72d year, Colonel *Gwyllym Lloyd Wardle*, formerly M. P. for Oakhampton. Col. Wardle obtained great notoriety and for a time great popularity from his successful motion, in 1809, for inquiring into the conduct of the Duke of York as commander-in-chief.

Nov. 30. — At Whiteford House, Ayrshire, in Scotland, aged 90, *Sir Wm. Macleod Bannatyne*, one of the retired senators of the College

of Justice, who took his seat on the bench as Lord Bannatyne in 1799, and resigned it in 1823. He was the intimate friend of Mackenzie, Blair, Cullen, Erskine, Abercrombie, and Craig; one of the contributors to the *Mirror* and *Lounger*, and the last survivor of that phalanx of genius which shed a brilliant lustre on the periodical literature of Scotland half a century ago.

Dec. 9. — At Wandsworth, in Surrey, Eng. aged 58, *John Jebb*, D. D., Bishop of Limerick. He was born at Drogheda, Sept. 27, 1775. He was educated at the university of Dublin, where he gained a high reputation as a scholar. He was greatly esteemed as a man of a most amiable and gentle spirit; had the reputation of an accomplished orator and a learned and able theologian; and as a clergyman and a bishop he was truly exemplary. His original publications are not numerous, but are of high merit. Some of them are a volume of "Sermons on Subjects chiefly practical," "Essay on Sacred Literature;" and "Practical Theology."

Dec. 17. — At Anspach, Bavaria, died of wounds inflicted by an unknown assassin, *Caspar Hauser*, a personage whose history is enveloped in mystery. On the 26th of May, 1828, a youth, apparently about 16 or 17 years of age, was found at one of the gates of Nuremberg; but he was unable to give any account of himself, nor could it be discovered who brought him there, whence he came, or who he was. He was 4 feet and 9 inches in height; was very pale; had a short delicate beard on his chin and upper lip; his limbs were slender; his feet bore no marks of having been confined in shoes; he scarcely knew how to use his fingers or hands; and his attempts to walk resembled the first efforts of a child. When spoken to he understood nothing that was said to him, and only replied in a few words of unintelligible gibberish; and his countenance was expressive of gross stupidity. He held in his hand a letter addressed to the captain of one of the cavalry companies of Nuremberg, dated "Bavarian Frontiers; place nameless." Its purport was that the bearer had been left with the writer, who was a poor laborer, in October, 1812, and who, not knowing his parents, had brought him up in his house, without allowing him to stir out of it. A note accompanying the letter contained these words:—"His father was one of the light cavalry: send him, when he is 17 years old, to Nuremberg, for his father was stationed there. He was born April 30, 1812. I am a poor girl, and cannot support him: his father is dead." A pen being put into his hands, he wrote in plain letters *Caspar Hauser*. He appeared to be hungry and thirsty, but manifested great aversion to eating or drinking any thing that was offered to him except bread and water.

He fell into the hands of persons who treated him kindly, and taught him the use of language; and he manifested the most amiable and grateful disposition. But he could give no account of himself, except

that, as far back as he could remember, he had always inhabited a small cell, continually seated on the ground, with his feet naked, and having no covering except a shirt and trousers, and he had never seen the sky. When he awoke from sleep he was accustomed to find near him some bread and a pitcher of water; but he never saw the face of the person who brought them; and it was at Nuremberg that he first learnt there were other living creatures besides himself and the man with whom he had always been. — Previous to his death Hauser resided at Anspach, where he had a little employment in the registrar-office, and Lord Stanhope had also provided for his support. Some time before his assassination, an ineffectual attempt had been made upon his life by the same assassin, as is supposed, that finally inflicted the fatal blow with a dagger.

Dec. 21. — In London, the Rev. *Latham Wainwright*, rector of Great Brickhill, Buckinghamshire, author of several publications, among which are "Observations on the Doctrine, Discipline, and Manners of the Wesleyan Methodists," and "A Vindication of Paley's Theory of Morals."

Dec. 22. — At Brougham Hall, Westmoreland, aged 53, *James Brougham*, M. P., brother to Lord Chancellor Brougham.

Dec. 30. — In London, aged 76, *William Sotheby*, F. R. S. and S. A., a gentleman of considerable fortune and liberal education, a respectable poet, and distinguished as a translator. Some of his principal works are the *Battle of the Nile*, *Saul*, several tragedies, *Oberon* (a faithful translation from the German of Wieland), the *Georgics* of Virgil translated into English verse, and the translation of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, in four volumes octavo, with the designs of Flaxman.

"Mr. Sotheby was the oldest English poet. His *Oberon* from Wieland, is an excellent performance, and his translations from Virgil and Homer rank in the first class of that difficult and rarely successful branch of literature. He was not only an elegant scholar, but a good man, and a kind and liberal benefactor of those who required his pecuniary aid." — *Gent. Mag.*

Dec. — At Calais, France, at a very advanced age, *General Edvard Stack*. He was an Irishman by birth; a man of talents and accomplishments; and his life was full of adventure. In his youth he was one of the aids-de-camp of Lewis XV. of France, and came to America with General Lafayette. He continued in the French service till the revolution; afterwards entered the service of his native country; became one of Bonaparte's prisoners, and was confined three years at Biche, and afterwards at Verdun, where he remained till the restoration. He was, for a time, a fellow-prisoner with the Duc d'Enghien.

1834.

Jan. 2. — At Edinburgh, aged 71, *John Inglis*, D. D., an eminent divine of the national church, colleague of Dr. Erskine, successor

to Dr. Robertson, the historian, and, for nearly thirty years, the leader of the presbytery of Edinburgh.

Jan. 17. — At Oxford, *George Williams*, M. D., Regius Professor of Botany, and Keeper of the Radcliffe Library.

Jan. 12. — At his seat, Dropmore, in Buckinghamshire, aged 74, *Lord Grenville*, (William Wyndham Grenville.) This distinguished statesman and powerful debater was born Oct. 25, 1759, the third son of George Grenville, Prime Minister of England in 1763–5. He was returned to parliament in 1782; in 1789 he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons; the same year he was appointed secretary of state for the home department; in 1790 he was raised to the peerage, and the same year became secretary of state for foreign affairs, which office he retained till the resignation of Mr. Pitt in 1801. He was the able representative and echo of that minister in the upper house. On the return of Mr. Pitt to the premiership in 1804, without having stipulated for Catholic emancipation, Lord Grenville refused to join him, and from that time till the death of Mr. Pitt, he took a prominent part in the ranks of opposition.

On the death of Mr. Pitt in 1806, Lord Grenville was appointed first Lord of the treasury, at the head of a coalition ministry, which was of short duration; and he did not subsequently accept any prominent political office. In 1795, the profitable, but almost sinecure, office of auditor of the exchequer (salary £4,000) was conferred upon him; and in 1809, he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford; — and these two offices he held till his death.

The secret of the authorship of “Junius” is said to have been entrusted to Lord Grenville, and that it would be disclosed after his death; and the office of making the disclosure, some have supposed, has been confided to his nephew, Lord Nugent.

Feb. 2. — At Fernando Po, Africa, *Richard Lander*, the enterprising traveller, and discoverer of the course of the Niger. He died of wounds received from the natives; — all his papers were lost. A pension of £70 a year has been granted by the British government to his widow, and one of £50 a year to his infant daughter.

Feb. 12. — At Berlin, in Prussia, *Dr. Frederick Schleiermacher*, a celebrated divine. He was born at Breslau, in 1768. His parents were attached to the church of the United Brethren; but, in 1787, he joined the Lutheran church, and entered the university of Halle, where he listened to the instructions of Nosselt, Knapp, and Wolf, but adopted Spinoza as his model, and imbibed much of the pantheistic system. He commenced public life as a preacher, and afterwards became a professor of theology at Halle, and was distinguished for the energy of his character, and the extent of his acquirements. In the “Biblical Repository,” he is said to have been a man “of great simplicity of manners, and one of the deepest thinkers of the day, who wanders at will over

the whole field of theology. He seems to stand between the rationalists and evangelical party, being however more distant from the former than the latter."

Feb. 14. — In London, aged 82, the Rt. Hon. *John Shore, Lord Teignmouth*, in the peerage of Ireland, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was born in London in 1751, but was the representative of an ancient Derbyshire family of the name of Shore. At about the age of 18, he went to India in the civil service of the East India Company. After passing about 16 years in different stations, and having made great progress in the study of the oriental languages, he returned to England in 1785, in company with Governor Warren Hastings. At the close of the following year, he was appointed member of the Supreme Council to accompany Lord Cornwallis, who was placed at the head of the government, and he took an active and prominent part in the formation of the judicial and fiscal systems of India.

On the resignation of Lord Cornwallis, he was appointed Governor-General of India, and in 1792, he assumed the reins of government, having also been created a baronet. In 1797 he was raised to a peerage of Ireland, and in 1798 he retired from office, and returned to England. He was the intimate friend of that eminent scholar, Sir William Jones, succeeded him in the presidency of the Asiatic Society, and published the "*Memoirs of his Life and Writings*," in 1804.

He fixed his residence at Clapham, near London, and in conjunction with his friends, Wilberforce, Thornton, Charles Grant, Granville Sharpe, and others, took an active part in the establishment of the Christian Observer. On the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1804, Lord Teignmouth, at the suggestion of Bishop Porteus, was chosen the first President, Bishops Porteus, Barrington, Fisher, and Burgess, together with Sir William Pepperell, Lord Gambier, Charles Grant, and Wm. Wilberforce, being Vice-Presidents. This honorable office Lord Teignmouth held till his death; and to the able, zealous, and prudent manner in which he conducted the affairs of the society, and to the catholic and amiable spirit with which he presided over it, the institution has been greatly indebted for its prosperity.

Feb. 26. — At Munich, in his 63d year, *Aloys Senefelder*, the inventor of lithography.

April 5. — At Greenwich Hospital, aged 77, *Sir Richard Goodwin Keats*, Admiral of the White, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and a Commissioner of the Board of Longitude. This distinguished officer was born at Charlton, in Hampshire, Jan. 16, 1757, the son of the Rev. Richard Keats; entered the navy in 1770; was appointed Rear-Admiral in 1807, Major-general of the Royal Marines in 1818, and Governor of Royal Hospital at Greenwich in 1821. He gained a high reputation by the manner in which he performed the various offices which he sustained, and was exemplary in all the relations of life.

April 12. — At Pentonville, England, *N. G. Dufief*, long a resident in Philadelphia, and well known as the author of "Nature displayed in her Mode of Teaching Language to Man," the "English-French Dictionary," and other works. Mr. Dufief was a native of Nantes, in France. His mother was distinguished for her attachment to the French royalist cause, and her heroism in the Vendean war, for which she was honored at the restoration by the ribbon of the order of St. Louis, being the only female on whom it was ever conferred. Driven to America in early youth, he employed himself in teaching the French language and in preparing works useful in instruction; and he just survived the completion of his last great work the "Pronouncing Dictionary."

April 18. At Albano, near Rome, *Oliver Kelly*, D. D., Catholic Archbishop of Tuam in Ireland.

May 20. — At Paris, in his 77th year, *General Lafayette*. Gilbert Motier Lafayette (formerly *Marquis*) was born at Chavagnac in Auvergne, Sept. 6, 1757; educated at the College of Louis le Grand; placed at court as an officer of the guards of honor; and, at the age of 17, married to the granddaughter of the Duke de Noailles. In 1777, this youth of vast fortune and high rank fitted out a vessel at his own expense, left France for America, arrived at Charleston, S. C. on the 25th of April (being then 19 years old), raised and equipped a body of men, and joined the American service, as a volunteer without pay. He gained in a high degree the confidence and friendship of Washington, was appointed major-general in July, and, in September, was wounded in the battle of Brandywine. He embarked for France in 1779, but returned again to America, and took part in the siege of Yorktown in 1780; — soon after, he again went to France, but visited America the third time in 1784, and was received with marks of the greatest regard. After his return to France, he acted a conspicuous part in the French revolution which broke out in 1789; in which year he was appointed commander-in-chief of the national guards of Paris; and in 1790, he supported the motion for the abolition of titles of nobility, at which time he renounced his own, and never afterwards resumed it. In 1792, he was captured by an Austrian patrol, and carried secretly to Olmutz, where he was detained as a prisoner till August 25, 1797. After his release, he retired to his estate at La Grange, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits; nor did he again take a very prominent part in the public affairs of France till the revolution of July, 1830.

In August 1824, he landed at New York on a visit to the United States, by the invitation of the President; passed through the twenty-four states of the Union; was received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm; was proclaimed by the popular voice "the nation's guest"; celebrated, at Bunker Hill, the 50th anniversary of the first conflict of the revolution, and at Yorktown, that of its closing scene; took leave of the four ex-presidents of the United States; received a valedictory

address from the President (J. Q. Adams) in the name of the nation ; and sailed from Washington for France in the frigate *Brandywine* on the 7th of September, 1825. In the December following, Congress made him a grant of \$200,000 and a township of land, in consideration of his revolutionary services.

At the revolution of July 1830, Lafayette was appointed commander-in-chief of the national guards, and he had for a time great influence ; but he soon became dissatisfied with the policy pursued by the new government, and ranged himself on the side of the opposition. On receiving the news of his death, distinguished honors were paid to his memory both in France and America. The French Chamber of Deputies voted to attend his funeral, and adjourned its sitting ; and at Washington, the halls of the representatives and of the senate were clothed in mourning, and eulogies were pronounced upon him in various places.

Lafayette was the last surviving major-general of the American revolution ; and he was always a firm and zealous friend of the United States. Very few men have acted so conspicuous a part in life for so long a period. He was the heroic asserter of liberty in both the New and the Old World, — in his youth and in his age ; always an ardent friend of freedom and the equal rights of mankind, and, at the same time, a friend of law and order. *Galignani's Messenger*, in announcing his death, remarks : — “ The wondrous scenes, in the New World and the Old, in which the name of Lafayette was prominently distinguished, are among the most remarkable in the annals of mankind ; and we may safely aver (without entering into abstract opinions on political doctrines), that history does not, in all her records, possess a name, which has passed through the searching ordeal of public opinion, even in the darkest and most tempestuous times, more pure and unsullied than his, whose death his country is to-day called upon to deplore.”

May 30. — At Carlow, Ireland, *James Doyle*, D. D., Catholic Bishop of Kildare, a man of talents, a distinguished controversialist, and of great influence with the Irish Catholics.

July 26. — In London, aged 62, *Earl Bathurst*, formerly Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

July 26. — Near London, aged 61, *Samuel Taylor Coleridge*, an eminent poet, metaphysician, and theologian, of whom some further notice may probably be given in the next volume.

AMERICAN OBITUARY. — 1833.

July 26. — In Kentucky, *Susan Shelby*, relict of the late Isaac Shelby, governor of Kentucky.

Aug. 11. — In Kentucky, *Wm.^c P. Roper*, Judge of the first judicial district of Kentucky.

Aug. 22. — At Columbus, Ohio, aged 30, *Harvey D. Little*, Editor of the "Eclectic and Medical Botanist." He was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1803; at the age of 12 or 13 he accompanied his father to Ohio; followed, for several years, the business of a printer and editor; and afterward entered the profession of the law. He was ardently devoted to the pursuit of knowledge, and was much esteemed for his talents and virtues. At the request of the Columbus Typographical Society, of which he was an honorary member, a eulogy was pronounced on his character by Warren Jenkins.

Sept. 22. At Georgetown, D. C., aged 87, *Stephen Bloomer Balch*, D. D.

Sept. 24. — At Delaware, Ohio, *John W. Campbell*, Judge of the United States District Court of Ohio.

Oct. 11. — In Kentucky, aged 90, *Robert Collins*, one of the earliest settlers in that state.

Oct. 25. — At Thomaston, Me., aged 62, *Dr. Daniel Rose*, an eminent physician, formerly a state senator, for some time warden of the state prison, and land agent.

Oct. 26. — At Fayetteville, Vt., aged 60, *General Martin Field*. The early part of his life was devoted to the profession of law, in which he became distinguished; but, on account of an incurable deafness, he relinquished the active duties of his profession, and applied himself zealously to the study of various branches of natural history, mineralogy, chemistry, botany, and zoölogy, in which he made much proficiency.

Oct. 22. — At Cedar Point, McIntosh County, Georgia, aged 100, *Mrs. Ann McIntosh*. Her parents came to Georgia with General Oglethorpe, and she was born at Darien soon after their arrival.

Oct. — At Braynesfield, Caroline County, Mississippi, aged 109, *Catharine Rankins*. She was born near Port Royal, Va.

Nov. 13. — At Portsmouth, N. H., aged 51, *Nathan Parker*, D. D., a clergyman much respected and esteemed.

Nov. 16. — At Canonsburg, Pa., aged 81, *John McMillan*, D. D.

Nov. 17. — At Hartford, Con., *Eli Todd*, M. D., physician of the Retreat for the Insane in that city. He was born in New Haven about the year 1769; graduated at Yale College in 1787; established himself in his profession at Farmington, Con., in 1819, removed to Hartford, and took the lead in founding the Retreat for the Insane. He was a man of superior talents and extensive acquirements, and greatly respected and beloved as a physician, a philanthropist, and a Christian.

Nov. 17. — At Columbia, S. C., aged about 90, *Col. Thomas Taylor*. He was born in Amelia County, Va., in 1743. He has been styled "the patriarch of the State-rights party of South Carolina."

Nov. 17. — At Charleston, S. C., aged about 45, *William D. Martin*, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and formerly a member of Congress. He was a man of distinguished talents, of great private worth and

public usefulness. He retired to bed slightly indisposed, and was found dead in the morning.

Nov. 20. — In Kentucky, *Esther Whitley*, in her 85th year, relict of Col. Whitley. She accompanied her husband to the state among the early settlers, and was his companion and assistant in many bloody conflicts with the Indians.

Nov. 25. — At Charleston, S. C., in his 83d year, *Major James Hamilton*. He was an officer of the revolutionary army.

— At Thibadeauxville, La., aged 110, *Etienne Daroy*.

— At Raleigh, N. C., on his journey to Washington, *Thomas D. Singleton*, M. C. from South Carolina.

Dec. 4. — At Lee, Mass., aged 66, *Alvan Hyde*, D. D., an eminent and much respected clergyman.

Dec. 7. — At Roxbury, Mass., in his 76th year, *Eliphalet Porter*, D. D., a member of the Corporation of Harvard University.

Dec. 21. — At Twiford, in Westmoreland county, Va., in his 74th year, *John P. Hungerford*. He was an officer in the revolutionary war, and afterwards a member of Congress from Virginia.

Dec. 22. — In Kentucky, at an advanced age, *Henry Banks*.

Dec. 26. — At Newark, N. J., aged about 87, *Abraham Ward*, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the town.

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Jan. 3. — At Groton, Mass., aged 92, *Captain Abraham Child*, an officer in the army of the Revolution.

Jan. 7. — In Jersey City, N. J., aged 65, *Cadwallader D. Colden*, long one of the most eminent lawyers at the New York bar, and a man much respected for his talents and virtues; formerly mayor of New York, and a member of Congress. He was an early and intimate friend of Robert Fulton, and also his biographer.

Jan. 10. — In Maury county, Tennessee, at the uncommonly advanced age of 154 years, *Mrs. Betsey Trantham*. The following particulars are from a notice of her, dated Murfreesborough, Tenn., Feb. 22, as quoted in the National Gazette. "She was born in Germany, and emigrated to the British Colonies in America, at the time when the first settlement was made in North Carolina, in the year 1710. — At the age of 120 years, her eyesight became almost extinct, but during the last 20 years of her life, she possessed the power of vision as perfectly as at the age of 20. For many years previous to her death she was unable to walk, and is said to have required great attention in her friends, for many years, to prevent the temperature of her body from falling so low as not to sustain animal life. At the time of her death, she had entirely lost the sense of taste and hearing. For 20 years before her death, she was unable to distinguish the difference between the taste of sugar and vinegar. At the age of 65, she bore her only child,

who is now living, and promises to reach an uncommonly advanced age. We doubt whether the annals of modern history can produce an equally remarkable instance of longevity."

Jan. 14. — At Raleigh, N. C., in his 76th year, *Colonel William Polk*. He was present at the battles of Camden, Eutaw Springs, Brandywine, and Germantown; held the rank of lieutenant-colonel at the close of the war; and was the last surviving field-officer of the North Carolina line. He was among the small band of patriots who declared independence in Mecklenburg county, N. C., on the 20th of May, 1775.

Jan. 14. — At New York, aged 81, *John Stanford*, D. D.

Jan. 16. — In Gates county, N. C., in his 86th year, *General Kradah Ballard*, an officer in the revolutionary army.

Jan. 24. — At Boston, *William Donnison*, who held the office of adjutant in Col. Elliot's regiment of artillery, in the revolutionary war; was appointed by Governor Hancock, in 1788, adjutant and inspector-general of the Massachusetts militia, which office he held till 1813; and he was also a judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Jan. 28. — In Kentucky, *John Boyle*, judge of the United States court for the district of Kentucky; — formerly a member of congress, and also chief-justice of the state; — a distinguished and able judge.

Jan. 31. — At New York, aged 92, *Daniel McCormick*, a native of Ireland, who settled in New York before the revolution.

Jan. — At Montreal, Canada, *Horatio Gates*.

—— In Warren county, N. C., aged 105, *William Garrott*.

Feb. 2. — At Georgetown, D. C., *Rev. Lorenzo Dow*, a celebrated but eccentric Methodist preacher. He was a native of Connecticut; and in his course of 30 years' preaching, he travelled over England and Ireland, and visited almost every part of the United States. He is supposed to have preached to more persons than any other man of his time.

Feb. 4. — In Laurens District, S. C., *George Sterling Tucker*, formerly a member of Congress.

Feb. — At Bethlehem, Pa., aged about 52, the *Rev. Lewis D. De Schweinitz*, the secular head of the Moravian Society, or Unitas Fratrum, in America, author of several valuable works on botany.

Feb. 10. — At Sutton, Mass., aged 72, *Jonas Sibley*, formerly a member of Congress, for Worcester county, South District.

Feb. 11. — In the Capitol at Washington, *Thomas Tyler Bouldin*, M. C. from Virginia. On the day preceding his death, he was censured by a colleague for omitting to call the attention of the House to the death of his immediate predecessor, John Randolph; and he had risen to reply, when he was seized with a paralysis, sank down into a chair, and died immediately. Before he was elected a member of Congress, he had been a lawyer of high rank, and an able and upright judge; and he was highly respected for his talents and integrity.

Feb. 18. — At Washington City, in his 62d year, *William Wirt*. He was born at Bladensburg, Md., on the 8th of November, 1772, and was

the youngest of six children. His father (a Swiss) died when he was an infant, and his mother (a German) when he was eight years old. Being thus left an orphan at an early age, under the care of his uncle, Jasper Wirt, with a very small patrimony, he was, in his 11th year, placed at a flourishing school kept by the Rev. James Hunt, in Montgomery county, with whom he continued four years, and during this time he received the principal part of his education, being carried through all the Latin and Greek classics then usually taught in grammar schools, and also some branches of English education; and he formed a taste for general literature. Mr. Hunt's school was broken up when Wirt was but fifteen, and not having means to obtain a college education, he passed about 20 months as a private tutor in the family of Benjamin Edwards, the father of Ninian Edwards, late governor of Illinois. He afterwards began the study of law with Mr. Wm. P. Hunt, son of his old preceptor, completed his course with Mr. Thomas Swann, formerly United States attorney for the District of Columbia, and in 1792 commenced practice at Culpepper Court-House in Virginia, at the age of 20 years.

In 1795, he married the eldest daughter of Dr. George Gilmer, a distinguished physician, and took up his residence at Pen Park, the seat of his father-in-law, near Charlottesville, and here he was introduced to the acquaintance of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and other persons of celebrity; but he soon contracted habits of great dissipation, from which he is said to have been recovered by a sermon which he heard from a blind preacher, James Waddell, whom he has celebrated in his "British Spy." In 1799, his wife died, and he was soon after elected clerk of the House of Delegates. Having performed the duties of this office two years, he was, in 1802, appointed chancellor of the Eastern District of Virginia, and then took up his residence at Williamsburg; and in the same year he married the daughter of Colonel Gamble of Richmond. He soon after resigned his chancellorship, and at the close of the year 1803, removed to Norfolk, and entered upon the assiduous practice of his profession. Just before he removed to Norfolk, he wrote the letters published in the Richmond Argus, under the title of "The British Spy," which were afterwards collected into a small volume, and have passed through ten editions. In 1806, he took up his residence at Richmond, and, in the following year, he greatly distinguished himself in the trial of Colonel Burr. In 1812, he wrote the greater part of a series of essays, which were originally published in the Richmond Enquirer under the title of "The Old Bachelor," and have since, in a collected form, passed through several editions. The "Life of Patrick Henry," his largest literary production, was first published in 1817.

In 1816, he was appointed by Mr. Madison the United States Attorney for the District of Virginia; and in 1817, by Mr. Monroe, Attorney-General of the United States, a post which he occupied with distin-

guished reputation till 1819, through the entire administrations of Monroe and Adams. In 1830, he took up his residence at Baltimore, for the remainder of his life. As a public and professional man, Mr. Wirt was ranked among the first of his time; and in all the relations of private life, as a man and a Christian, he was most exemplary, and was regarded with singular affection and veneration.

Feb. 21. — In Kentucky, aged 50, *John Breathitt*, governor of the state.

Feb. 24. — At Washington, D. C., *Colonel Henry Ashton*, marshal of the District.

Feb. 28. — At St. Jean des Chailons, 30 miles below Quebec, Lower Canada, *Modeste Malhiot*, the Canadian giant, well known as having exhibited himself in various countries of Europe and America. His height was 6 feet and 4 inches; and his weight 619½ pounds.

—— At Westchester, Pa., *Gen. Isaac D. Barnard*, formerly a member of the U. S. Senate from Pennsylvania.

—— At New York, *Jonas Platt*, formerly a judge of the Supreme Court of New York.

March 9. — At Philadelphia, aged 48, *Gilbert R. Livingston*, D. D.

March 17. — At Philadelphia, aged 47, *James Montgomery*, D. D.

March 27. — At Washington, by his own hand, *General James Blair*, a member of Congress from South Carolina.

March. — At Williamsburg, Me., aged 55, *Moses Greenleaf*, author of "The Statistical View of Maine."

—— At Eastport, Me., aged 97, *Col. George Peck*, an officer of the Revolution.

April 1. — Aged 37, *David Barker*, Jun., of Rochester, N. H., formerly a member of Congress from that state.

April 2. — In Knox co., Tennessee, in his 69th year, *Robert Houston*, a man much esteemed for his uprightness and social virtues. He emigrated from Abbeville district, S. C., to Knox co. in 1790; bore his part in the sufferings of the early settlers and in their contests with the Indians; was the first sheriff of Knox co.; for a number of years secretary of state; also chairman of the justices of Knox co.; and in the late war, paymaster to the troops of East Tennessee.

April 8. — At Andover, Mass., aged 62, *Ebenezer Porter*, D. D., President of the Theological Seminary at Andover, and Lecturer on Homiletics, a man highly respected.

April 13. — At Norfolk, Va., *General Robert B. Taylor*, an eminent lawyer, and a judge of the General or District Court of Virginia, a man greatly respected, and much lamented.

April 14. — At Washington, *Littleton P. Dennis*, a member of Congress from Maryland.

May 21. — At Philadelphia, aged 108 years, *Mrs. Margaret Getman*.

She was born in Frankfort, Germany, but had resided in Philadelphia during the last 70 years.

———. Near Monongalia, Va., aged 97, *Col. John Evans*. He commanded a regiment of militia in the war of the Revolution, and was a member of the convention that formed the first constitution of the state.

June 2. — At Annapolis, Md., aged 55, *Edward Lloyd*; formerly governor of Maryland, and a member of the United States Senate, a man highly respected both in public and private life.

———. At Norwich, Conn., aged 97, *Major Gen. Ebenezer Huntington*. He graduated at Yale College in 1775; joined the army near Boston the same year as a volunteer; in Sept. was commissioned as a lieutenant; in 1776, he was appointed a captain and also deputy adjutant-general, in 1777, a major, and in 1779, a lieutenant-colonel; and he was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was twice elected a member of Congress. In 1799, he was, at the recommendation of Washington, appointed a brigadier-general in the army raised by Congress, when expectations were entertained of a war with France.

———. At Lyndeborough, N. H., aged 100, *Mrs. Rachel Badger*.

July 4. — In Georgia, aged 32, *L. Q. C. Lamar*, judge of the Oakmulgee circuit.

July 6. — At Detroit, aged 43, *George B. Porter*, governor of the territory of Michigan.

July 11. — At Saratoga Springs, *Benjamin F. Demming*, of Danville, Vermont, and a member of Congress from that state.

July 18. — At Madrid, in Spain, of cholera, *Mrs. Van Ness*, wife of C. P. Van Ness, United States Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

July 22. — At a place called Cross Timbers, 120 miles west of Fort Towson, while commanding on the southwestern frontier, *Brigadier General Henry Leavenworth*, a much esteemed officer.

July 23. — At Louisville, Ken., of apoplexy, *Thomas Hilson*, an eminent comedian.

July 26. — Near Charlestown, Indiana, *Jonathan Jennings*, the first governor of Indiana, and formerly a member of Congress.

———. In Knox co., In., *Charles Slade*, M. C. for Illinois. He was taken sick on his journey from Washington home, and died in less than 24 hours.

———. At Economy, Pa., the seat of the "Harmonists," in his 60th year, *Frederic Rapp*, the leader of the Harmonists.

———. At Washington, aged 78, *Thomas Law*. He was a native of England, a son of Dr. Edmund Law, formerly bishop of Carlisle, and a brother of the late Lord Ellenborough.

———. At Fredericksburg, Va., aged 83, *Col. Thomas Minor*.

Aug. 4. — At Brooklyn, N. Y., *William Johnson*, of Charleston, S. C., associate judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. He had been laboring for a long time under an affection in his jaw, which had

recently increased to such a degree as to render it necessary to take away the affected part. He underwent the operation with great fortitude, and, soon after it was performed, died of exhaustion.

Aug. 10. — At Ipswich, Mass., in his 90th year, *John Heard*, a respectable merchant, and formerly a state senator.

Aug. 13. — At Detroit, of cholera, *General Charles Larned*.

Aug. 25. — At Baltimore, *Dr. William Howard*, of the U. S. topographical engineers.

Aug. 25. — At Raleigh, N. C., aged 105, *Morris Evans*.

Aug. 28. — At Hartford, Conn., in his 70th year, *John T. Peters*, one of the judges of the Superior Court of Connecticut.

Aug. 30. — At Baltimore, *Gregory T. Bedell*, D. D., rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia; an able and devoted minister, greatly esteemed for his learning, talents, benevolence, and piety.

———. In Accomac county, Va., aged 80, *Captain Samuel Waples*, an officer of the revolutionary army.

Sept. — Near Elberton, Geo., *William H. Crawford*, senior Judge of the Superior Court of Georgia, and formerly U. S. Secretary of the Treasury.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

FROM AUGUST 1833 TO AUGUST 1834.

[The figures on the left designate the day of the month.]

AUGUST, 1833.

Aug. 13. An eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

15. Donna Maria recognized as Queen of Portugal by the English government, through Lord William Russell.

29 and 30. Great fire at Constantinople, in which a circuit of three miles, said to comprise as many as 12,000 buildings and 50,000 inhabitants, is devastated, and many lives are lost.

31. A regular daily mail, (Sundays excepted,) established between England and France.

SEPTEMBER, 1833.

5. The army of Don Miguel, under Marshal Bourmont, makes an attack on Lisbon, but is repulsed and defeated.

8. A meeting of a number of the most eminent naturalists of Germany, Hungary, Sweden, Spain, and England, at Dresden.

10. The emperor Nicholas of Russia, having previously visited the king of Prussia at Schwedt, arrives at Munchen Gratz, in Bohemia, to have a conference with the emperor of Austria, and remains there till the 17th.

11. From the 5th of August to this date, 10,000 are said to have perished in the city of Mexico, of cholera.

14. Marshal Bourmont makes another attack on Lisbon, but is again repulsed.

18. The President of the United States having (as stated in the *Globe* of Sept. 23), "after a very full and careful examination, come to the conclusion that the Public Deposits ought to be changed to the state banks," reads a communication to his Cabinet containing his reasons in favor of removing the Deposits from the Bank of the United States. — "He begs his Cabinet to consider the proposed measure his own, in support of which he shall require no one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. Its responsibility has been assumed, after the most mature deliberation and reflection, as necessary to preserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press, and the purity of the elective franchise."

20. Marshal Bourmont, with 150 other French officers of all ranks, retires from the service of Don Miguel, and is succeeded in the command of the army by General Macdonald.

22. Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, arrives at Lisbon from England, and is well received by the people.

23. William J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury, having declined to sign the order for removing the Public Deposits from the Bank of the United States, is removed from office, and Roger B. Taney is appointed to succeed him; and he removes the collection of the public money from the Bank of the United States to selected state banks, on the 1st of October.

26. The Marquis of Wellesley makes his public entry into Dublin as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

27. In the town of Tampico, Mexico, out of a population of 5,200, about 2000 are said to have died, during the season previous to this date, of cholera and yellow fever.

29. Died at Madrid, of a stroke of apoplexy, in his 49th year, Ferdinand VII, king of Spain. The Queen Dowager, appointed Regent by the will of the king, till the young queen Isabella II. attains the age of 18 years, assumes the title of *Reina Gobernadora*, or Queen Regent.

29. A circular issued abolishing, at the command of the King of England, the infliction of corporal punishment in the army, except for mutiny, insubordination, or violence to officers, drunkenness on duty, selling accoutrements, or stealing from comrades.

OCTOBER, 1833.

4. The insurgent General Duran defeated by Santa Anna, the President of Mexico.

10. A sanguinary contest takes place before Lisbon, the forces of Miguel being repulsed, and, on the 11th, driven as far as Santarem, where they make a stand; but, after five hours' fighting, they are driven from the town.

12. A destructive storm or tempest in North Carolina, by which trees, fences, chimneys, and houses are prostrated.

17. "British Leaf," in imitation of tea, to the amount of 11,000 pounds seized by the excise, and burnt by order of the Lord Mayor of London.

18. Captain John Ross, who sailed from England in May 1829 on an expedition, the chief object of which was to solve the question of a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, arrives at Hull, after an absence of upwards of four years, and when all hope of his return had been given up.

19. Disturbances take place at Buenos Ayres; the government declares the liberty of the press suspended for fifteen days, and the populace rise against the decree.

24. Decrees published in the Madrid Gazette, proclaiming a partial amnesty to the liberal exiles; and prescribing the adoption of a system of internal government similar to that which prevails in France.

— Martial Law declared throughout the kingdom of Greece, in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy against the government of king Otho, organized under the direction of Colocotroni, who is seized and imprisoned.

NOVEMBER, 1833.

2. A detachment of the Queen of Portugal's forces, at Alcacer de Sal, attacked and defeated by the troops of Don Miguel.

6. General Castaños, in the service of the Queen of Spain, attacked at Tolosa by a large body of insurgents, and compelled to take refuge in St. Sebastian.

13. A severe shock of an earthquake at Chichester, in England.

13. A remarkable display of brilliant meteors in the morning, before daylight. See page 70.

20. The election of Deputies in France concluded.

25. Snow falls at Clearfield, Pa., to the depth of eight inches.

25. The Emancipation Bill introduced into the House of Assembly at Jamaica; the majority being in favor of acquiescing in the measure.

28. Annual general meeting of the governors of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear. — It appeared that since its establishment, 8,520 patients had been cured or relieved, including several cases of deaf and dumb.

DECEMBER, 1833.

2. First session of the 23d Congress begins. A great part of this session is occupied in debates connected, directly or indirectly, with the subject of the removal of the Public Deposits from the Bank of the United States. Petitions and memorials pour into Congress from various parts of the United States, urging upon that body the adoption of measures for the relief of the embarrassments occasioned by the extraordinary pressure in the money market.

4. The Secretary of the Treasury, R. B. Taney, makes a report to both houses of Congress, on the removal of the Public Deposits from the Bank of the United States, setting forth the reasons in favor of the measure.

10. The House of Assembly in Jamaica pass the Bill for the Abolition of Slavery.

23. The French Chambers opened by the king in person; M. Dupin elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, in opposition to General Lafayette, by a vote of 220 to 39.

23. The Vice-Chancellor of England decides in favor of removing Mr. Wellbeloved and the other trustees of Lady Hewley's Charity from the future administration of the fund, on the ground of their being Unitarians.

1834.

JANUARY, 1834.

15. The city of Leira, in Portugal, taken by Count de Saldanha, and the whole garrison, about 1,500 in number of Miguelites, made prisoners.

20 — 22. Great earthquake in South America; the cities of Popayan and Pasto almost entirely destroyed, and many lives lost.

25. The Castle of St. Louis, at Quebec, the residence of the governors-general of British North America, destroyed by fire.

26. Fire at Rochester, N. Y.; loss estimated at \$200,000.

29. Duel at Paris, between General Bugeaud and M. Dulong, members of the Chamber of Deputies; the latter being killed.

FEBRUARY, 1834.

4. The President of the United States sends a message to both houses of Congress, censuring the "conduct of the Bank of the United States in refusing to deliver the books, papers, and funds relating to the execution of the act of Congress of June 7th, 1832, entitled, "An act supplementary to the 'Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution.'"

4. The British Parliament assembles, and is opened by the king in person.

5. Mr. Webster, chairman of the committee on finance in the United States' Senate, to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 3d of December, 1833, on the removal of the Public Deposits from the Bank of the United States, and a resolution submitted to the Senate by Mr. Clay, declaring that "the reasons assigned by the Secretary for the removal of said Deposits, are unsatisfactory and insufficient," presents to the Senate the report of the committee, and recommends the adoption of the resolution referred to them.

24. The nomination of Andrew Stevenson as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain rejected by the United States Senate, by a vote of 23 to 22; and that of Roger B. Taney as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, by a vote of 28 to 18.

27. The following resolution passed by the United States Senate:—
 “Resolved, That it is proved and admitted that large sums of money have been borrowed at different banks by the Postmaster-General, in order to make up the deficiency in the means of carrying on the business of the Post-Office Department, without authority given by any law of Congress; and that, as Congress alone possesses the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, all such contracts for loans by the Postmaster-General are illegal and void.” Yeas 41, nays 0.

JULY, 1834.

8. Extremely hot weather; the thermometer rises in some places from 94 to 100 degrees; and the heat proves fatal to some persons and a number of stage-horses in different places; 8 persons (and, on the 9th, 11 persons) die in the city of New York in consequence of drinking cold water, and two by strokes of the sun.

9. Resignation of Lord Grey, as Prime Minister of England, — succeeded by Lord Melbourne.

10. Riots commence in the evening, in the city of New York, occasioned by the excitement on the subject of the abolition of slavery; and, on the 12th, the mayor issues a proclamation in order to suppress them.

15. The Inquisition abolished in Spain.

24. The session of the Spanish Cortes opened by the Queen Regent in person.

31. The French Chambers opened by a speech from the king in person.

AUGUST, 1834.

1. The bill admitting Dissenters to the honors of the English universities, which had passed the House of Commons, rejected by the House of Lords by a majority of 102.

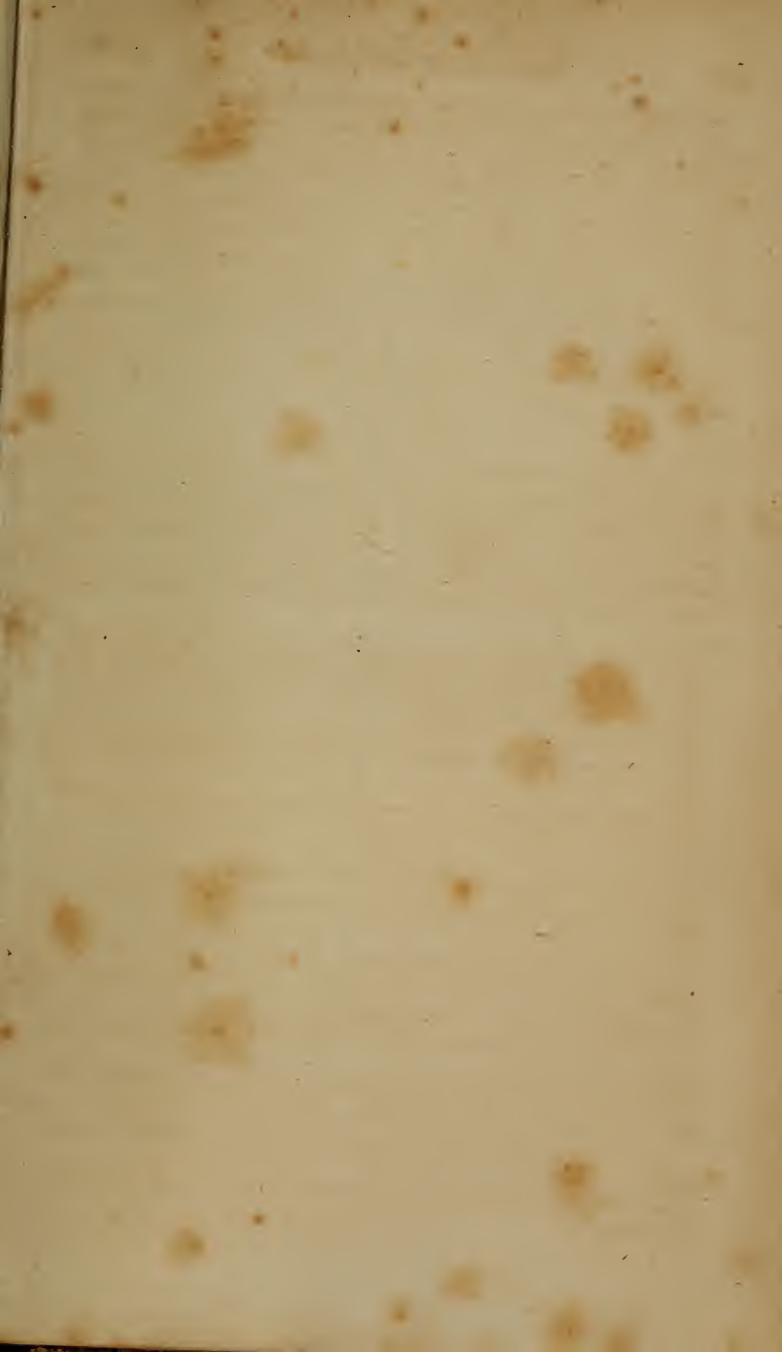
11. The Ursuline Convent or Nunnery, a handsome brick edifice, delightfully situated on Mount Benedict, in Charlestown, Mass., burnt by lawless ruffians, and several other adjacent buildings also destroyed.

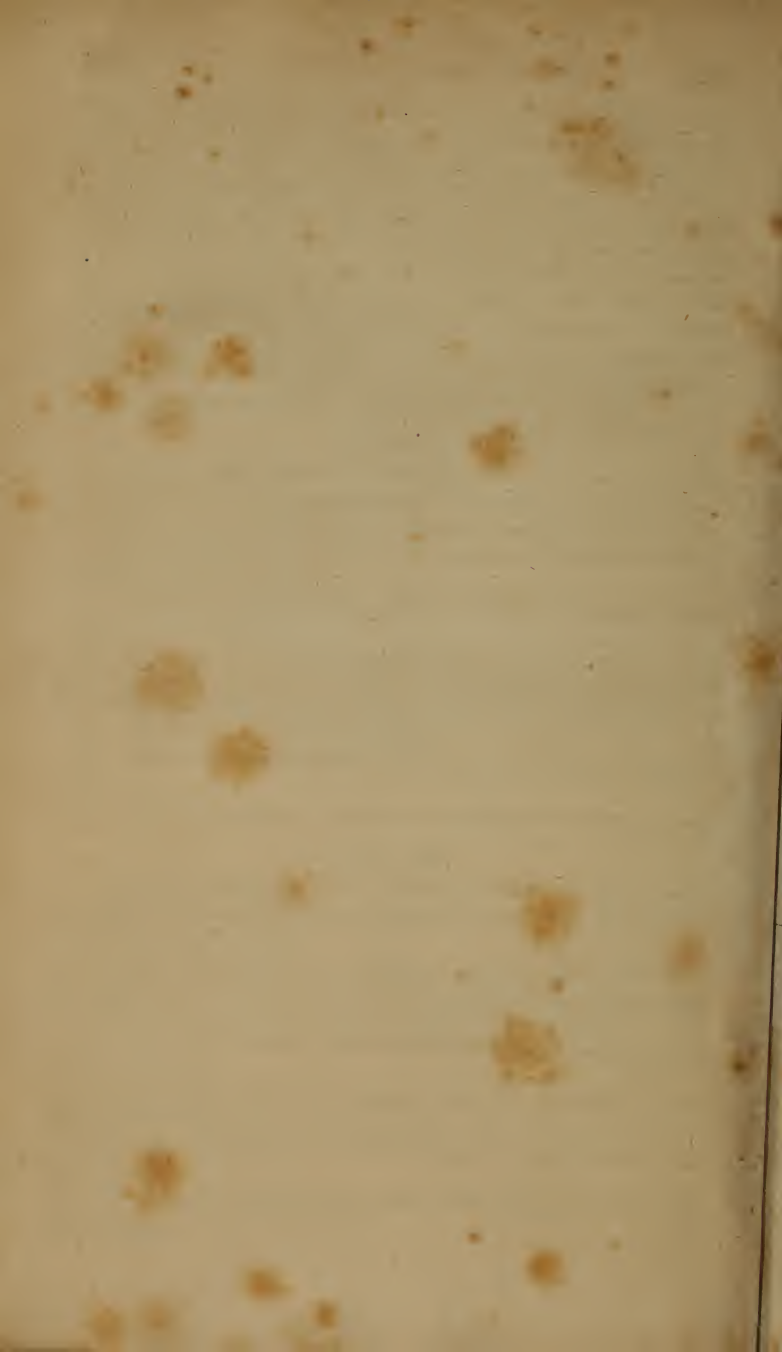
12. A riot in Philadelphia, which is continued three evenings, and about 40 houses destroyed.

15. Deaths by the Cholera at Montreal, during the preceding 5 weeks, 785; and during the season to this date, 1140.

15. Deaths by the cholera at Quebec, during the season to this date, 1169.

16. The second centennial celebration of the settlement of Ipswich, Massachusetts.





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March 1987

September 1990





